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## CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

**VOLUME XXIV** 

## **RAJPUTANA**

AND

## AJMER-MERWARA

PART I

REPORT.

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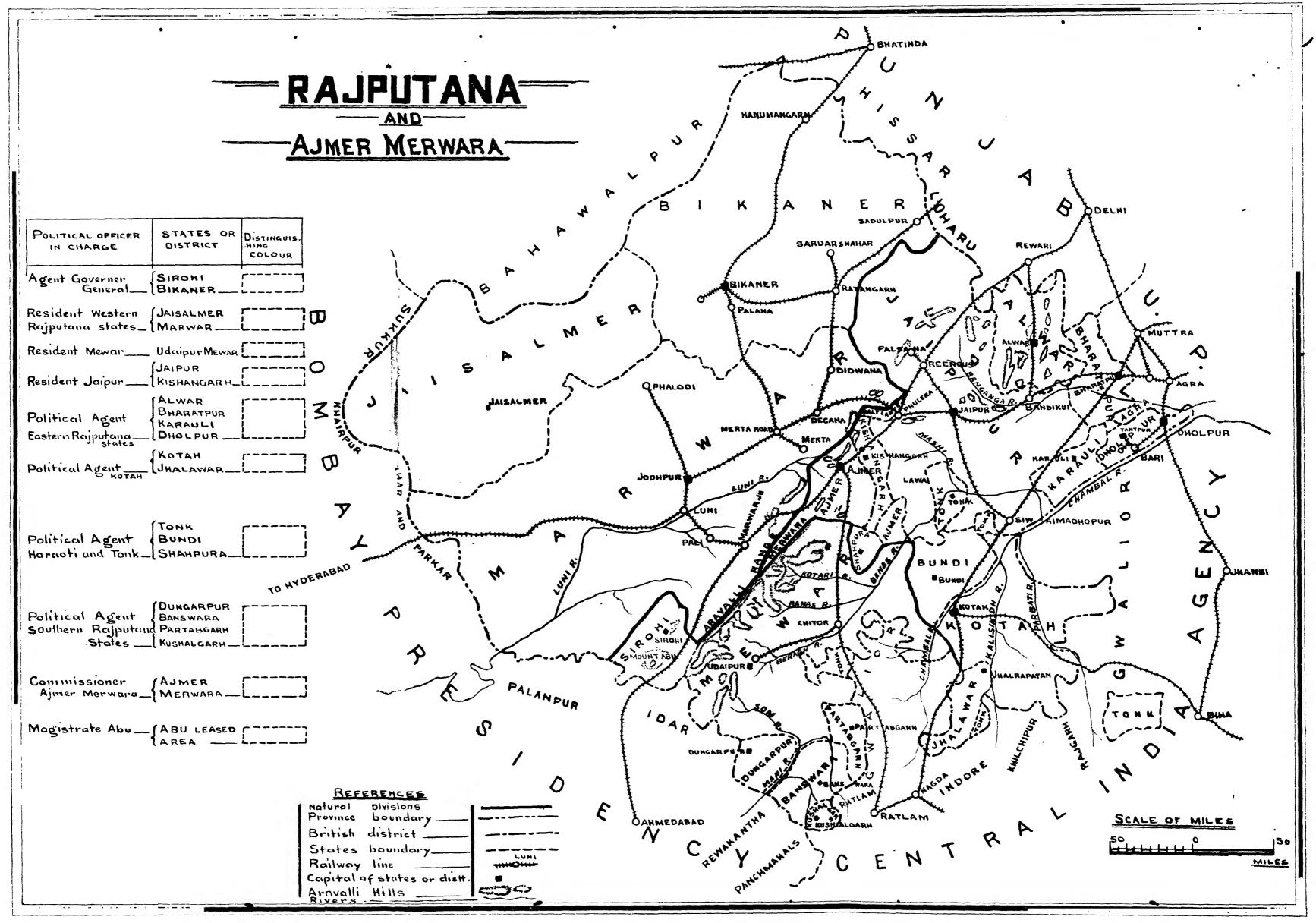
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#### INTRODUCTION.

The Report, to which this is a preface, deals with the Census taken on Date of Census. the 18th March, 1921. It was the fifth regular Census in Ajmer-Merwara and the fourth in Rajputana, the previous ones having been held on February 7th, 1881; February 26th, 1891; March 1st, 1901; and March 10th, 1911. In Ajmer-Merwara, the first regular Census was held in 1872, which was superseded by the one taken in 1876, as the former was considered entirely unreliable. The details of the process, adopted in this Census, are set forth at length in the Administrative Volume (Volume III of the Report). Being intended for the use of the future Superintendents, that volume is not likely to come within the view of the general reader; but it is necessary that some account of the Census Operations should be given in this Volume.

2. The arrangements for the Census followed the lines laid down in 1911. Arrangements for the Census. The first step was to prepare a General Register, showing every occupied village or collection of houses, as well as the probable number of blocks in each inhabited site. All the States were asked on 6th December, 1919, to compile their portion of the register. The first was received from Alwar on the 6th April, 1920, and the last from Mewar on the 21st July, 1920.

The Village Register having been compiled, each State or District was parcelled out into Census Divisions. The smallest unit was a Block, which consisted ordinarily of 20 to 50 houses, for which one Enumerator was responsible. The Blocks were grouped into Circles, each of which was placed under a Supervisor. Four to six hundred houses were generally assigned to a Supervisor. Circles, again, were grouped into Charges, which, as a rule, coincided with the *Tahsils*, *Nizamats* or *Hakumats*. The Charge Superintendents were responsible to the District Census Officer in a British District, and to the State Superintendent in a State, for the entire operations at the Enumeration stage.

- 3. The system of enumeration of the Railway population was changed this Railway Census. time to the extent that the operations were placed solely under the directions of the Civil Officers as part of the general Census, the Railway Department, however, providing the staff of Enumerators. Supervisors, etc. In 1911, the Railway authorities were themselves responsible for the census of their popula-
- 4. The actual enumeration was conducted mostly by an improvised agency of census Agency. Supervisors and Enumerators, who were drawn from the ordinary population. In Rajputana, 5,396 Supervisors and 66,992 Enumerators were engaged and in Ajmer-Merwara, 371 and 3,613 respectively. In some localities, men who could read and write were obtained with difficulty and, in a few cases, Census staff had to be introduced from other places within the same State. A long period of training was necessary, before this unwilling staff of workers could understand the duties required of them. Where suitable men were available, their natural aversion to work without remuneration had to be overcome.
- 5. It is of little or no use to send an Enumerator with a book to enumerate House-Numbering. the number of houses assigned to him, unless he is able to identify the particular houses he has to deal with. Accordingly, before commencing the actual enumeration, the serial number given to it was painted on each and every house. This numbering of houses commenced on the 1st August, 1920, and was completed on the 29th December, 1920. The first State to commence this work was Marwar and to complete it, Dholpur-Jaisalmer was the last both to commence and to finish. Under the Code, the latest date for commencing this part of the operations was the 15th October, 1920, but some of the larger States like Marwar had commenced numbering even earlier.

6. The Preliminary Enumeration was ordered to be commenced about the 10th Preliminary Enumeration. February, 1921, and to be completed by the 1st March, 1921. This consisted of the Enumerator going to each of the houses in his block and writing on rough forms of Schedules, particulars about all the inhabitants therein. The first State, which began this work (on 15th December, 1920), was Mewar, but all the States, excepting Alwar, had started it on or before the fixed date. Ajmer-Merwara

was ahead of all in completing the work (on 15th January, 1921), and the last was Mewar which did not finish it before the 12th March, 1921. The record so compiled was systematically and thoroughly checked by supervising officers, to ensure its accuracy and completeness. After the rough drafts of the Schedules had been passed as accurate, fair copies were made in the printed forms, which were carefully compared with the drafts by the Supervisors.

Final Census.

7. The final Census was taken on the 18th March, 1921, when the Enumerators going round each house, verified the entries already made in the Schedules, so as to make them correspond with the existing state of affairs. They struck out the entries for all persons, who had died or gone away since the preliminary enumeration, and made fresh entries for new comers and for those born during the interval. Supervisors were also moving about their respective Circles, assuring themselves that the Enumerators were working properly.

Improvement in nonsynchronous tracts. 8. The progress made in the enumeration of the population residing in the tracts in which enumeration can not be done in the ordinary way, has been fully dealt with in paragraph 22 of Chapter I. It would suffice to state here that, as in 1911, the Census in Ajmer-Merwara was complete in every respect. In Rajputana, the area coming under the non-synchronous category was reduced to Kherwara Bhumat in Mewar. In the tracts situated in Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Kotra Bhumat (Mewar), Partabgarh and Sirohi, which were treated as non-synchronous in 1911, the enumeration this time was held in the ordinary way, except that in some of them the final check was taken in the day time on the date of the Census.

Area Censused.

Pain.

- 9. There was no change this time in the Provincial area.
- 10. Allusion has been made to Fairs in paragraph 8 of Chapter III of this Report. The fair meriting mention here is that held at Ajmer to commemorate the death of the Saint famous all over India, viz., the Khwaja Sahib. It happened to end on the day immediately preceding the date of Census. As it attracts large numbers of pilgrims from all parts in this country, special arrangements had to be made for the census of the pilgrim population. A separate Census staff was appointed for this purpose which visited each house occupied by pilgrims and specially in the Khadim Mohalla, where they mainly concentrated, to make entries in the Schedules to be verified on the date of the final Census. To avoid double enumeration, special tickets were issued to such pilgrims. On the day of the Census, precautions were taken that no pilgrim escaped enumeration. The Dargah, where pilgrims congregate, was closed from 9 P.M. to 12 midnight. The census in the Bazar and other public places, which had already been divided into special Blocks, was then taken by the special Census staff.

Provisional Totals.

11. On the morning following the Census night, the Enumerators met their respective Supervisors at the places already appointed and totalled up the houses and persons, males and females, in their respective books. The Supervisors combined them in their Circle summaries, which were despatched by the quickest possible route to the Charge Superintendents who, in their turn, combined them in Charge summaries which were despatched to the District or State Officers. From these, the totals of the States or Districts were made up and telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India and to the Provincial Census Superintendent. The unit which was the first to telegraph its totals was the Shahpura Chiefship, whose figures were received at Ajmer on the 19th March, 1921, at 4-20 P.M. Jaisalmer was the last in this respect. This State has no Telegraph Office and the nearest Railway Station, whence the Census results could be telegraphed, is not less than 90 miles from the capital. The despatch of the totals by this State even within 7 days must therefore be taken as creditable. Rajputana is not wellserved with Railways, Post Offices and Telegraphs and the result of the Census had therefore in many cases to be carried to the head-quarters by special messengers, some of whom were provided with motor cars for this purpose, and many others with ponies and camels. In the face of all difficulties, the Provisional totals of these Provinces were despatched to the Census Commissioner within The margin of errors against actual figures in these totals was only-0.13 per cent. in each of the Provinces.

Stages of work after Enumeration. 12. The final results were arrived at by Compilation and Tabulation, which has three stages, viz., Slip-copying, Sorting and Compilation. Slip-copying is the

process of reproducing the entries in Schedules on to Slips—a separate Slip being . used for each person enumerated. Much labour was saved by using slips of different colours indicating religion, sex, civil condition, and abbreviations for certain actual entries in the Schedules.

In Rajputana, this work was done in the State Offices centred at five places and in the British District of Ajmer-Merwara in Tahsils by Patwaris, and in Municipal offices on the job-work system. The maximum number of the establishment was. Supervisors 129, Record-keepers 28, and Copyists 1,437 in Rajputana and 18, 7 and 261 respectively in Ajmer-Merwara. Bharatpur and Abu were the first to complete Slip-copying (30th April, 1921) and Mewar the last (25th June, 1921). The average number of Slips copied by a copyist varied from 446 in Sirohi to 164 in Ajmer-Merwara. The principle adopted in Slip-copying in the present Census was the same as that followed in 1911.

13. Slip-copying was followed by Sorting—the process of arranging Slips Sorting. under heads required for various Tables, counting the slips so arranged and entering the number in the form called 'Sorter's Ticket'. This operation was also performed at Central places in each State office separately. The maximum establishment engaged for this work (excluding clerks, etc.), was, in Rajputana, Sorters 786, Supervisors and their Assistants 88, Inspectors 16 and Deputy Superintendents 20. In Ajmer-Merwara, the corresponding numbers were 21, 3, 1 and 1. The Sorting was first finished by Partabgarh on the 8th July, 1921, and last by Jaipur on the 26th November, 1921. Ajmer-Merwara completed the work on the 30th September, 1921.

14. Compilation went on along side with Sorting. As soon as a Sorter had compilation. completed the sorting of his unit, the information contained in his ticket was posted into the Compilation Register. When this work was finished for each unit of administration, total for the State or District concerned, was made. Partabgarh, which finished compilation on the 30th July, 1921, stood first, and Jaipur, which completed the work on the 31st March, 1922, was the last. Deputy Superintendent of each compilation office had to send the Compilation Registers with the Final Tables compiled from them to the Provincial Census office where they were checked and the Provincial total calculated. The first Imperial Table sent to the Census Commissioner on the 27th September, 1921, was Table I and the last on the 8th May, 1922, was Table XXII.

- 15. All processes connected with the Industrial Census from Slip-copying Industrial Census onwards were undertaken in the Provincial Census Superintendent's Office.
- 16. For want of the receipt of migration figures from other Provinces, the Report-writing writing of the first Chapter had to be put off and the second Chapter to be taken up first. It was sent to the Press in the last week of March, 1922. The writing of the Report was completed by the middle of October, 1922.
- 17. The total expenditure of all kinds on the Census according to Depart- Cost of Census. mental accounts, debitable to Imperial Funds up to the date on which the Census office is likely to be closed amounted, as far as could be estimated, to Rs. 1,11,529. The incidence per head of the population works out to 2.07 pies against 1.87 in 1911. The increase by 0.20 pies per head, is due mainly to wages and prices, which went up abnormally in the interval.

18. Before concluding this preface, I must acknowledge the assistance received Acknowledgements. from various quarters, during the course of the present Census operations. In the work of such a gigantic nature as the Census, in which so many individuals (both officials and non-officials) of varied capacity and knowledge are concerned and where every one of them has rendered help ungrudgingly, it is invidious to select names for special mention. To all and sundry my grateful thanks are therefore due for their untiring efforts, which have enabled me to bring the operations to a successful conclusion.

I wish here to be allowed to place on record my highest obligations to the Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Holland, C.S.I.,I.C.S., who, as Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, fully supported me throughout in all my endeavours to organize the operations, and to Mr. J. T. Marten, I.C.S., the Census Commissioner for India, for the patience with which he advised me on various important matters of detail referred to him, as well as, for his general help.

I must also express my thanks to all the Political Officers and Darbars for their assistance throughout the operations.

The Local Census Superintendents, appointed by Darbars in their respective States, were generally intelligent and capable officials, and all of them discharged their duties with unflinching zeal and energy. Among these, the names of Munshis Nanag Ram of Jaipur, Din Dayal of Dholpur, and Raghubar Dayal of Bundi; Lala Jai Gopal Puri of Bikaner and Pandit Ram Bhadra Ojha of Alwar require special notice. Their services were invaluable and their work thorough and accurate in the Enumeration stage: they took special interest in the enumeration of the Railway population. Rai Bahadur Munshi Piarey Lal, Superintendent of Excise, Ajmer-Merwara, deserves credit for his work in the Enumeration stage. He had to work under very difficult conditions prevailing in the City of Ajmer at the time. Pandit Bishambhar Nath Kaul of Marwar, Lala Tirbhawan Lal of Mewar and Munshi Kanahiya Lal of Bharatpur were conspicuous both in the Enumeration and Tabulation stages. The first two of these had experience of previous census work and maintained their high reputation. Their experience proved to be of immense value in connection with the arrangement of the Railway Census.

Among the Deputy Superintendents in charge of the Tabulation offices, Mr. S. K. Mukerji of Bikaner: Munshis Bishambhar Dayal Bhargava of Jaipur, Piarey Lal of Sirohi, and Prabhu Dayal of Bundi; and Pandit Goverdhan Lal of Jhalawar, may be specially mentioned for their good work.

Among the Industrial Officers. Babu Chaturbhuj Ghelot of Marwar, Pandit Bisvesvar Nath of Jaipur and Pandit Purshotam Rao of Kotah, furnished valuable notes on Cottage and other Industries, which have been profusely drawn upon in the Report.

Coming to my office staff, I feel very greatly indebted to Munshi Chiranji Lal, Deputy Superintendent, who, as my Personal Assistant, was closely associated with me in every branch of the work relating to the operations. He did good work as Officer-in-charge of the office. Compilation of the Industrial Census Statistics, was done under his personal supervision. He also helped me in proof reading. Much useful work was done by my Head Clerk Munshi Debi Dayal. His experience of the Census of 1911 proved invaluable. Especially creditable was the manner in which he carried out the compilation of the indices of Castes and Occupations, the checking of Tables and figures in the Report and proof reading. He proved himself to be careful, trustworthy and capable in every way. Munshi Jai Kishen Das, who was in the beginning employed as a clerk in my office, was appointed Compilation Inspector and Report Clerk, when the compilation office was established. He supervised the compilation of the Subsidiary Tables and read the proof of the Report very carefully. All the diagrams were prepared under his personal supervision. He is a capable official and was of invaluable help to me in every way. Of the rest, the name of Munshi Maharaj Narain, my second Clerk, deserves mention. In addition to his legitimate work as an Accountant he assisted in all the branches of the Census work and specially supervised the compilation of Tables.

In conclusion. I would express my indebtedness to the Newul Kishore Press for printing the bulk of the census forms and supplying them to various offices in time.

I have also to thank Mr. Meikle, Superintendent, Government Printing, India, for the close personal attention he has given to the printing of this Report. The proofs sent by him were all excellently set up.

#### REPORT -

ON THE

## **CENSUS OF RAJPUTANA**

AND

## AJMER-MERWARA, 1921.

#### CHAPTER I.

#### Distribution and Movement of the Population.

#### Part I.—Distribution of the population.

1. Rajputana.—In the Administrative nomenclature of the Indian Empire, Area dealt with. Rajputana is the name of the Great Territorial Circle, which includes 18 States, 2 Chiefships and an Estate, viz.. Lawa, as also the British District of Ajmer-Merwara, which for census purposes has been treated as a separate Province throughout. There has been no change in the total area of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. An area of about 6.4 square miles has, however, been leased out during the decade to the Government of India by the Sirohi Darbar and formed into a new census unit under the name of 'Abu District.'

Ajmer-Merwara.—Ajmer and Merwara, which so far used to be treated as two separate British districts, have been amalgamated, and form one district since April 1914.

2. The scheme of Natural Divisions employed at the last census has, for the Natural Divisions purposes of comparison of census statistics, been adopted again this time. Rajputana is divided into three Natural Divisions, viz., the Eastern, the Southern and the Western.

Eastern Division.—The Eastern Division comprises the States of Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur (which touch the Gangetic plains); Karauli, Jaipur, Kishangarh. Tonk, Bundi, the Estate of Lawa, and the Chiefship of Shahpura; and the States of Kotah and Jhalawar, where the country inclines upward from the Plains to the Central India Plateau. Plains are the rule in this Division and hills, the exception. It has good soil and enjoys a sufficient and good rainfall. Most of the larger rivers of Rajputana run through it and it is also well served by roads and railways.

Southern Division.—The Southern Division consists of the Sisodia States of Mewar, Banswara, Dungarpur, Partabgarh and the Chiefship of Kushalgarh, the Chauhan State of Sirohi and the Abu district now under British Administration. It is more or less a net work of forest covered hills, enclosing in many parts, fertile and well-watered valleys. This Division is the chief home of Bhils.

Western Division.—This tract lying to the North-West of the Aravallis, contains the States of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Marwar. It is sandy, ill-watered and unproductive in the North-West and West but the conditions improve towards

the East. The rainfall is scanty and precarious and the tract is consequently liable to repeated famines.

Ajmer-Merwara.—In 1911 the present sub-division of Ajmer was included in the Eastern Division and Merwara sub-division in the Southern. The Province has, this time, been dealt with as a separate division.

Administrative divi-

3. As the Administrative Divisions are liable to change from time to time and do not permit of a comparison of figures with the previous decade, the statistics in the Subsidiary Tables attached to each Chapter in this report have, as on the last occasion, been worked out by Natural Divisions. The description of the constitution of the Administrative Divisions has therefore been dispensed with.

Meaning of 'Population.'

4. For the purposes of census, *Population* means and includes persons enumerated on the night of the census in the several areas into which the Provinces of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara were divided. The population ascertained on the night of 18th March 1921, was de facto and not de jure, i.e., it embodied private residents both permanent and temporary, the inmates of institutions and other establishments, the military population, the vagrant population and persons travelling on railways who arrived on the following day. Exceptions were, however, made in cases of persons engaged in night work. Instructions to the Enumerators were that, at the time of final census, they were to consider as present, all persons living in or taking their meals in the house, even though any of them might be out irrigating or watching in the fields or the like. The railway staff travelling in trains, excepting Inspectors or other Officers who were to be absent from their houses on duty for more than 24 hours, were to be treated as present at their houses.

Accuracy of results.

5. Hardly any disturbing element prevailed in Rajputana at the time of census this time. Even in non-synchronous areas (excluding Kherwara Bhumat in Mewar) of 1911, the census was taken in the ordinary way, except that in some of them the final count was taken during the day, only a few hours before the prescribed time and in one State the headmen of families were assembled at a fixed rendezvous, for the verification of the entries in the schedules. In Ajmer-Merwara the Urs Fair closed only a day prior to the census night but the arrangements that had been made before-hand, were so elaborate and complete as not to leave a chance of any single individual escaping enumeration.

Reference to statistical Tables.

6. The total area and population of the Provinces and of each administrative unit, are printed in the Imperial Table I (Part II of the Census Report). The density is dealt with in Subsidiary Tables I and II. The area, population and density by administrative units (Parganas, Tahsils, etc.) are given in Provincial Tables I and II.

Area and population

7. The total area and population of the two Provinces taken together are 131.698 square miles and 10,339,655 persons,

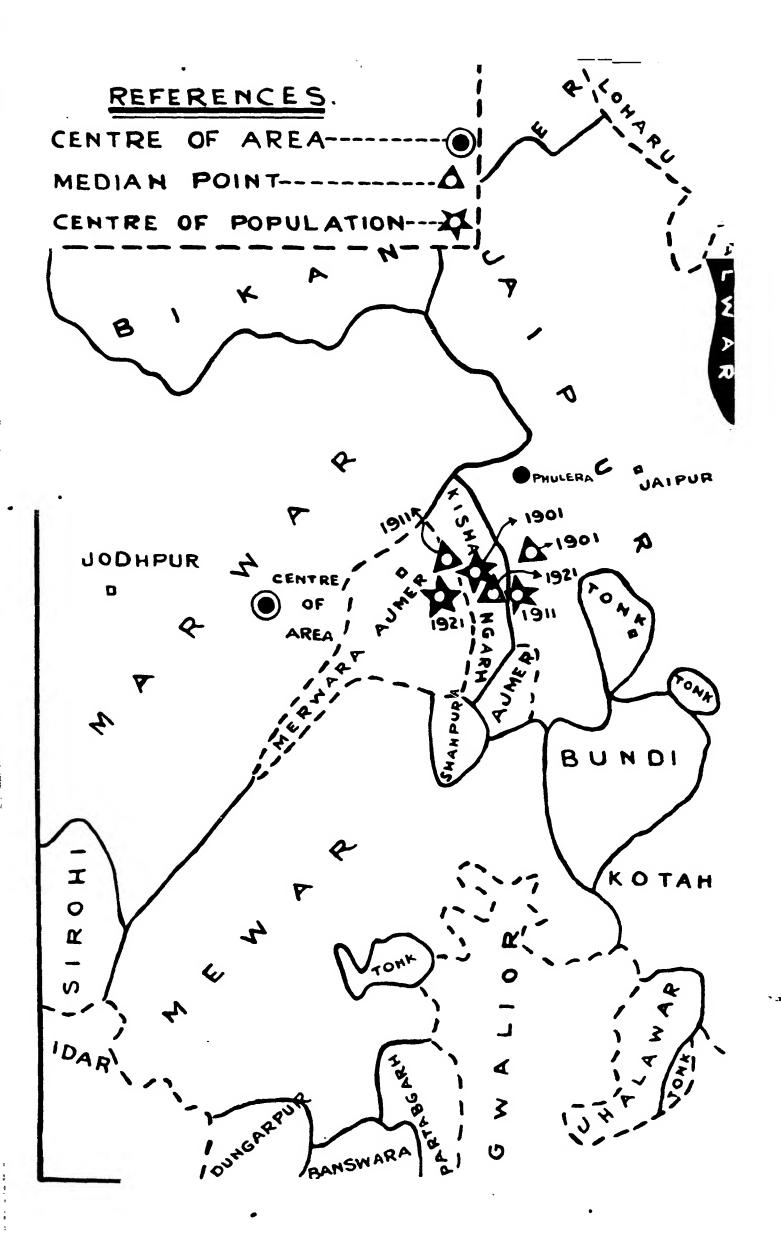
Province and Natural Division.	Area in square miles.	Popula. tion.
Ajmer-Merwara Rajputana Eastern Division Southern Division Western Division	2,711 128,987 35,648 18,999 74,340	495,271 9,844,384 5,229,191 2,046,214 2,568,979

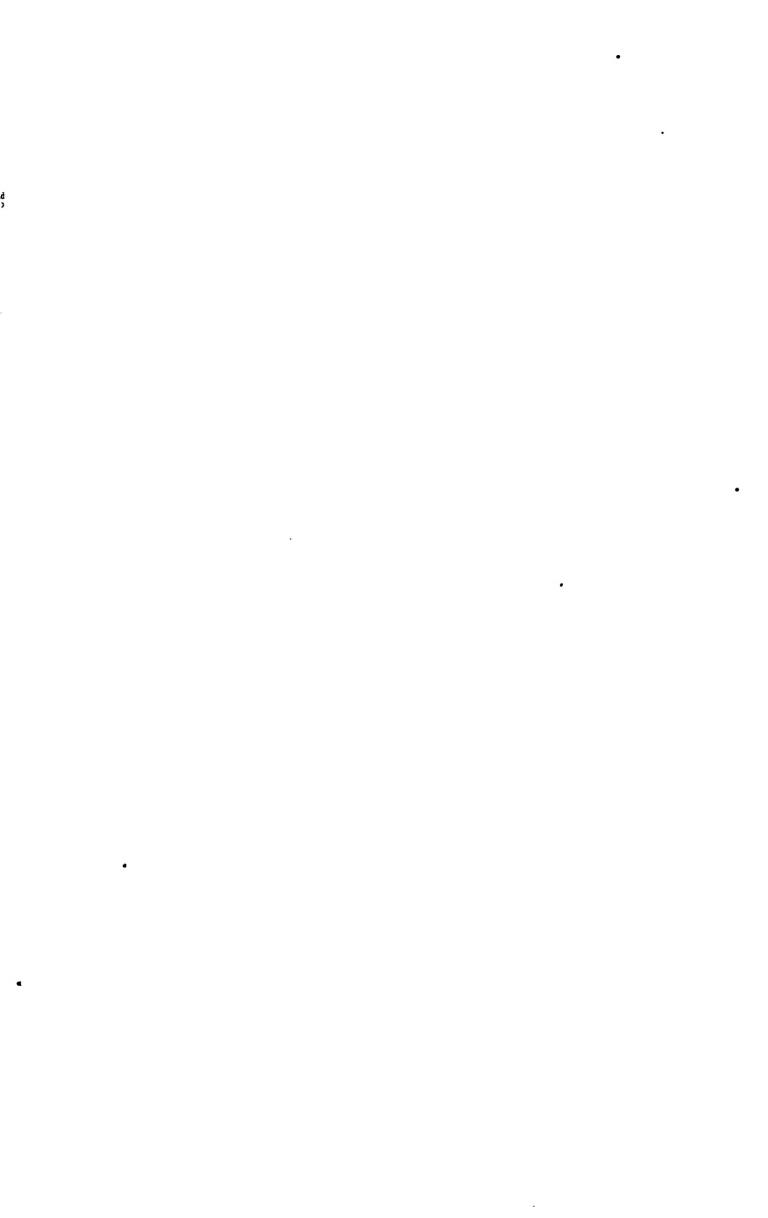
131.698 square miles and 10,339,655 persons, as detailed on the margin. It will be observed that 53 per cent. of the total population of Rajputana belongs to the Eastern Division, which is the most important of all the Divisions. The Western Division, though larger in area, contributes only about half of the population in the Eastern Division (26 per cent.). The Southern Division, a hilly tract,

is the smallest both in area and population contributing only 21 per cent.

Centre of population and median points.

8. On the basis of the census taken on 18th March 1921 the centres of (1) population and (2) area, and the median points have been determined for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined. The location of the centres at the dates of the three censuses 1901. 1911 and 1921—and the movement of the point from census to census, are indicated on the map facing the page. In determining these points, the American method has been adopted, so far as practicable.





Terms defined. Median lines.—The Geographical distribution of the population is indicated by the location of median lines. An imaginary line is determined, which divides the Province so that half the population is North of that line and half its South; similarly another imaginary line is determined which divides the population equally East and West.

Median point.—Median point is the junction of the Median lines, dividing the population equally North and South, with the median line dividing it, equally East and West, distance of the population from the point not being considered. The changes in the median point reflect only the difference between the growth of population, East of the point and the growth West of it and the difference between the growth North and South of the point. Other differences in relative growth do not affect its location.

Centre of area.—The centre of area is the point on which the surface of the Province would balance if it were a plane of uniform weight per unit of area.

Centre of population.—"The centre of population represents the centre of gravity of the population, if the surface of the Province be considered as a rigid level plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon, individuals being assumed to be of equal weight and the plane to be supported, as on a pivotal point, at its centre of gravity, the influence of each individual in maintaining the equilibrium of the plane, would be directly proportional to his distance from the pivotal point or centre of gravity. This is the point referred to by the term 'Centre of population.' The median point, on the other hand, is in no sense a centre of gravity but may be described as the numerical centre of population. Extensive changes in the Geographical distribution of the population may take place without affecting the median point whereas the centre of population responds to the slightest population change in any section of the Province." (Page 32, XIV Census Report, Volume of the United States of America.)

Location. Centre of population.—This point lies in the Ajmer-Merwara Province (Ajmer Sub-Division), and 10 miles South-East of the Ajmer City. During the last decade the centre of population moved westward approximately 26 miles against 16 towards South-East in the decade preceding.

Centre of area.—This point is located in Marwar about fifty-five miles East of Jodhpur City inclining towards South and is approximately sixty miles West of the Centre of population of 1921. This would be the Centre of population if the population were distributed evenly.

Median point.—In 1921 the median point was located in Kishangarh, thirty-three miles East-South-East of the City of Ajmer. The following table shows its approximate location with reference to certain important places since 1901:—

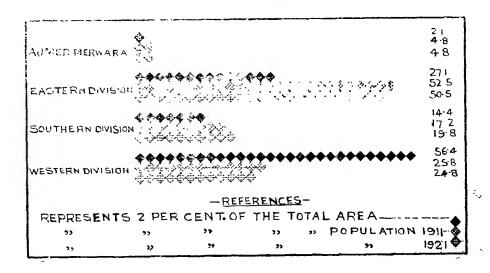
Year.				Approximate location.		
1901	•	•		In Jaipur territory 46 miles South-West of the Jaipur City.		
1911	•	•	•	On the boundary line separating Ajmer from Kishangarh, 17 miles East-North-East of the Ajmer City.		
1921	•	•		In Kishangarh 33 miles East-South-East of the Ajmer City.		

Comparing the movement of the median point of 1921 since 1911, with that of the centre of population, it will be noted that both of them have moved in different directions, the former 18 miles towards South-East, while the latter 26 miles due West. These opposite movements bring out strikingly the difference between the significance of the centre of population and that of the median point. The calculations to determine these points having been made on different bases, the results are not comparable. The median point in 1911 was situated 25 miles South-East of the centre of population of that year, while this time the distance has increased to 32 miles. The centres of population and the median points have not travelled beyond a radius of nearly 20 miles from the Kishangarh State which adjoins Ajmer-Merwara, a British District.

Relation of area to population.

9. The diagram below exhibits the relation between area and population

## -RELATION OF AREA AND POPULATION IN DIVISIONS TO-



both in 1921 and 1911, in Ajmer-Merwara and the three Divisions in which Rajputana is divided naturally.

Each diamond represents 2 per cent. of the total area or population. The unique feature, which at once attracts the eye, is that the Western Division stands in inverse relation to its two sister Divisions and Ajmer-Merwara in respect of area and population. There is, however, a great similarity in relation between Ajmer-Merwara and Eastern Division.

Comparison of area with other Indian Provinces.

Provinces.	Area in square miles, as supplied by the Provincial Census Superintendents concerned.
Burma	233,707
Bombay	186,994
Madras (including Travancore and Cochin).	152,956
Punjab	136,925
Baluchistan	134,638
Rajputana and Ajmer- Merwara.	131,698

10. In respect of area, the two Provinces taken together, stand sixth amongst the Provinces in India (including Indian States) with only Burma, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and Baluchistan above them. Taking separately, Rajputana stands seventh and Ajmer-Merwara last but two (Coorg and Delhi). The position of Ajmer-Merwara among the British Provinces is thirteenth, whilst amongst States and Agencies, Rajputana stands first. The Western Division alone is a little more than one-third of the Central India Agency, excluding Gwalior and the Eastern falls short of the area covered by the Punjab States by only 884 square miles.

Comparison of area with other Countries

11. The area of the European and the other Countries of the World, approach-

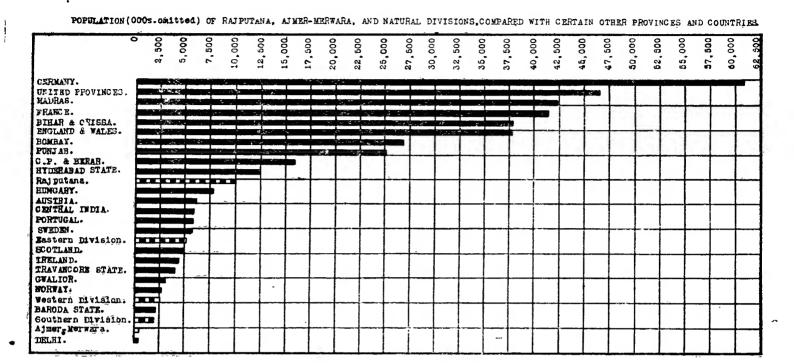
Name of Pour		ee .	Area in square miles.
Rajputana a Merwara.	nd Aj	mer-	131,698
Sweden .		•	173,035
Finland . Norway .	:	•	$\frac{129,549}{125,001}$
Italy . Rumania	:		$\frac{110,632}{122,282}$
Transvaal New Zealand	· 1 .		$\frac{110,150}{103,295}$
Turkey in E Asia.	uropc	and	174.000

ing that of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, jointly, is given on the margin. Rajputana including Ajmer-Merwara, is larger than Finland, Norway, Italy, Rumania, New Zealand and Transvaal. The Western Division (74,340 square miles) is more than one-quarter as large as England and Wales (58,344 square miles)—the Eastern larger than either Austria, Scotland, Ireland, Portugal, Hungary, Natal, Tasmania or Ceylon. The Southern Division, which is the smallest of all, is larger than Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, and Egypt. Marwar, the largest State in the Western Division, with 34,963 square miles, is larger than Scotland or Ireland and only a little smaller than Natal. Then come

Bikaner and Jaisalmer with areas of 23,315 and 16,062 square miles, respectively. Each of these is larger than Switzerland (15,976), Holland (12,582), Belgium (11,373) and Egypt (12,226) square miles.

Ajmer-Merwara is smaller than Jamaica but bigger than the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

12. The diagram below compares the population of Rajputana and its Natural countries Divisions and Ajmer-Merwara with that of certain other Provinces in India and other Provinces in India.



Countries outside India. The population in Rajputana is less than in Germany, France and England and Wales (Europe) and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar and Hyderabad (Deccan) in India. It is however more numerous than in Hungary, Austria, Portugal and Sweden, in Europe; and in Central India excluding Gwalior. The Eastern Division is larger than either Ireland, Scotland or Norway in respect of population.

13. The aggregate area of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara is 131,698 square Density of population. miles (Rajputana 128,987 and Ajmer-Merwara 2,711). The total population on the date of census was 10,339,655 (Rajputana 9,844,384 and Ajmer-Merwara 495,271). Assuming the population to be evenly distributed over the entire area, each square mile would have been occupied by 79 persons (or by 76 in Rajputana and 183 in Ajmer-Merwara).

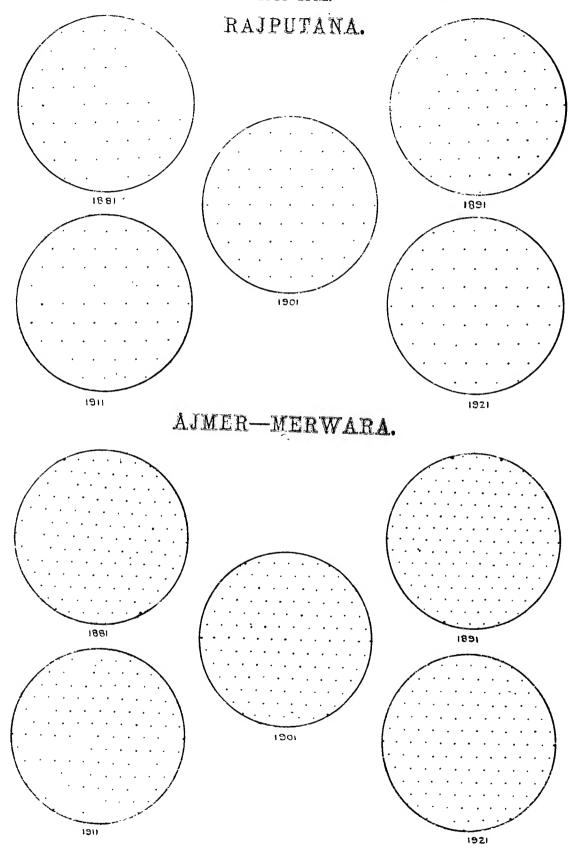
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14. Provincial.—The increase or decrease in the density of population at variations in density. each successive census, is shown in the table below and in the diagram overleaf: —

					RAJPUTANA.		Ajmer-Merwara.			
Census Years.			Persons per square mile.	Acres per Proximity in habitant.		Persons per square mile.	Acres per inhabitant.	Proximity in yards.		
	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	
1881	•		. !	80	8.3	211	170	3.8	145	
1891	•			96	6.7	193	200	$3 \cdot 2$	134	
1901				76	8.3	217	176	3.6	143	
1911			. !	82	7.8	208	185	3.5	139	
1921	:	•	• 1	76	8.1	217	183	3.5	140	

Columns 4 and 7 of the table and the diagram above referred to, signify the distance which would separate each individual person from his nearest neighbour, if all were distributed at equal distances over the whole surface of the Provinces.

# PROXIMITY IN YARDS OF THE POPULATION ENGINEERS IND AT EACH CENSUS 1881—1921.



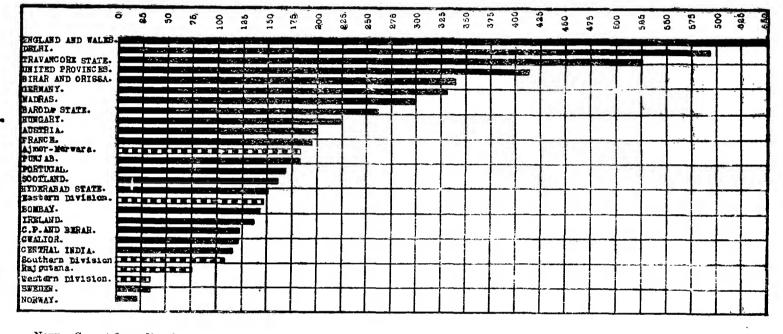
Provinces and Natural Divisions.—The mean density per square mile of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, is

Provinces and Natural Divisions.	Mean de	nsity per mile.	square
Divisions.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Rajputana	76	82	76
Eastern Division . Southern Division .	147	162	16 <b>2</b>
	108	100	80
Western Division	35	38	35
Ajmer-Merwara .	183	185	17 <b>6</b>
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	79	84	78

76 and 183 respectively. Comparative figures for the Natural Divisions for the last three censuses are given on the margin. The decade shows a loss in every Division excepting the Southern. The increase of 6 persons to a mile in Rajputana in 1911, has been equipoised by the decrease during the decade under review. Ajmer-Merwara, where the density has been steadily increasing, shows the minimum loss this time.

15. The diagram below compares the density in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara comparison with with certain Provinces and States in India according to the information supplied contries outside india.

DEBSITY OF POPULATION IN RAIPUTANA AND ATMER-MERVARA COMPARED WITH CERTAIN OTHER PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES.



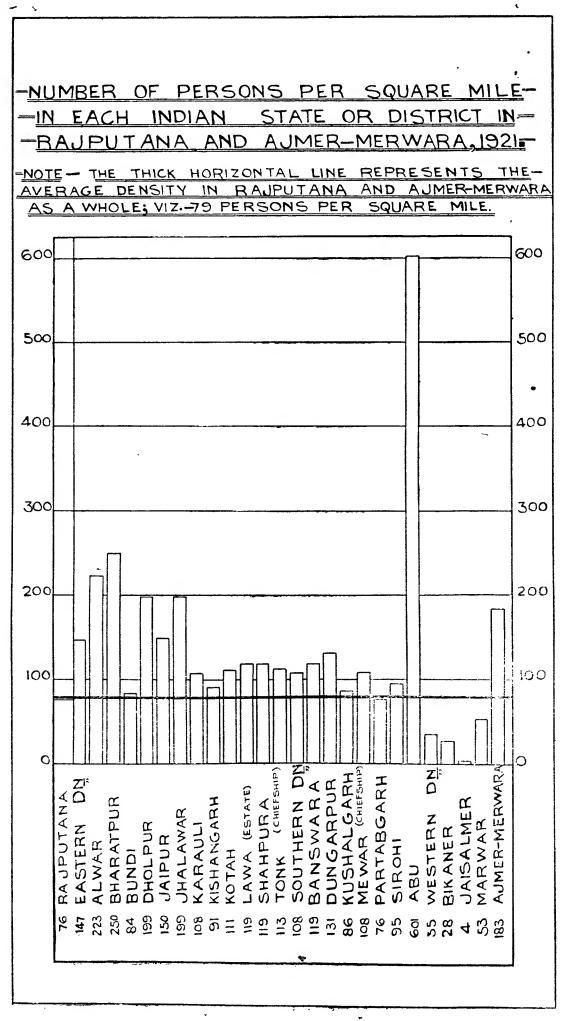
Note.—Correct figures for the Delhi Province as now settled are 823 and not 593 as indicated by the diagram. Delhi thus comesto the top.

by the Superintendents concerned and with Countries outside it. Amongst those represented on the diagram, Rajputana has the lowest density, excepting Sweden and Norway. Ajmer-Merwara is fifth among the British Provinces, seventh amongst States and British Provinces in India and twelfth if foreign Countries are also included. Rajputana and the Southern and the Western Divisions, are uniformly placed in as much as they occupy the ninth place among the British Provinces and thirteenth amongst the States and British Provinces together. Their position is higher than that of Sweden (34) and Norway (22). The Eastern Division has a larger density than that of Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Gwalior State and Central India.

16. The diagram overleaf exhibits the density per square mile by Natural Density by States and Divisions, States or Districts compared with the average density of the Provinces combined. The density for the Provinces combined is 79 and is represented

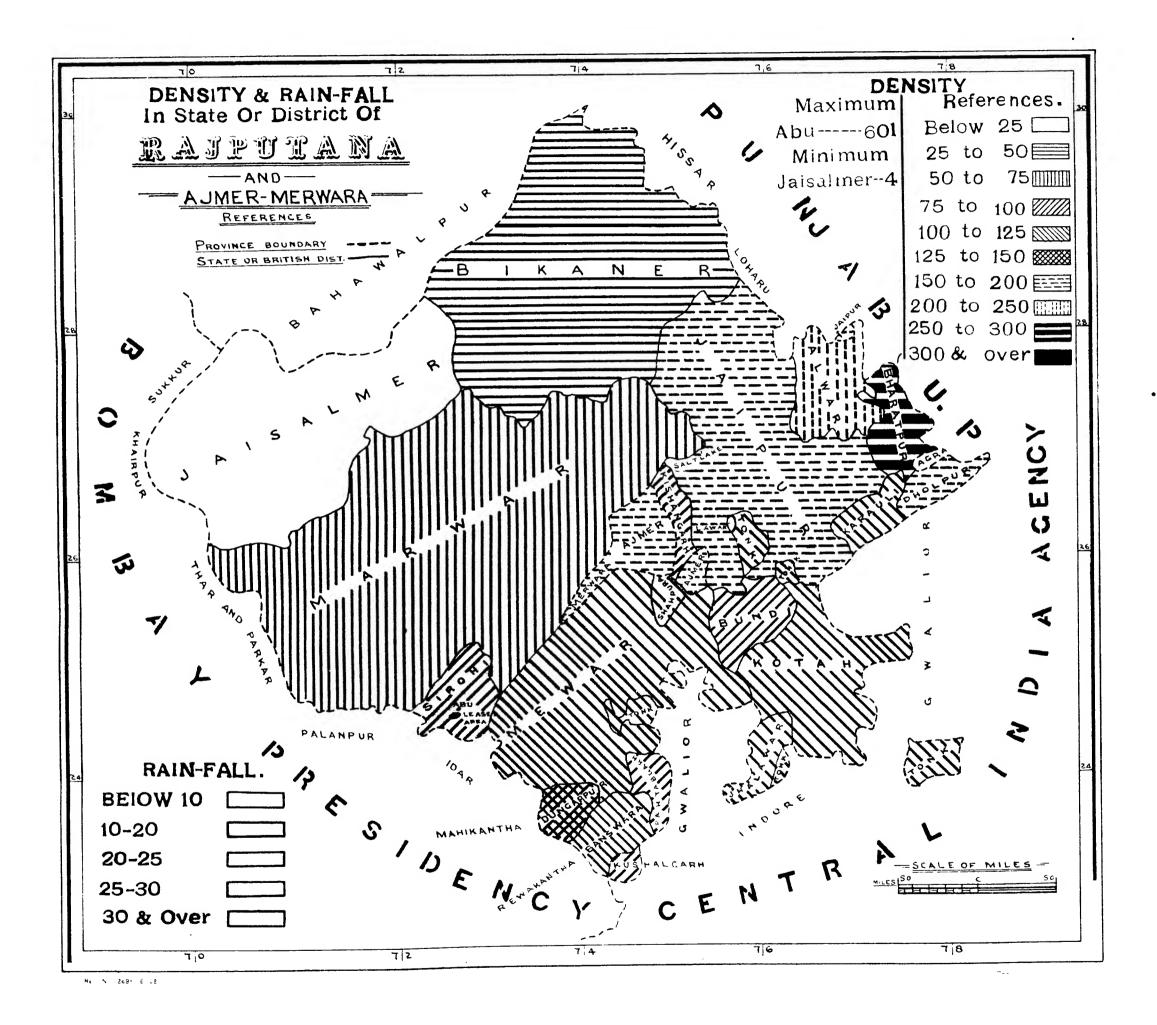
by the thick black line on the diagram.

The Eastern Division, as a whole, is the most thickly populated tract in Rajputana, showing a density nearly double the provincial average. All component States over-run the line of the provincial average in this Division. Next in order comes the Southern Division, which too follows the Eastern Division in exceeding the provincial average by 37 per cent. Of the component States, Partabgarh falls behind the average line and the rest like those of the Eastern Division run over it. Abu is the thickest in population in the Division as also in the whole of the two Provinces. The Western Division though largest in area, is unfortunately the thinnest in population and none of the States comprised in this Division come up even half way to the average line, Marwar



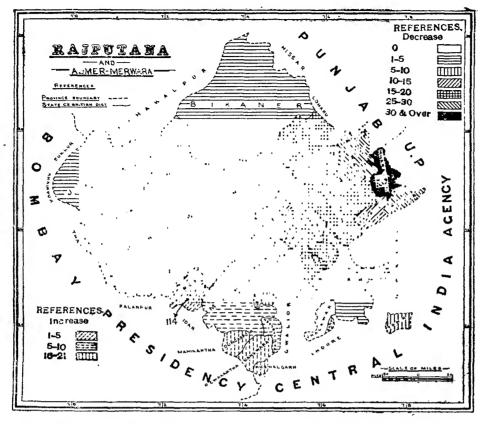
excepted. Jaisalmer shows the lowest density and Marwar the highest in this Division. The density in Ajmer-Merwara is nearly two times and a half this provincial average.

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17. The inset map below exhibits the actual variations in density in Variations in density by States and Districts.

Variations by States and Districts in density, 1911 -21.



The density has fallen in the Natural Divisions as well States and Districts. as in each and every State excepting the Southern Division (Abu excepted) and the Shahpura Chiefship in the Eastern Division.

18. The map on the opposite page exhibits the density of population in States Inter-relations between and Districts in the two Provinces, as also the distribution of rainfall. The den-density, rainfall, and sity of population can be considered from more stand-points than one, viz., (1) area, etc. rainfall, (2) cultivable area and (3) irrigated area.

Rajputana.—The discussion of density would be much more interesting and intelligible, if the States were taken by Natural Divisions. Taking the Divisions in the order of their density, the Eastern consisting of 12 States comes first.

Eastern Division .-- The statement on the margin gives the position of the

					_	
States omenand	Position according to				DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE ON	
States arranged alphabetically.	Rain- fall.	Culti- vable area.	Irri- gated area.	Area under food crops.	Toal area.	Culti- vable area.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Alwar 2. Bharatpur 3. Bundi 4. Dholpur 5. Jaipur 6. Jhalawar 7. Karauli 8. Kishangarh 9. Kotah 10. Lawa 11. Shahpura 12. Tonk	4 6 7 2 10 1 5 11 3 12 9	5 1 7 2  4 8 9 3 6 	3 2 4 7  8 5 1 9 6 	7 3 5 10  6 9 8 4 2 1	2 1 12 3 4 5 10 11 9 6 7 8	3 6 5 4 7 2 1 8 9

Note.—In allotting rank in coulmn 5, precedence has been given to that unit which had greater area under wheat, barley and maize cultivation.

States according to the various factors which are believed to influence the density. Bharatpur, having the highest density, stands sixth in respect of rainfall and density per square mile on cultivable area and first, second and third respectively in cultivable and irrigated areas and area under food-stuffs. Alwar, second in density, is third both in irrigated area and in density per square mile on cultivable area, fourth in rainfall and fifth in respect of cultivable area and seventh with regard to area under food crops. Dholpur, third in density, occupies the second position in respect of rainfall and cultivable area, fourth and seventh respectively in regard to density per square mile on cultivable area and irrigated area and tenth in

respect of area under food crops. Jhalawar, Lawa and Shahpura (though equal in density on total area) occupy positions different from one another in regard to other points for which information is available. Kotah, ninth in density, is third both in respect of rainfall and cultivable area, fourth in that of area under food crops and eighth and ninth respectively in regard to density on cultivable and irrigated area. Karauli, tenth in density, rises gradually to ninth rank in area under food crops, eighth in cultivable area and fifth both in rainfall and irrigated area till it reaches to second in density of population on cultivable area. Kishangarh, though last but one in density, occupies the first position in respect of both the irrigated area and density on cultivable area, eighth and ninth respectively in that of area under food crops and cultivable area and is eleventh in rainfall. Bundi, last in density, is fourth in irrigated area, fifth both in area under food crops and density on cultivable area and seventh each in rainfall and cultivable area. Agricultural statistics to work out these relations in respect of Jaipur, Shahpura (partly) and Tonk are not Their absence, however should not affect seriously the general conclusions which might be drawn from the aspects shown by the other States in this Division.

Southern Division.—The agricultural figures for the important States in this Division are not available, the discussion is therefore limited to density and rainfall alone. This Division, as already stated, is, more or less, a thick net-work of forest clad hills, enclosing fertile and well-watered valleys and table-lands. Abu, being a hilly station, shows the highest rainfall (60·20) as well as the highest density (601). Dungarpur is second in density but fifth in rainfall; and Banswara, third in the former, is second in the latter. Mewar stands fourth and sixth respectively in these respects, while Sirohi is fifth and seventh. Kushalgarh is third in rainfall but as low as sixth in density, while Partabgarh is fourth in the latter and seventh and last in the former.

Western Division.—The position of this Division is similar to that of the Southern Division in regard to the incompleteness of its agricultural statistics. Jaisalmer is the last in density and rainfall alike, both in this Division as well as in entire Rajputana. Bikaner and Marwar hold inverse positions to each other in density and rainfall.

The above discussion will show that any of the factors—rainfall, cultivable or irrigated area or area under food crops—taken singly is apt to be a misleading test of density. It is a well-known economical maxim that population centers round fertile tracts. Unless any particular cause prevents it, the best lands of a village are those situated near the village site. It is a matter of common experience that hamlets spring up with improvement of soil, by irrigation or otherwise, should such lands happen to be far away from the village proper. Fertility of soil is therefore the first element which affects density.

The densest State in Rajputana (Abu of course excepted), is Bharatpur due to its having the largest quantity of cultivable area, which is also well-protected by irrigation from various sources and to having an ample area under food grains. The normal rainfall, though less than that in five other States, is well-distributed and timely. Two factors, viz., cultivable area and rainfall though better in Dholpur, do not prevent Alwar from surpassing it in density, because the latter has a larger area under irrigation which means protection against bad years. The normal rainfall in Banswara, Kushalgarh and Jhalawar is 37.65, 34.66 and 35.83 inches and exceeds that in the three States. viz. Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur, but in density the former are far below the latter. The reason for this is found in the fact that Kushalgarh, Banswara and Jhalawar are hilly tracts, and some of them have a good deal of forest. These two factors militate against the growth of density. The poor density in the Western Division is quite in harmony with the small quantity of rainfall and consequent restricted irrigation and paucity of cultivated area. The conclusion drawn by Mr. Kealy, that the main factors producing density are good and well-distributed rainfall, fertile soil, absence of excessively large tracts of forest hills and desert, still holds good.

Ajmer-Merwara – Density. —To carry the comparison prior to 1911, is out of question, as figures for density in details in which they are required, are not available. The discussion will, here, be confined to the rural areas only, that

		Variations.	
1921.	1911.	variations,	
106	120	14	
120	136	16	
109	116	- 7	
158	172	14	
137	136	l	
6,677	3,193	+3,484	
7,986	8,143	157	
2,285	2,342	57	
3,474	5,205	-1,731	
8,140	8,466	-326	
	1921.   106   120   109   158   137   6,677   7,986   2,285   3,474	106 120 120 136 109 116 158 172 137 136 6,677 3,193 7,986 8,143 2,285 2,342 3,474 5,205	

for the urban being left to be taken up in its proper place in Chapter II. Excepting the Todgarh Tahsil, there has been a fall in density in every one of the rural sub-units. Beawar Tahsil maintains the first place and Todgarh follows with 137 against 136 in 1911. Ajmer Tahsil occupies the third place with 120 against 136 and the two Istimariareas stand fourth and fifth, proving the dictum, that density is always lower in the Royatwari areas than in those under Mauzawar Settlement. In the

Istimrari areas of Ajmer-Merwara where Royatwari system prevails, cultivators have no permanent interest in land, and can be evicted at the will of the Istimrardars. The rents, there, are also high and no attention is paid to the improvement of land. The Jagir area in the Ajmer Sub-division is about 213 square miles and its present population—29,134. The density on the basis of these figures works out to 137 per square mile. In these villages, the cultivators have nearly the same rights and privileges as those in the Crown villages, and although the rents levied are a little higher, the density far surpasses that in the Istimrari area. These facts suggest that permanent rights in the agricultural land have some correlation with density.

Density and cultivated area.—There are three kinds of tenures in Ajmer-

Paragraphy 3 Mill New York for any communications	TOTAL	CULTI- VABLE AREA.	GROSS CULTI- VATED AREA.	GATED		TY PER	-
Tahsil.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq.	Sq. miles.	Culti- vable area.	Gross culti- vated area.	Irri- gated area.
Ajmer-Merwara.  Ajmer (including Jayir villages) Tahsil.  Beawar Tahsil Todgarh Tahsil (Density on total area	851 318 320	473 94 55	364 137 35	95 34 15	216 534 796		1,075 1,475 2,919
132). Total .	1,489	622	536	144	315	366	1,361

Merwara, viz. (1) Khalsa, (2) Jagir and (3) Istimrar. The first two are under Mauzawar settlement and complete land records are maintained for them. The Istimrari areas pay Jama at a quit-rent, permanently fixed and do not preserve such records systematically. The discussion in this part will, therefore, be confined to areas falling under the first two heads. Before discussing the density in

relation to cultivated area, etc., the revenue terms used in the table in the margin may be defined so that the figures could be easily understood by the reader.

- 'Cultivable area' means and includes the area actually cultivated, as well as that capable of being brought under cultivation.
- 'Gross cultivated area' means total area cultivated during the year, including the area brought under cultivation even more than once.
- 'Irrigated area' means the area which actually receives water by irrigation from wells, tanks, etc., but does not include that lying in the bed of tanks and open to cultivation only when emerging from water.

With 183 persons to every square mile on the total area of the Province, there are 136 persons on the area excluding Towns and *Istimuari* Estates; while the density on the total cultivable area of the Province (vide Subsidiary Table I) represents 385 persons and that on the class of area under discussion here—315. The gross cultivated and irrigated areas support 365 and 1,359 persons respectively.

Distribution of popu-lation classified according to density.

19. The table on the margin gives the distribution of the population classified

		States	WITH .	A POPUI	ATION I	PER SQU	ARE MI	LE	
	U	nder 150	•	13	50 to 30	0.	} 45	0 and	over.
Province and Natural Division.	Num- ber of States.	Area.	Population omitting thousands.	Num- ber of States.	Area.	Population omitting thousands.	Yum.	Area.	Population omitting thousands.
Rajpulana Eastern Division . Southern Division . Western Division	17 8 6 3	107,124 13,791 18,993 74,340	1,463 2,042			3,766 3,766  495		 6 	4

according to density by Provinces and Natural Divisions. The only unit with density 450 and over the highest in the two Provinces—lies in the Southern Division and it is the District of Abu. It, being a hill station, the headquarters of the Local Adminis-

tration and a sanitarium for soldiers. has naturally the thickest density. The four States giving the next lower density—between 150 and 300 lie all in the Eastern Division. These are Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Jaipur. On the other hand all the three States in the Western Division, have the thinnest population of all the units of the Province. The State with the lowest density in the Southern Division is Partabgarh (76) and that in the Eastern—Bundi (84). The State with the highest density in the Province after Abu (601), is Bharatpur (250) in the Eastern Division and that with the lowest Jaisalmer (4) in the Western. Jaisalmer is almost entirely a sandy waste, forming a part of what is known as the Great Indian Desert and where, in the words of the Gazetteer 'there are no crops and the people wholly live on milk in its various forms.' Taking this State as starting point and proceeding towards East, it is found that the population becomes thicker and thicker in proportion to the quantity of land available for cultivation and of that protected with irrigation, till Bharatpur is reached, where the density is at its highest, due to the largest span of cultivable area and numerous sources of irrigation. Dungarpur and Ajmer-Merwara are exceptions to the rule.

#### Part II.-Movement of the Population.

Introductory.

20. This part of the Chapter deals with the variations in the population since 1881, when the first regular census was taken. Figures, showing variations in the population, are contained in the Imperial Table II and similar information for Parganas and Tahsils is to be found in the Provincial Tables I and II. These figures are further illustrated by the following Subsidiary Tables:-

Subsidiary Table III.—Variation in relation to density since 1881.

Subsidiary Table IV.—Variation in Natural population. Subsidiary Table V.—Comparison with Vital Statistics.

Subsidiary Table VI.—Variation by Natural Divisions classified according to density.

Subsidiary Table VII.—Persons per house and houses per square mile.

Subsidiary Tables V and VI of Chapter V have also been employed in the discussion of age statistics in this part.

The first general census in both the Provinces was taken in 1881 on the 17th of February. No authentic record of any enumeration previous to that year is available, though Bharatpur and Jaipur Darbars are said to have taken a count of their respective subjects some time prior to 1881. A count of some sort, for which figures are not available, is also said to have been taken in Ajmer-Merwara in 1865 but the first regular Census was conducted in 1872, which too was disregarded owing to the unreliability of its figures and a fresh enumeration had to be held in 1876. Since 1881 regular Census has been taken every tenth year, viz.. on 17th February 1891, March 1st, 1901 and March 10th, 1911. The present one was held on March 18th, 1921.

21. It is natural that better results should be obtained at every succeeding census, when additional precautionary measures are adopted in the light of the

Improved method of enumeration.

accumulated experience of the past. It would not therefore be wrong to say that each census was more or less advanced in point of accuracy of registration.

22. A brief description, of enumeration in non-synchronous areas, may Enumeration in non-be found interesting. In 1881 in the Province of Rajputana the Bhil tracts in the States comprised in the Southern Division, viz., Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Mewar. Partabgarh and Sirohi, were treated as non-synchronous. Owing to the pronounced repugnance of the people leading in some instances to disturbances of the peace, no regular Census could be taken in the above tracts and only a guess at the population was made by roughly estimating the houses and by allowing an average of four persons to each house. At every successive Census since 1881, an attempt has been made to reduce this class of area. In the Census of 1891 slight progress was made in eliminating the factor of irregular enumeration, in as much as the tracts lying in Banswara and Partabgarh were enumerated in a more orthodox way but the population figures of the rest of the areas were again an approximation, based on the same system as before. In Dungarpur the same population figures of Bhils and Grassias were put down as were estimated in 1881. In 1901 instead of merely guessing at the population as in 1891 an attempt was made to enumerate the Bhil and Grassia tracts actually. To attain the object, the people were mustered by the headmen of the villages at certain centres and counted, details about the absentees being furnished by them. In 1911, houses were actually numbered in these tracts in Banswara. Dungarpur, Kushalgarh and Partabgarh and the enumeration done in the ordinary method, only the final check was done on the morning of the Census day, viz., the 10th March 1911. In Mewar and Sirohi a list of houses was prepared from the information given by the headmen, which was checked with the record of houses kept by the Darbars for revenue purposes. The Census was taken by summoning the headman of every house to a convenient spot, shortly before the Census and by making them give all the necessary information about the members of their household.

This time, of course, the only tract left for non-synchronous enumeration, was the Bhil tract in the Kherwara Bhumut in Mewar. In Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Partabgarh. Sirohi and Kotra Bhumat in Mewar, the tracts in question were censused in the ordinary way with the exception that the final verification was made during the day time. In the Sirohi State the final check was made by collecting the headmen of each village to the house of its respective

*Patel*, instead of by house to house visitation.

23. The table on the margin gives the area of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara changes in area at various Censuses.

Year.		Raj- putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.
1881	•	129,750	2,711
1891		127,416	2,711
1901		127,541	2,711
1911		128,987	2,711
1921		128,987	2,711

as it stood at each Census. The area of Ajmer-Merwara has undergone no change since 1881. In Rajputana the area of 1891 fell short of that of 1881 by 2,334 square miles but no satisfactory explanation for this decrease is forthcoming. There is, however, a hint in the Report of 1881 that survey operations were then in progress and only approximate figures of area were given in the Census Report. The increase

of 125 square miles in 1901, was due to the recalculation of areas in the office of the Surveyor General, owing to the discovery of large differences in the areas of the States of Bikaner, Alwar and Dholpur, as obtained from their revenue records. The addition again of 1,446 square miles to the area of Rajputana in 1911, was due to the transfer to Rajputana (1) of the villages of Ratakhera and Babalwas (4 square miles) from the Punjab to the Bikaner State. (2) of 3 square miles from Idar State to Mewar as a result of boundary settlement and (3) of the Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj belonging to Tonk with an area of 1,439 square miles, from the Central India Agency.

24. Rajputana.—The increase in the population in the decade 1881-1891 Variations in population since 1881.

Year.	Population.	Increase or decrease per cent.	Annual rate of increase.
1881 . 1891 . 1901 . 1911 . 1921 .	10,102,105 12,171,749 9,853,366 10,530,432 9,844,384	-20·6 -20·5 - 6·9 - 6·5	 2·06 2·05 1·69 0·65

Note.—The figures of the population are the adjusted ones

was due more to improved method of enumeration than to natural causes. The decade was also not visited by any epidemic, excepting cholera in 1887 and small-pox in 1886, in some parts of the Province but it did not bring about any unusual thinning of the population and famine too was absent from the land.

The decrease in the succeeding decade was largely due to a succession of unfavourable seasons caused by the deficiency as well as the unequal distribution of rainfall in certain units. The unfavourable seasons commenced from the very beginning of the decade but the climax was reached in 1899, with the early stoppage of the rains, which practically ceased towards the end of July bringing the Province face to face with famine, unparalleled in severity ever since 1868-69. The decade was also unhappily marked by outbreaks of epidemic diseases of no ordinary virulence, the most unhealthy years being those of scarcity.

The decade ending with 1911 was not so bad as the one preceding it. It would have been more favourable to increase in population, had it not been accompanied by plague of a more or less severe type, practically throughout the Province and visited by an outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form and by infant mortality due to small-pox in scattered parts during 1905 and 1906. Neither was the Province totally free from famine nor from agricultural conditions unfavourable to a high birth-rate. To summarise—the first decade had the most brilliant record, the second the most gloomy, and the third only fair, showing an increase of 6.9 per cent, only. The present decade shows almost the same per centage of decrease, by which the population had increased in 1911. The oscillations in the population of the Province with almost mathematical exactitude, decade to decade, tend to remind one of the phenomena of Nature, that events are repeated at intervals so as to keep things at par.

Natural Divisio, s.—The table on the margin shows the variations per thousand of the population in the Province and

its Natural Divisions as they occurred from decade to decade since 1881.

VARIATION PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION. Decade». Western Division. Bastern Division. +206 $^{\div 464}_{-254}$ ---237 ----104 1881-1891 -205 --101 1891-1901 --260 -- 81 - 97 1911-1921 -- 65 - 98

The Province as a whole showed a rise in the first and third decades though it was much lower in the latter than in the former, and a fall in the second and the fourth, the decline in the fourth being nearly equal to the rise in the third decade. Compared with 1881, the net loss of population to the Province is only 26 per mille.

Among the Divisions, the Western and the Eastern have shown an inclination of following the footsteps of the Province. Compared with 1881, the Western Division shows an aggregate gain of 82 per mille, while the Eastern a sad net loss of 109, which is as high as four times that of the Province itself. The Southern Division like all others displayed a splendid rise in the first decade but the fall in the second was equally gloomy. After this it has continually showed a rise

Ajmer-Merwara.—The conditions prevailing here are homogeneous to those of Rajputana. in so far as the result of the whole period is concerned but the gains in 1881-1891 and 1901-1911, after counterbalancing the losses in the other two decades, give a net gain of 75 per mille to the Province.

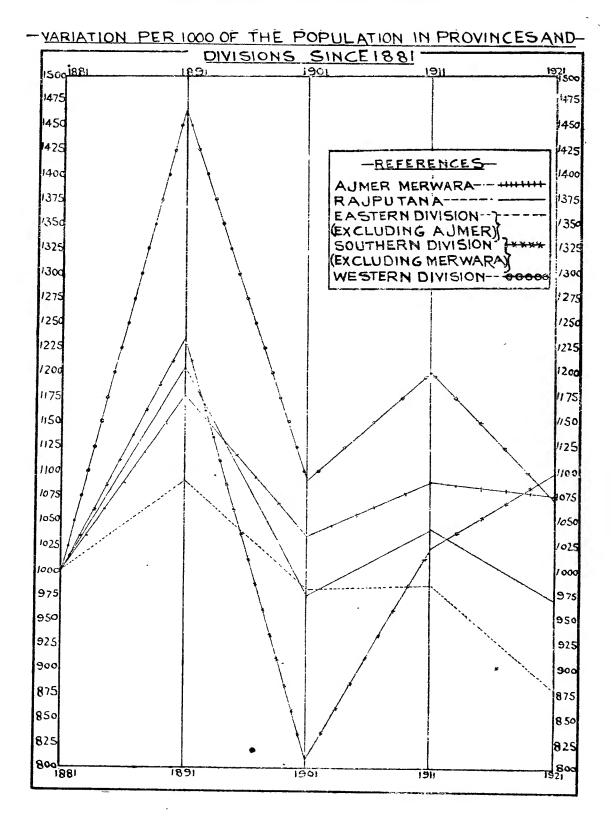
The alternative method of pursuing the discussion is to suppose the population of each Province and Natural Division in 1881 to be 1,000 and to then see what variations are indicated in relation to it in every subsequent decade.

The diagram on the opposite page gives a beautiful and concise description of

Provinces or Natural Divisions.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	these variations figures represente
Rajpatana . Eastern Division . Southern Division . Western Division . Ajmer-Merwara .	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,205 1,004 1,234 1,464 1,177	975 981 810 1,092 1,035	1,042 986 1,023 1,200 1,089	969 880 1,099 1,071 1,076	are given in the refor the convenier quisitive reader. can be expected,

these variations. The actual figures represented by the chart are given in the marginal Table for the convenience of an inquisitive reader. The figures, as can be expected, are only near approximation. The progress

made by the first decade was bright all round but in the second. though Ajmer-Merwara and the Western Division did not lose, the result on the whole was not satisfactory and the Southern Division was mainly to blame for it. The third decade brought prosperity and if the Eastern Division had not slightly lost, the credit received by the first decade could have been earned by this as well. The decade



under review has shown the worst account so far as the Province of Rajputana as a whole is concerned, though, excepting the Eastern Division. the others are not below par.

25. (a) Rajputana.—Famine was unknown in the decade throughout the Erief review of conditions in 1911-1921. Province, excepting in Dholpur, Karauli and Kishangarh, where it made its appearance in 1913-14 and 1918-19 respectively, but the relief measures taken in time prevented serious disturbance in the agricultural operations. There was, however, no year which did not see one or more of the States involved in scarcity either of food-grains or of fodder, due to defective or excessive rains. These unhappy events did not, however, seem to have had any effect on the growth of population. The prices generally ruled high and were abnormally so in the closing quinquennium of the decade. The effect of high prices, coupled with that of the rise in wages, due to the Great European War, on the growth of population cannot but be considered unfavourable from the census point of view. The high

prices fetched by agricultural produce may superficially seem favourable to agriculturists, in as much as the products of the soil appear to bring them a handsome profit. It is in fact not actually so, as the high wages they have to pay to the labourers drain away a substantial portion of their profits. But there can be no two opinions in that the rise in prices and wages have told heavily on the middle class, such as State servants and others who depend on means which could not be The cumulative result of the rise of prices of other articles of daily augmented. consumption, including piece goods and of wages. did equally affect the cultivators There has thus been a general deterioration of the mental and as well as others. physical capacity of the human frame to resist the attacks of severe diseases in general and of epidemics in particular.

The Province was not free from the onsets of Plague, though in mild form. It visited Alwar in 1911: Banswara and Bundi 1917-18; Dholpur 1911. 1913 and 1915; Bikaner 1912. 1917 and 1920: Bharatpur 1911, 1917 and 1918; Dungarpur 1918; Kishangarh 1911; Kushalgarh 1916: and Kotah, Mewar and Shahpura 1917. Cholera also appeared once in Jhalawar and Partabgarh in 1913 and 1916 respectively. The loss of lives by all these was not serious, but the most critical, trying and terrifying was the appearance of the world-wide voracious disease 'Influenza' in 1918, which shook the entire Province and wrought havoc surpassing all previous records. Complete statistics of mortality resulting therefrom are not available, but the loss is estimated at a high total. The lingering effects of the fell disease must yet be felt for years to come, not only because it has devastated no meagre proportion of the population of child-producing age, but because it has wrenched away vitality from those who managed to escape from it. A glance at the diagram representing the inter-relations between seasons and vital occurrences in Chapter V, will show how much the birth-rate has fallen since that year. It would not be uninteresting to mention here that a curious disease appeared in Dholpur in 1917. Its victims were subjected to a feeling of constriction in the throat, preceded by pain in the chest and followed by extreme prostration of the body, resulting in death.

According to the Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana, the figures of deaths from Plague during the decade come to 114,610. In respect of Influenza Colonel Haig, the Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, has remarked in his Report for 1918, that the epidemic occurred in October and November affecting the whole of Rajputana. Accurate statistics of the number of deaths in Indian States were not available but the mortality in his opinion was very high.

1891-1901 . 21 ·01 1901-1911 . 19 ·44	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	
1901-1911 . 19 44	Decade.		Inches.	Cents.
1011-1081 . 10		:	,	·01 ·44 ·39

(b) Ajmer-Merwara. (1) Rainfall.—The table on the margin shows the mean rainfall of the three successive decades. It will be observed that it has been declining. mere figures of the total amount of rain received each year." says Mr. Lupton, who settled the district lately, "is no indication of the real conditions in this tract. The manner of its distribution is

much more important. If Ajmer-Merwara could rely on getting its annual rainfall well-distributed at the proper time, and in an agriculturally convenient manner, a part of only these 20 inches would suffice perfectly well to keep the tract comparatively secure and mildly prosperous."

The table on the margin, abstracted from the District Administration Reports.

	RAINFALL.	CHARACT	ER OF HARVEST.	
Year.	Inches. Cents.	Rabi.	Kharif.	REMARKS.
1911-12 .	- 9 - 87	Fair .	Dry area laded	***
1912-13 .	14 45	Fair .	Fair to good .	
1913-14 .	11 88	Fair .	Fair	
1914-15 .	20 - 5	Fair .	Good .	***
1915-16 .	8 : 24	Good .	Bad	Scarcity.
1916-17 .	28 - 85	Poor .	Good	
1917-18 .	46 76	Bumper	Poor	Excessive rain-
1918-19 .	$\cdot$ 3 62	Good.	Poor	tall spoiled
1919-20 .	19 - 20	Fair .	Good	the Kharif
1920-21 .	17   74	Fair .	Fair	crop.

Note.—The effect of one year's rainfall has fallen on the Rabi harvest of the next year, viz., thy if 1911 has affected the crops of 1912-13.

exhibits the character of rainfall and harvests from year to year.

(2) Agricultural conditions.— Briefly, the opening year of the decade was comparatively had and the rainfall below the The next average.  $\operatorname{three}$ were fairly good in all respects. The year succeeding 1914-15 had a very poor rainfall,

resulting in a bad Kharif and scarcity had to be declared. With the exception of a few scattered showers there was no rain in 1915. Test works had to be opened in Ajmer-Merwara, but an opportune fall of rain in the month of October 1915, rendered it possible to close the test works in the Ajmer Sub-division. The scarcity of fodder was seriously felt and arrangements to supply the villagers with fodder at cheap rates were made. Many cattle however died. The following year had a very poor Rabi but a good Kharif. It was followed by a year of over-excessive rainfall which spoiled the Kharif but resulted in a bumper Rabi crop. The year 1918-19 was good in Rabi but poor in Kharif. Owing to the failure of the monsoon, there was a great scarcity of fodder throughout the Province and specially in the Merwara Sub-division. Government forests had to be thrown open for grazing and steps taken to import grass on Government account for distribution to cultivators. Concessions in railway freight were also sanctioned to encourage private importers. The conditions were carefully watched and no relief works were opened either in the Ajmer or in the Kekri Sub-division. Test works were, however, opened in the Merwara Sub-division and, although the failure of monsoon had been complete and the prices were far higher than in the great famine of 1899-1900, when many thousands of persons were on relief works, the situation here was met by the distribution of a small amount of gratuitous relief, the opening of test works, and the distribution of grass on taccavi system. This was greatly due. in Merwara specially, to the fact that large remittances had come and were coming into the district from men in the Army, very many having enlisted in the War. A number of demobilized soldiers, too, returned after the armistice and they appeared to have brought plenty of money and were in a position to help their families and keep them off from relief works. The closing years of the decades 1919-20 and 1920-21 were fairly good in respect of agricultural results, though the rainfall was slightly below the normal.

26. (a) Rajputana.—As has already been said before, figures of vital statis-Public Health. tics are either not available at all or are. from wherever received,

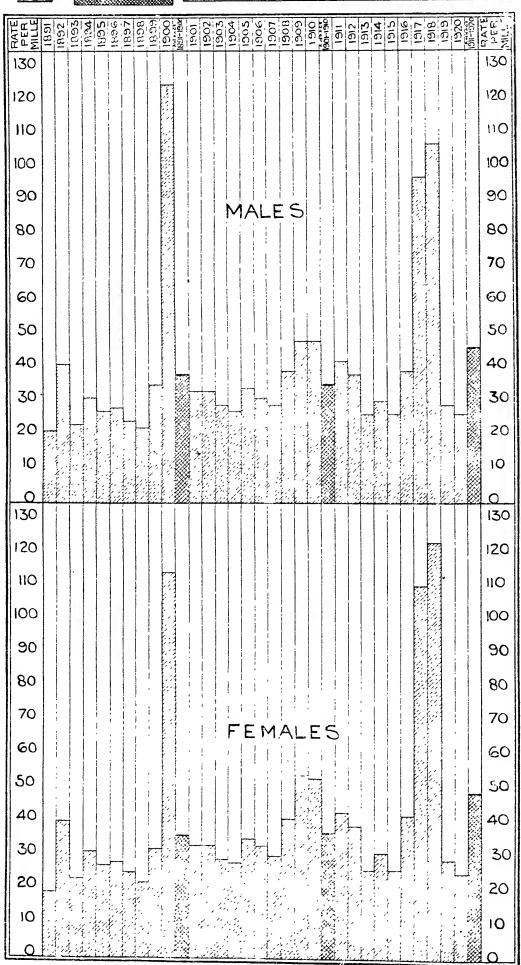
unreliable that they cannot be used in detailed discussion. The discussion on the public health of Rajputana had therefore to be reluc

tantly given up.

(b) Ajmer-Merwara. (1) General.— The birth and death-rates of the decade in review are illustrated in the marginal diagram—from the year 1911 up to 1915, birth-rate exceeded death-rate. In the year 1916 death-rate rose and birthrate fell, crossing each other at a point near 39. In the year 1917, the former continued the upward course till it reached its apex (115) in 1918, the birth-rate showing a continuous fall. In the next year. the death-rate went down to 29 and the birth-rate rose to about 30. The decade closed with a fall in both the death and birth-rates the latter being the lowest in any year during the decade. The rise in the death-rate commenced with the appearance of Plague in 1916. In 1917, it was rife along with Malaria, in a severely epidemic form throughout the Province. years (1916 and 1917) of Plague and Malaria were succeeded by 1918, the year of Influenza, which carried away a large number of persons.

# -AUMER-MERWARA-DEATH-RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION-FROM 1891-1920.-

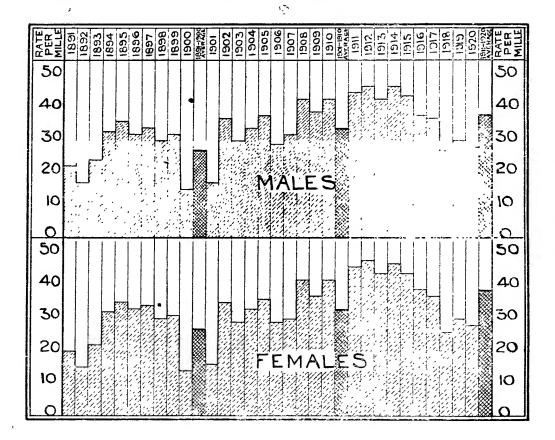
NOTE- INDICATES THE AVERAGE OF EVERY DECADE.



(2) Birth and Death-rate by Seces.—The diagram below, and the one on the opposite page illustrate the birth and death-rates respectively of males and females in every year, during 1891-1920. This period covers three decades. Looking at the averages of the decades, it will be observed that the decade under review was the most fortunate of all in births and equally the most unfortunate

# -AJMER-MERWARA-BIRTH-RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION-EROM 1891-1920;

NOTE- INDICATES THE AVERAGE OF EVERY DECADE.



of all in deaths—in males and females alike. The theory that the year which witnesses fewer deaths is blessed with a larger proportion of births and vice versâ is proved by the indications on the charts. Looking at the chart of births, it will be seen that every year has given birth to more male children than female. Coming to deaths—although in normal years more men have died than women yet, whenever the death-rate has been abnormal, female victims have been in excess of male. It can thus be said that females cannot stand epidemics as well as their partners in life.

(3) Plague.—Total number of deaths from Plague during the decade amounted to 15,579 and were distributed over the years 1911, 1912, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919. The Province was free from this pest only in the remaining four years. It continued to rage throughout the year 1917 and for about 8 months in 1918. The total loss due to Plague was about 3 per cent. of the population of 1911.

(4) Influenza.—The epidemic of Influenza commenced in October and lasted over the next month. Total mortality from it was 29,835. These figures are included in the figures of fever in the Sanitation Reports. All possible preventive measures were adopted—even the Schools and Colleges were closed. A travelling dispensary was also instituted. The Municipality opened out a camp for patients and made arrangements for free distribution of medicine and milk to the sick. The Sewa Samiti (a philanthropic corps of volunteers enlisted from the public at large) gave assistance in the treatment of patients and the disposal of the dead bodies.

(5) Fever.—Fevers of all kmd- account for 173,639 deaths in the Province during the decade. In other words, they were instrumental in causing the destruction of 35 per cent. of the population of 1911. The extent of mortality from fever in each year of the decade is shown in the table below. It will appear at a glance

Year.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	tuzust.	Soptember.	O tober.	November.	Becomber.	Toras.
1911		1 486	1,684	1,983	1,921	1,724	1,191	1,142	979	971	1,205	1.217	1.160	16,666
1912		1,096	1 ( 65	1 267	420	1.157	997	777	516	1,535	1.231	1.639	1,000	12,906
1913		1.084	976	1,173	1.115	449	858	803	827	650	672	~11	953	10,556
1914		974	590	1,07.	1,253	1,71;	749	×4:4	1.349	1,254	926	760	830	12,728
1915		984	797	870	1.015	9'16	もっも	666	729	S53 <sub>1</sub>	749	976	1,256	10.585
1916		1.327	923	842	995	1,1?1	1,001	1,175	1,031	1.672	1.822	1.564	1,482	15,250
1917		1,204	1,297	1,~1,~	1742	1,483	1,661	1.627	1,506	3,2-3	6.807	6,225	5,227	34 300
1918		3,996	2,630	2,009	1,393	1,137	687	6.31	540	1.591	~97	$2^{\circ}$ , $6$ :3	3,219	39,720
1919		1,212	1 632	0.51	879	5.49	720	4.70	837	1,056	9,009	1 105	910	11,054
1920	•	১১১	924	960	1,041	1.051	631	597	646	247	539	615	974	9,410
TOTAL		14,251	12,326	13,119	12,277	12 120 .	9,269	8,750	9,941	12,694	15,560	34,621	17.111	173,655

that fever in its various forms is more destructive after the rains in the months of October, November and December. With certain exceptions in particular years—due to special causes—the general course of the prevalence of fever may be described thus. It begins to rage in September after the rains, the maximum of destruction is reached in November and it begins to abate when cold weather sets in. There are fewer deaths in December than in November but nevertheless the number is generally higher than in any of the other months of the year. With the advance of spring, the breeding season of mosquitoes comes round and fever re-appears in March and April when mortality usually shows a

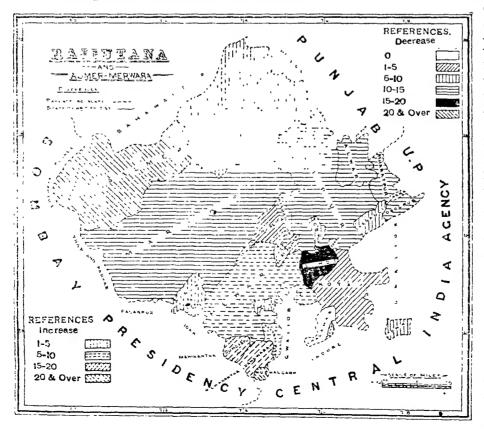
Rajputana. Merwara. Aimer-Religion Hindu-Brah -- 6.7 -6.7manic. ÷70·5 Hindu-Arya +75.4 -73.2... -- 9·3 Variations in population Brahmo by religion. Jain -15.8 -76.2Sikh -2.81.8 -19.5Parsi  $^{+26 \cdot 0}_{+1 \cdot 8}_{-7 \cdot 4}$ Musalman +15.4Christian Jew Animist +19.0

tendency to rise. The dry heat and strong gusts of winds in the months of May and June destroy a considerable number of insects leaving June, July and August as the best months from the standpoint of mortality.

27. The variation per cent. (1911-21) in the distribution of population by religion is noted in the margin. The causes of variations will be explained in Chapter IV. The Hindu-Arya, Christian and Animistic religions show a rise and the rest a fall.

Variations in population at the present census.

28. The present census shows a decrease of 6.3 per cent. in the two Provinces



combined (6.5 in Rajputana and 12 in Ajmer-Merwara) against the figures of 1911. The given map i n t h e margin illustrates the increase or decrease in the population of the States Districts. The Eastern and the Western Divisions have each lost by over 9 per cent. while the

Southern has gained by a little over 8 per cent. Ajmer-Merwara has lost by only 1.2 per cent. The fall, lower though it seems against that in Rajputana, is only imaginary as the actual loss would have amounted to 4 per cent.. had the population of Ajmer-Merwara not been inflated by the influx of pilgrims visiting the Urs Fair at Ajmer at the time of the census. The increase in the Southern Division is due to the facts that the tract remained comparatively free from epidemics during the decade and that the Bhil population which has mainly contributed to the rise is very prolific. The decrease in the remaining Divisions and in Ajmer-Merwara is chiefly due to the havoc caused by the ravages of plague, influenza and fever.

23. A comparison between the variations in the censused population and Comparison between the censused population and Variations in the censused that computed on the basis of the Vital Statistics in Ajmer-Merwara, is made sused population and in that derived from Vital in the Table below. A comparison of these figures is also made with those of Statistics. India and of the Bombay Presidency, as supplied by the Census Commissioner with his letter No. 298, dated the 30th March 1922.

	VITAL STATE	911-1920 Accessions, (+) Defici	OF!IRTHS:		911-1921 ACC CENSUS (-) DEFICIENCY			DIFFERENCE.		
Decades.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAG.	Males.	Females.	Excess or defect of column 5 over column 2.	Excess or defect of column 6 over column 3.	Excess or defect of column 7 over column 4.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6 .	7	8	9	10	11
Ajmer-Merwara —										
1901-11	-11,383	-2,229	9,154	+24,483	+15,172	+9,311	+35,866	+17,401	+18,465	
1911-21	44,829	-19,690	25,139	-20,272	-7,114	-13,158	+24,557	+12,576	+11,981	
1911-21	44,829	19,690	25,139	6,124	+3,368	9,492	+38,705	+23,058	+15,647	pilgrim figures. Including pilgrim
India—			<b>!</b> !					1		figures.
1911-21	+6,735,261	+3,409,908	+3,325,353	+2,824,507	+2,010,545	+813,962	3,910,754	1,399,363	-2,511,391	i
Bombay-		1								1
1911-21 . •	525,316	-211,314	-314,002	358,38 <b>2</b>	-88,152	<b>—2</b> 70,230	+166,934	+123,162	+43,772	1

To derive any fruitful conclusions, it was most essential that the statistics, for the sake of such comparisons, should have been taken for the area in which Vital Statistics were correctly registered as also in which the population had not been disturbed by any unusual migration. It is this time practically impossible to select such an area. Of the two Provinces, which are being dealt with in this report, there is no denying that the Vital Statistics of the States in Rajputana are almost invariably unreliable. They do border upon reliability in the Ajmer-Merwara Province but unfortunately for this discussion the population was so much disturbed by migration due to the Urs Fair at Ajmer, that the aim of arriving at any definite conclusion is frustrated. Rajputana had therefore to be left entirely out of discussion. For Ajmer-Merwara, since an estimate of the Fair population is known, the normal population can be computed and hence Ajmer-Merwara has been chosen.

In respect of the India figures there is a deficiency of 3,910.754 persons in column 8 and the shortage of females in column 10 is nearly twice as great as that of males in column 9. Assuming these figures to be correct, in the opinion of the Census Commissioner they seem to suggest:—

- (a) a defective census especially of females, or
- (b) a net emigration of population especially of females from the areas under registration to those not under registration or outside India,
- (c) defective registration of deaths especially of females.

The proportions displayed by Ajmer-Merwara are diametrically opposed to those of India and take the trend shown by Bombay, in so far as the resultant figures in columns 8 to 10 in the former exhibit an excess in the censused population over that arrived at according to Vital Statistics, as against that indicated by India, which give quite the inverse results. The proportions here are alike both for 1901-1911 and 1911-21 and again both even when the pilgrim figures are excluded or included.

The proportions per cent. of figures in columns 9 and 10 to that in column 8

Places.	Males.	Females.
Ajmer-Merwara 1901-11 . Ajmer-Merwara 1911-21	48·5 51·2	51·5 48·8 <sup>2</sup>
excluding pilgrims Ajmer-Merwara 1911-21 including pilgrims.	$59 \cdot 6$	40.4
India	35·8 73·8	64·2 26·2

Population.

701.154

659,685 67,652 96,182

133,730

630,060

287,898

2,578,623

2.262

are given on the margin. It would be seen that in Ajmer-Merwara the proportions of the sexes. if pilgrim population is excluded do not show much variations when compared with the figures of the previous decade. If, however, they are included, the ratio of females to males falls as low as 2:3. This is simply due to more males visiting the fair than females. The ratio of females to males in India according to

marginal figures is 9:5 while that of Bombay almost the inverse of India, viz., about 1:3 The ratios in Ajmer-Merwara are not such as invite any special discussion. The minor details will be discussed in the Chapters to which they relate.

Evamination of Vital Statistics.

State.

Alwar

Bikaner

Jaisalmer

Jhalawar

**TOTAL 1921** 

Karauli

Kotah

Lawa

Tonk

30. (1) Rajputana.—Out of the 21 Units which form the Province. only 16

have furnished figures of Vital Statistics. Of these, the statistics of only 8 are said to be complete, while the figures of those of the rest are either totally unreliable or are available only for a few years or for a portion of the unit concerned. These 8 States first mentioned and their respective population are noted on the margin. The total number of births and deaths in these States during the decade amounted to 302,436 and 525,455. The proportions per mille of births and deaths to the population of 1911 (2,768,674) come to 10.9 and 19.0 respectively. The figures of death-rate for the adjoining Provinces noted in the margin

have been taken from the table showing the principal vital statistics supplied by the Census Commissioner. Their comparison with similar figures of

Province.	mille according	Actual per centage of variation in population.
Bombay	36.88	——————————————————————————————————————
Punjab	36.56	$+\tilde{5}\cdot\tilde{7}$
United Provinces	40.19	-3.1
Rapputana (eight States) .	19-00	-6.9

Rajputana based on the figures of only the 8 States under discussion, shows that the death-rate here is even below half that of the adjoining Provinces. With such a remarkable low death-rate one would naturally expect a rapid increase in the population unless it had been counter-acted by similar low birth-rate and a very high increase in emigration over immigration. What do we find here: No increase but decrease which leads to form an opinion that

even figures of these 8 States are practically unreliable. The unreliability of the vital statistics is further evidenced by another simple process, viz.:—

Population of 1911					•		2,768,674
Add-births during 1911-21.		•		•	•	•	302,436
				Т	OTAL		3,071,110
Deductdeaths during 1911-21		•		•	•	•	$525,\!455$
Computed population in 1921		•	•		•		2,545,655
Population (actual) in 1921.		•			•	•	2,578,623
Difference representing excess of	imm	igrati	on ov	er em	igratio	n.	32,968

Note.-The figures given here relate to the 8 States under discussion.

MIGRATION. 23

From the above it appears that the population has not lost by emigration but gained by immigration, which is in contradiction to the actual state of affairs. The emigration from these States as deduced from the figures of the present Census amount to 358,515 while immigration to only 252,075, which gives a difference of 106,440 in favour of the former. The Province has, during the decade, been subjected to very serious tests by the ravages of epidemics in various forms and it is no wonder that the registration of vital statistics which has never been alleged to be satisfactory, was neglected the most.

31. The table on the margin compares the immigration and emigration Migration.

	1921.	1911.	Per cent- tage of variation	Per centag	
		•	1911-21.	1921.	1911.
	)				
Immigrants	242,233	302,489	19-9	2.5	2.9
Emigrants	868,906	855,625	+1.6	8.8	8.1
Per centage of variation of emigrants over immigrants.	+258.7	+182.9	·	•••	•••

figures for 1921 and 1911. It appears (a) that there is a slight difference between the proportion of immigrants to the population as compared with that of 1911, (b) that their number has fallen by about 20 per cent. since 1911, (c) that this decrease represents only 8.8 per cent. of the total

decrease in the population, (d) that emigrants are in proportion of 8.8 per cent. of the total population of 1921, (e) that their number has increased by only 1.6 per cent. since 1911, and (f) that they exceed the immigrants by 258.7 per cent. Since the ages of emigrants and immigrants are not known, it is difficult to form an exact estimate of the extent to which immigration has taken place in this decade. The decrease in the number of immigrants is presumably due to deaths by epidemics.

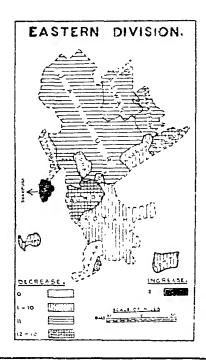
32. The marginal table shows that there is no direct relation between the Relation of variation to dersity.

Nation   State or District.   Variation   In number of persons   Increase ton 1911-   1921.	Position in order  Actual AND AJMER-MERWAR  Per cent- increase or		
2. Dungarpur     +18·5     +21     2     2       3. Banswara     -15 0     +16     3     3       4. Partabgarh     +7·0     +5     4     5       5. Mewar     +6·7     +7     5     4       6. Shahpura     +1·5     +2     6     6     6       7. Sirohi     +1·0     +1     7     7     7       8. Jhalawar     -0·1     8     8     9       9. Ajmer-Merwara     -1·2     -2     9     10       10. Kotah     -1·4     -1     10     9       11. Tonk     -5·0     -6     11     11       12. Bikaner     -5·0     -2     12     10       13. Karauli     -8·8     -10     13     12       14. Marwar     -10·8     -11     15     13       15. Kishangarh     -10·8     -11     15     18       16. Bharatpur     -11·2     -0/2     16     18	or District. in popula- tion 1911- 1921. of persons Increase per square Variation in persons mile 1911- in popula- per square	Area.	Popula-
13. Japur11-3 -19 17 16 18. Alwar11-4 -29 18 17 19. Lawa118 -16 19 15 20. Dholpu12-7 -29 20 17 21. Bundi15 21 11 22. Abu160 -114 22 19 23. Jaisalmer23 4 -1 23 9		21 14 13 17 5 20 12 19 8 6 9 2 15 11 14 4 7 22 16 10 23 3	21 12 11 19 3 20 14 18 8 6 6 9 15 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27

variation in population and its density. country is, on the whole, very thinly peopled and there cannot be marked tendency on acof pressure population on the soil for people to move from one part to another. People are much disinclined to their leave native place to change one master for another. The most densely populated States. viz., Bharatpur, Dholpur and Alwar still show a decline, as in the previous decade. Of the 7 States those which show an increase in population this time, were lowest in density in 1911.

Detailed examination of results by Natural Divisions and their Units.

### 33. Eastern Division. - The Eastern Division which has the largest popula-



Eastern Division.	To	fal.		TAGE OF
Lastern Division.	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population. Immigrants Emigrants Natural population	5,229,191 218,142 415,440 5,456,489	5,791,318 263,803 478,757 6,006,272	-9·7 -17·3 -6·9 -9·2	-0.6 -7.7 -9.2 -0.9

tion and exhibits the greatest density has suffered seriously from Plague. Influenza and other epidemics during the decade. Its population has decreased by 9.7 per cent., Kotah and Jhalawar being affected the least. Next in order comes Tonk, showing a fall comparatively much less than in the rest of the States in the Division. Shahpura alone has, what they say, a feather in the cap, as it exhibits an increase. The map in the margin exhibits the States in groups according to per centage of variations. Jhalawar shows no loss. The loss is nearly uniform in Alwar. Jaipur. Kishan-Bharatpur. garh and Lawa. The rest of the States show a loss between 12-15 per cent. Immigration and emigration in the Division have both fallen by 17.3 and 6.9 per cent. respectively. The Natural population has decreased by 9.2 per cent. Emigrants are nearly double the immigrants  $\mathbf{m}$ numerical

strength. The immigrants and emigrants are 8.5 and 4.2 per cent. of the total actual population while they were 8.3 and 4.6 respectively in 1911—they stand in nearly the same proportion to the actual population as they did in 1911.

Alwar.—The loss of population in Alwar during the decade amounts to 11·4 against 4·4 in 1911, which is still less than in the two other States in the Division. viz., Bundi and Dholpur. The rural area has suffered more severely than the urban for while the decrease in the former has been only as small as about 4 per cent., the latter has lost as much as above 12 per cent. or more than three times the urban population. This decrease seems to be due to emigration and the ravages of epidemics. Immigration here has fallen by 37 per cent. since 1911 and the emigration increased by 9 per cent. The net emigration is 144 per cent. in excess of what it was in 1911. The Natural population has gone down by 6·7 per cent. The slight rise in age-group 5-10. coupled with the loss in all the groups and reduction in the proportion of married females aged 15—40 to hundred females of all ages, forebo les an inauspicious future.

Bharatpur.—The condition of this State has been discussed in detail in the Report of 1911. The present discussion will be confined to variations accruing

Bharatpur.	TOTAL POL	PULATION.	PER CEN VARIA	1
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population. Immigrants . Emigrants . Natural population	496,437 62,593 40,152 473,996	558.785 79,812 89,140 568,113	$ \begin{array}{r} -11.2 \\ -21.6 \\ -55.0 \\ -16.6 \end{array} $	-10·8 -9·6 -17·8 -12·2

during the present decade and the one preceding it. The loss in the present decade exceeds that of 1901-11 by 4 per cent. Bharatpur stands sixth in point of loss among the twelve States in this Division and sixteenth among those in Rajputana. The urban population has suffered less than in several other States—

while the rural, rather heavily, say, nearly three and a half times the urban population. The State suffered from Plague, Influenza and Malaria during the

decade. Complete vital statistics are not available: the estimated number of deaths from Plague and Influenza as reported, is about 48,000. Thus the two epidemics mentioned above are alone responsible for the destruction of a little below 10 per cent. of the population, leaving deaths from other causes out of consideration. Immigration has decreased by 22 per cent. while emigration by 55. Immigrants number 12.6 per cent. of the total population, against 14.3 in 1911 and emigrants 8.1 per cent. against 16.0. It is thus evident that the loss is not the result of migration. There has proportionately been more loss in the population of females than in that of males. The proportion of children under 10 years of age to total population has risen by 3.2 per cent. (22.9 in 1911 and 26.1 in 1921) while that of married females of child-bearing age (15-40) to 100 females of all ages fallen by 2 per cent. since 1911 and 1.1 since 1901. The fall in the number of child-bearing women does not portend any good for the future, as it only means reduction in the multiplication of population. The severity of Plague and Influenza in the State, is reflected in the fact that the adjoining Districts of Muttra in the United Provinces and Gurgaon in the Punjab, whose Natural conditions it closely resembles, have shown a loss of only 5.7 and 6.6 per cent. respectively, against that of 11.2 in this State. Since 1881, this State has shown a net loss of 23.1 per cent. The Bharatpur State has continued to decline at each successive Census and this is the only State about which such a statement could be predicted. The present decade has beaten all records in point of loss.

Every Unit in the State, except the town of Bhusawar, shows loss ranging from 1·1 in the Bayana town to 19·8 in the Uchain sub-Tahsil. Amongst towns, leaving out the City which has shown a decrease of only 1·3, Kaman and Weir have shown the greatest loss being 11·7 and 11·3 per cent. respectively. The Tahsils which show a drop of over 10 per cent. of population, have suffered the most from epidemics than the rest. Like 1911, the Natural population of the State has shown a decline of 16·6 per cent. greater even than 11·2 in the actual population. The emigrant population of the State seems probably not to have escaped the attacks of the epidemics, though away from their native place.

Bundi.—The recent decade was not at all favourable to the growth of popula-

Bundi.	Popul	ATION.	Variation	PER CENT.
Dungi,	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population. Immigrants Emigrants Natural population	187,068 12,489 19,700 194,279	218,730 18,614 18,896 219,012		$\begin{vmatrix} +27.7 \\ +43.4 \\ +33.0 \\ +27.0 \end{vmatrix}$

tion. In the latter part of the decade, not a single year can be called a good year, the gloomiest being the year 1917-18 during which Plague and Influenza prevailed, resulting in a loss of 14.5 per cent. to the population, which loss is the greatest in this Division and is only surpassed in Rajputana by Jaisalmer and Abu.

The loss is entirely confined to the rural area—the urban showing a rise, which in its turn, is perceptible only in the Lakheri town (128.9 per cent.) due to the location there of the Cement industry. The remaining towns show losses ranging from 17.8 (Bundi City) to 41.6 (Keshoraipatan town). The loss in the rural area varies from 2.4 per cent., in the Hindoli Pargana to 23.9 in the Lakheri Pargana. The net loss between 1881 and 1921 has risen from 14.1 (1911) to 26.6 in this decade and it is very doubtful whether the State would ever be able to regain its position of 1881. The immigrant population has decreased by 32.9 per cent. and the emigrant increased by 4.3. The immigrants contribute to add 6.7 per cent. to the actual population, while the emigrants to reduce it by 10.5, the latter being 3.8 per cent. in excess of the former. This means that migration has partly tended to reduce the population. Females have suffered more than males by about 1.5 per cent. From the vital statistics such as are available, it appears that the death-rate was in excess of the birth-rate which means that the persons swept away by epidemics could not adequately be replaced by births. In this connection the State Census Superintendent adds: "The deficiency in the number of births as compared with the number of deaths in the latter part of the decade, can also to some extent be attributed to the recruitment among the male popula-The proportion of children under 10 years of age to one hundred persons of re-productive age-period (15-40) is 77.2 against 67.8 in 1911 and 35.4 in 1901 and the same to hundred married females of the same age-period is 196.7 against

159.2 in 1911 and 101.1 in 1901. Again the number of married females aged 15-40 per hundred females of all ages is 30.5 against 38.0 in 1911 and 35.3 in 1901. The rise in the proportion of children in the successive decades augurs a bright, but the fall in the proportion of married females of child-bearing age a gloomy future. In 1911, the actual and the natural populations showed increases by nearly the same per centages, but the present decade exhibits decrease in both, in the former in a higher degree than in the latter. This leads one to the conclusion that the emigrants have also suffered loss from one or more causes.

Dholpur.—Dholpur like its neighbouring States. viz.. Jaipur. Bharatpur and Karauli, has declined in population during the decade. Out of the period of ten years forming the decade, there were only two good years and three of respite which gave from average to good crops. The rest were either years of famine or of scarcity. 1918 and 1919 were the years in which there was high mortality from Influenza and Cholera. Vital statistics are available only for five years, i.e., from 1913 to 1917 inclusive, and show an excess of births over deaths to an extent of nearly two-fold. This should have shown a bright closing of the decade but since the population shows a fall it can only be conjectured that, as in other States, the high mortality in the closing years (i.e., 1918 and 1919) from Influenza and Cholera turned the table. The marginal migration figures show that the

T-1	Popul.	ATION.	VARIATI CEN	ON PER
Dholpur.	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population. Immigrants Emigrants Natural population	229,734 21,225 14,115 222,624	263,188 28,471 37,191 271,908	-12.7 $-25.5$ $-62.0$ $-18.1$	-2.9 $-20.4$ $-5.5$ $-1.0$

decade was neither attractive to the immigrants, nor so repulsive as to pursuade people to emigrate. Immigrants decreased by 25.5 per cent. and emigrants by 62.0. The inference which can be drawn from the above analysis is, that the large drop in population was, as stated above, wholly due to the havoc caused by the epidemics.

The urban population has suffered more than the rural, the loss in the latter being 12 per cent. against 17 in the former. The State has been declining in respect of population since the last three decades and the highest fall has been exhibited by it in the present decade. Bundi only surpasses it in respect of loss. Unlike the previous decade. Dholpur has this time fared worse than its neighbouring District of Agra and the States of Bharatpur and Karauli, the per centages of variations of which are, Agra (-9.6), Bharatpur (-11.2) and Karauli (-8.8) per cent. In 1911, the population showed a net increase of 5.4 per cent. against 1881, but the ill-fated present decade has converted that increase into a drop of 8.0 per cent. The unsatisfactory feature of the decade is that the losses have been heavier in the reproductive age-periods. 15-20 and 20-40, viz., 18.5 and 15.3 per cent. and this is aggravated by the fact that the proportion of married females of 15-40 years of age to 100 females of all ages has gone down from 36 to 33. The only consolation is that the proportion of children under ten years to every 100 persons aged 15 to 40, has increased from 58 in 1911 to 66 per cent. this time, which instills hope for the future. The city takes the largest share in the loss (18.7 per cent.) and next to it is Bari town (16.1). The loss in the rural area ranges between 8.4 in Baseri, and 15.7 in Bari Tahsil. The natural population has decreased by 18 per cent.

Jaipur.—The present decade was quite unfavourable to the growth of population. Plague was prevalent throughout in the first half of it and appeared again in 1917-18, accompanied with Influenza of an acute type which caused heavy mortality. Unsatisfactory agricultural conditions also added to the unpopularity of the decade. Excepting one or two years every one of them was bad for one reason or the other. The prices and wages ruled very high and the privations imposed on all classes by war conditions and restrictions on trade told heavily on the population and particularly on the commercial. With the close of the war, the pressure of anxieties had been relieved, but the high prices are likely to continue, until conditions became normal. The heavy mortality, from Malaria, Plague and last but not the least from influenza, brought with it unparalleled labour difficulties, which it will take not less than a generation to remove in order to restore the affairs to normal condition. The result of the above condition of things is reflected, as will be seen from the marginal figures,

Jaipur.	Рорил	ATION.	VARIA:	
earpur.	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population. Immigrants Emigrants Natural population	2,333,802 89,120 339,770 2,580,452	2,636,647 91,772 339,523 2,884,398	-11·3 - 2·9 -2·6 -1·5	$+32 \cdot 1 + 24 \cdot 0$

in the large drop of 11.3 per cent. in population, which is very nearly twice as much as in the two previous decades together. The present decade has nearly counter-balanced the gain of 11.8 per cent. in 1881-91 decade and the loss in the intervening decades, has brought about a net loss of 7.5 since 1881. The immigrants

and emigrants have both fallen by 2.9 and 2.6 per cent. against the rise of 32.1 and 24 respectively in 1911. The immigration is thus slightly in excess of emigration. The loss in population does not therefore appear to have been affected by

migration to any perceptible extent.

The rural area has suffered more than the urban. The former exhibits a loss of 11.86 per cent. against 8.25 in the latter. Leaving the States, which show an increase, the loss in the urban area of Jaipur, surpasses that of Bharatpur, Kotah and Tonk. In the rural area the increase ranges between 1.0 per cent. in Jhunjhunu and 162 in the Bamanwas Tahsil and the decrease varies from 3.7 in Newai Tahsil to 52.3 in Mauzamabad Tahsil. The rural units showing a loss

Units.		Increase.	Decrease.
emes.	1	mercase.	Decrease.
Baswa .			38-9
Daosa			40 6
Lalsot			40.8
Sikrai		80.0	
Jamwa Rangath			49.3
Gangapur .			47.4
Bamanwa.		162-24	
Ghonsla .		79.8	
Jaipur .		. 1	42.3
Sawai Madkopur			35.5
Mauzamabad *		1.1	52.3
Sambhar Tahsil	•	130-7	

or gain of 30 per cent. or over are noted in the margin. Of the 39 urban units 10 show a gain in population ranging from 0.2 in Chirawa town to 75.3 in Mancharpur town, the remaining 29 show a deficit varying from 0.6 per cent. (Sri Madhopur) to 33.3 (Sawai Madhopur). The proportion of immigrants to the actual population is 3.8 per cent. against 3.5 of 1911. The emigrants form 14.1 per cent. of the same population against 12.9 in 1911. The comparison of main age-period figures presents a rather gloomy feature. Against 1911, children under 10 years of age have decreased by 4.8 per cent., though their proportion to total population has risen

by 2.2 per cent. (being 26.5 in 1921 and 24.3 in 1911). Similar results are evidenced by the variations in the proportions of (a) married females to hundred females of all ages which are 33.0 against 36.8 of the past census and (b) females of the child-bearing ages (15 - 20) and (20 - 40) which give a fall of 16.5 and 15.3 per cent. respectively. It is apparently hopeless to imagine that, with the attendant aspects, the loss in population could be made good by natural sources, unless considerable immigration takes place during the next decade, but the idea, in itself, appears very far-fetched.

Jhalawar.—Jhalawar is prominent in showing the minimum loss (0.1) in this

Jhalawar.	Родика	rion.	PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION.		
•	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.	
Actual population. Immigrants Emigrants Natural population	$\begin{array}{c} 96,182 \\ 21,527 \\ 19,522 \\ 94,177 \\ \end{array}$	96,271 22,112 18,591 92,750	0·1 2·6 5·0 1·5	-! 6.8 0.5 10.0 +4.7	

decade (in this Division), as compared with a gain of 6.8 in 1911 and a loss of 40.3 in 1901. The net loss since 1881 is exactly the same as it was in 1911. Jhalawar reports 7,810 deaths in excess of births; deducting this from the population of 1921 should have been

88,461, while it is short of the actual population by 7,721. Considering the variation in immigration, which is not very considerable, it appears that births were not correctly reported. The satisfactory feature revealed by the age figures is, that the number of persons in the age-period, viz., 10—15, who will reach reproductive age during the next decade, has risen by 74 per cent. since 1911, so also has the proportion of children under 10 to hundred persons of the reproductive age risen from 56.8 in 1911 to 68.5 in 1921. The slight decrease in the number of married females aged 15—40, viz., 6.9 (37.8 in 1911 and 30.9 in 1921), need not necessarily cause any anxiety as this deficiency will be more than recouped by increase of 82 per cent. in the number of females of the age of 10—15.

The number of children under 5—10 years of age has also increased by 29 per cent. All these various features lead to the conclusion that the decade, on the whole does not portend an unhopeful future. The natural population has also increased by 1.5 per cent.

Karauli.—Out of the ten years. Karauli had 8 good years broken in only by one

		- J		
_	Popul	POPULATION.		PER CENT.
Karauli. 1921.	1921.	1911.	. 1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population. Immigrants. Emigrants. Natural population	133,730 18,121 16,106 131,715	146,587 18,163 15,857 144,281	$ \begin{array}{c} -8.8 \\ -0.2 \\ +1.6 \\ -8.7 \end{array} $	

of scarcity. The public health was good during the first half of the decode, but the various epidemics which generally ruled throughout the Province, had had their effect during the latter half. This State fared better than its neighbours—Bharatpur, Jaipurand Dholpur—where the loss in population was 11.2,

11.3 and 12.7 per cent. respectively—Karauli losing only 8.8. It is a curious coincidence that the figures of actual and natural population, are almost very nearly the same this time. The immigrant population has fallen by 0.2 per cent. against 12.7 in 1911 and the emigrant risen by 1.6 per cent. against the fall of 7.4 in 1911. The vital statistics appear to be fairly accurate in this State; the excess of deaths over births was only 11,447. If this is deducted from the population of 1911, the population of 1921 should be 135,140 which is in excess of the actual figures by 1.410 or only 1 per cent. of the total population. The excess of immigration over emigration has been 2.015 which is very near the excess above mentioned (1,410) and this proves the accuracy of the vital occurrences. The population of urban area has increased by 18.6 per cent. as against the drop of 15 6 in 1911. The rural area has decreased by 13 05 against 4 9 in 1911. is the first time when the urban area has shown such a big rise after the slight increase of 1.5 in 1901, and this is due to the addition of new towns to the list. The urban population has however not yet reached the figure of 1881, as a deficit of about 8 per cent. is still left to be made good. The loss in rural population has been rising from decade to decade, except in 1891, when there was a rise of 8 per The net loss in the rural population during the decade since 1881 is 10.4 per cent., against the gain of 3.0 in 1911. The shrinkage of the number of married females aged 15-40 per hundred females of all ages from 37 in 1911 to 33 in the present decade, is an unfavourable indication of the future. The extraordinary feature is the rise in the proportion of the children under 10 years per 100 persons aged 15-40, from 57 (in 1911) to 70 in the present decade. This is attributable to the fact that the births in the first 5 years of the decade had been very steady, as will be seen from a comparison of the actual figures of the age period 5-10 in the Imperial Table VII-B, Rajputana, of 1921, with those of 1911. The number in the age period 0 5. though smaller than that in the 5-10 group, is still almost equal to that in the 0 -5 group of 1911. This shows that the epidemics, which raged in the second half of the decade, carried away the reproductive females resulting in the diminishing of births in that half, as otherwise the proportion of children should have gone vet higher. The same reason holds good for the expansion of the proportion of the children of the same age to 100 married females from 146 (1911) to 187. Going further into sub-units it is found that the Huzur, Mandrail and Utgir Tahsils show a very heavy loss when compared with 1911. The range of loss in the State lies between 4.34 (Machalpur Tahsil) and 29.4 (Utgir Tahsil). Of the five Tahsils, only one, ciz., Sapotra shows a gain of 9 3 per cent. Amongst the towns the highest loss is noticed in Mandrail (8.0) and the lowest in Karauli (1.1).

Kishangarh.—Excluding Shahpura, which has shown an increase, Jhalawar,

Kishangarh.	Population.		Per centage of variation.	
	1921.	1911.	1911-24.	1901-11.
Actual population. Immigrants . Emigrants . Natural population	77,734 14,102 10,942 74,074	87,191 20,848 14,084 80,427	10·8 30·0 22·3 7·9	-4.2 6.2 6.6 4.9

Karauli, Kotah and Tonk have also fared better than Kishangarh, whose population has declined by 10.8 per cent. during the decade. The net variation since 1881 is (-31.0), which is surpassed only by Jhalawar. showing After a rise in 1891. the density of the State hasall along

tinued to decline resulting in a fall of 91 per square mile against 146 in 1891. The scarcity of rain was felt in 1911 but 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 were years of famine. Death-rate exceeded birth-rate in the years 1916 to 1918. The number of immigrants exhibits a fall of 30 per cent. against the increase of 6.2 per cent. in 1911 and the emigrants that of 22.3 against the similar rise of 6.6 in 1911. Immigration happily was 7.7 per cent. in excess of emigration during the decade. The immigrants form about 19 per cent. of the actual population and the emigrants nearly 14. This shows that the decrease in the actual population was not the result of migration, but was due to high death-rate consequent on the ravages of epidemics. The natural population has decreased by 7.9 per cent. Urban population has suffered more than the rural, the loss being 13.4 and 10.2 respectively. The loss is the greatest in the Rupnagar town (26.8) in the urban area and in the Paryana of the same name (13.06) in the rural area. As in Karauli, the number of married females aged 15-40 has contracted from 38 to 32 per hundred females of all ages while the proportion of children under ten, expanded from 55 in 1911 to 67 in the present decade. Similar expansion has taken place in the proportion of children in relation to one hundred married females of reproductive age from 139 to 172. The reasons for this, given in detail under Karauli, equally apply here. The hopeful sign for the future is indicated by the rise of children of 5-10 years of age by 16 per cent. and of those of 10—15 by 42.

Kotah.—Of the two States which have shown the lowest loss in this Division,

Kotah.	POPULA	ZOIT.	VARIATION PER CENT	
	1921.	1911,	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population. Immigrants . Emigrants . Natural population	630,060 61,936 31,257 599,381	639,089 69,263 35,979 605,805	1·4 10·7 13·1 1·1	+17:3 -{ 85:3 -{ 29:1 -{ 13:2

as well as in the Province of Rajputana, Jhalawar (0·1) stands first and Kotah (1·4) second. The natural population which was lower than the actual in 1911 has shown some improvement this time. The decade on the whole was not favourable to the growth of population. The years 1911,

1913, 1915, 1918 and 1920 were of deficient rainfall, while that of 1917 was one of abnormally heavy rains. The opening year of the decade was one of much anxiety to the agricultural population as monsoon was late and rains insufficient. 1912 and 1916 were years of normal activity. With the advent of 1917 a period of three successive years began which was marked by unmixed hardship and disaster for the agricultural population. Malaria broke out after the rainfall of 1917. In the early part of the next year, Plague appeared in an epidemic form and was followed, in the latter part, by Influenza. These calamities coupled with the minimum most rainfall ever known by the decade reduced the people to a sad plight. The rains of 1919 were again scanty and the agricultural out-turn was consequently poor. The closing year of the decade afforded some relief to the agriculturists. But for the epidemics in 1917 and 1918, which carried away a large number of people, the population of the State would not have fallen even in the small degree it has done. According to vital statistics supplied by the State, the population should have come to 625,550, i.e., 4,510 less than that actually enumerated, as

Population of 1911	639,089 119,007
Total .	758,096
Deduct deaths during the decade	132,546
Net population	625,550
Actual population according to census.	630,060
Ofference representing excess of immigration over emigration.	+4,510

would appear from the figures in the margin. The immigrant population forms about 10 per cent. of the population, while the emigrants half as much. This proves that the deficiency in the computed population is not only the result of migration but is also due to the defective registration of births. The situation of Kotah is similar to that of Kishangarh in respect of loss of population in the rural and urban areas. The losses in these areas amount to 1.24 and 3.32 per cent respectively. The examination of statistics of the sub-units shows that the loss is confined almost entirely to Kotics (or feudal

Estates), because, excluding Kotah city which has suffered a loss of 3 per cent., the population of Nizamats has, on the whole, increased by 0.4. Amongst the

Kotris the highest loss is shown by Pipalda Mustarka (42.7) and the lowest (12.9) by Pipalda Thikana. Of the 20 State Nizamats, 12 show gains ranging from 0.2 to 15.6 per cent. and the rest. losses from 1.4 to 11.2. The highest gain is shown by the Kishanganj Nizamat and the highest loss by Mangrol. Kotah has reasons to be happy for the increase of persons in the age-periods 5—10 and 10–15 by 31 and 60 per cent. respectively, as in time to come it can hope a fair multiplication of its population when children have reached their maturity. In 1911, the proportion of females of 5—10 years of age to the total female population was 12 per cent, which has risen to 16.1 in this decade. Similarly, the proportion of females aged 10—15 has risen from 6.3 to 10.7. These increases not only compensate for the decrease in the proportion of married females aged 15—40 to hundred females of all ages but instill hopes of a bright future.

Lawa.	Portranos.		VARIATION PER CL	
	1921.	1911.	1941-21.	1901-11.
Actual population	2,262	2,564	11.8	1.0
Actual population Immigrants	838	1,092	23-3	1.8
Emigrants .	249 (	152	63/8	105-4
Natural population	1,673	1,624	3.0	l·t)

Lawa.—Lawa, a small Estate with purely rural population numbering 2.262, shows a fall of 11'8 per cent. against 4'0 in 1911. Since 1881 it has lost 15'7 per cent. of its population. The natural population has increased by 3 per cent. against 1'6 in 1911.

Shahpura. Shahpura shows an increase of 1.5 per cent. against 11.1 in 1911

	Portr	ans.	VORING ON	
nchpara				
	10.1	[11]	1941 21	Pol H
Act of position	48,130	1, "17	• .	11.1
Inc. cints	, 1919 y	8.90 .	(0.9	145 4
Pin this	1, 5 + 1	1.507	1 1	
Natural points of the	11 050	69.027	1	- 10.7

in its actual and of 4.9 against 10.7 in its natural population. The number of in migrants has fallen by 10.9 per cent, while that of emigrants tisen by 16.1. Although, excepting 1901, this Chiefship has been continually showing a rise in every decade, yet the loss in that solitary decade had been so heavy that the remaining decades have not been able to bring the popula-

tion up to the figures of 1881 and there is still a net loss of 7 per cent, to be made good. The vital statistics available for only nine years show an excess of 1.323 deaths over births. Both the urban and rural areas show a rise in population but the former exhibiting a larger gain (4.6) than the latter (0.9). The Chiefship records a gain in the population of persons aged 5. 10, 10, 15 and 15–20 by 32, 116 and 7 per cent respectively, which, unless interrupted by some unfavourable event, predicts a happy future.

Took. The State shows a loss of 5 per cent, against the gain of 10:9 in 1911

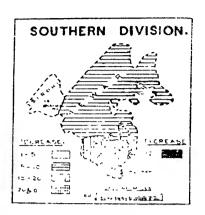
	<b>;</b> ` -	V 4	1,122	
1 %	1921	1011	14121	1504 11
And Andrew Str. English Structured to the street		37,650	5 o 20 o 4 S 0 5	10 m 30 n 30 n

and a net loss of 14.8 since 1881. Deaths exceed births by 17,318, which shows that the State did not escape the ravages of the epidemics during the decade. Migration seems also to have taken part in reducing the population for, while immigration has fallen by 20 per cent., emigration has increased by 6.8. In 1911 immigration had increased

by 808 per cent, and emigration fillen by 3000. The loss in the urban population (606) is higher than that in the rural (400). Examining the statistics of the smaller units in the urban area it is noticed that the heaviest gain has been expeed by the Nibabera town (20 per cent,), add the loss suffered by Chladra town. The range of variations in the rural area lies between - 800 in the Lateri Talsii of the Aligarh Pararra and - 1800 in the Chabra Pararra. It is satisficatory to note that the proportion of female population in the age groups 5 - 10 and 10 - 15, upon which depends the multiplication of population, has increased by 30 and 59 per cent.

respectively over 1911. The male population has also increased in the same age-periods but the increase among females is yet higher.

Southern Division - The Southern Division is the smallest of the three, both



in population and area, but it is the only Division in Rajputana which shows a general increase of 8 per cent, against 26.0 in 1911. Of the individual units Abu District alone shows a decrease of 16 per cent. As will be seen from the marginal map the highest increase of 20 and over is in Kushalgarh, and of 15–20 in Dungarpur and Banswara. Partabgarh and Mewar follow in the 5–10 grade leaving Sirohi alone which gives the lowest increase of 1.0 per cent. Immigration has fallen by 19.7 per cent, and emigration on the other hand risen by 1.1. The Natural population has also increased by 8.9 per cent, and is almost equal to the actual

population. The neighbouring Districts and States of the Bombay Presidency have

Panele M.O. d. . . . . 15-2 Rewy Kantha . . . 15-2 W.On Kao Mee . . . . 9-2 similarly prospered as the marginal variation figures show. This Division has all along been progressive and been constantly showing an increase from decade to decade since 1881 excepting in the decade of 1891-1901 when it suffered more severely than the other Divisions. Despite

the combined increase in the two decades the population has not reached

Par CENTAGE OF Portivitor. Southern Division. 1911-21 1901-11 1921. 1911. 4.260 Actual popula-2.046,214 1.892,2678:1 - 187 - 71 - 112 75.713 19.7 Immerants 60.816 92,518 91,471 Emerants Natural popula-2.077.916 1,908,025

that of 1891 being still below it by 10 per cent. The rise in population is mainly attributable to the Animistic religion, which includes Bhils and Minas etc. The recuperative power of the Bhils is no secret and the figures of the last two decades substantiate the above assertion. The present increase among the Animists amounts to 24 per cent., their proportion to

the total population of the Division being nearly 22.5 against 19 in 1911. Other religions in this Division have shown a decline. The increase in the recent decade is distributed both over the urban and the rural areas, in the ratio of 5:8. The immigrants form nearly 3 per cent, of the actual population and the emigrants 5 against 4 and 5 per cent, respectively in 1911. These figures clearly show that the increase in population is practically due to excess of births over deaths.

Banswara. Banswara is second only to Dungarpur in this Division in respect

D	Posts	13.60	PER CONTACT OF VARIATION		
В шку дз.	1::1	1:11.	1911-21	1!401-11.	
Artial population is formation in Engrant Network population in the contract of the contract o		4	5 a   29 4   57 a   17 a	- 13 0 43 f 24 0 27 0	

of gain in population over 1881 and has beaten down the record of 1891, when the figures were the highest. The increase of 150 per cent, since 1911 in the population is lower than that of Kushalgarh and Dungarpur only. Excepting 1917 and 1918, which were years of scanty rainfall and epidemics and which are stated to have carried

away 10.639 persons, the decade was favourable to the growth of population. The main increase is amongst the Animists, who form the bulk of the population. This increase is due to the improved method of enumeration as well as to natural growth. Migration does not seem to have affected the increase, as the natural and the actual population figures are practically equal. The future prospects of the State seem very bright, as the figures in the earlier age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 have swelled by as large a per centage as 70 and 89 respectively.

Dungarpur.—Like its neighbouring State of Banswara, Dungarpur shows an

Dungarpur.	Population.	VARIATION PER CENT.
Dungar <sub>l</sub> un.	1921.   1911.	1911-21. 1901-11.
	189,272 159,192 10,418 10,441 4,533 8,843 183,387 157,594	-0.2 + 7781 $-48.7 + 278.1$

increase of about 19 per cent. It is surpassed only by Kushalgarh in this Division. Its gain over the population of 1881 is the highest (119 per cent.) in the whole of Rajputana but the Bhils were not actually enumerated in that year. Immigration amounts to 5.5 per cent. of the total population and emigration to 2.4 against 6.6 and

5.6 respectively in 1911. There is a larger increase in the rural than in the urban population. Of the sub-units Dungarpur Tahsil shows the largest increase (19.3). The increase in the children of the age—1 eriod of 5—10 and in the persons of that of 10—15. by 77 and 114 per cent. foretells a bright future, only if the children survived to maturity.

Kushalgarh.—The population of the Chiefship of Kushalgarh (29,162) has

Kushalgarh.	Рори	ATION.	VARIATION PER CENT.		
Rushargarii	1921.	1911.	1911-21	1901-11.	
Actual population . Immigrants Emigrants Natural population .	29,162 2,905 1,371 27,628		$\begin{array}{r} +32.5 \\ -11.5 \\ +6.5 \\ -33.6 \end{array}$	- 35.6 Figures of 1901 are not available	

increased by as much as 33 per cent. during the recent decade. Animists who are noted for their vast recuperative powers form the chief portion of the population of the Chiefship (24,120). The decade was on the whole good, excepting that the epidemic of Influenza visited it in 1918 and that there was a slight touch of Plague in 1916.

This Chiefship also has a bright future before it in respect of multiplication of population.

Mewar.—Mewar, which has the largest population of all the States in the

Mewai.	Рорга	TION.	VARIATION PER CENT.		
.newar.	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11	
Actual popula- tion.  Vimmigrants  Emigrants  Natural popula- tion.	26,336 80,166	39,409 78,573	- 33·2 -, 2·0	+ 25.6 -: 54.1 -: 7.6 - 23.7	

Southern Division, is the third largest in the entire Province and shows an increase of 6.7 per cent. this time. The figures of Mewar include the population of Nandwai and Gangapur belonging to Central India. Excluding that, the population of Mewar proper remains 1.366.980. Comparing this with the population of the same area in 1911, the percentage of increase is

reduced to 6.3. Immigration has fallen from +54.1 to -33.2 and emigration from +7.6 to +2.0. The State suffered loss only in the disastrous decade of 1891-1901 but it was in itself so heavy that even the consecutive inter-censal increases have not been able to help the State to recover the position lost by it in the decade in question. Comparison with 1881 is not quite reliable owing to the uncertainty of the figures of the Bhil tracts. Urban population has gained by 4.6 per cent. against a loss of 16.1 in 1911, while the rural by 6.8 against the increase of 30.7 The urban area has gained much more in population than the rural. The proportion of increase in the Mewar villages lying in the British District of Ajmer-Merwara is 1.3 compared with that of 6.8 in the rural area of the State itself. The largest increase is noticed in the rural area of the Kotra Bhumat, viz., 27:5 and Nathdwara 57.2 in the urban area. The minimum decrease is shown in the rural area by the Kumbalgarh Tahsil. riz., 1.4 per cent. and in the urban by the Salumbar town, viz., 24. The maximum decrease of 17.6 is to be found in the Asind District.

Like other States the proportion of married females of 15—40 years of age to one hundred females of All Ages, has contracted from 38 to 30 per cent. since 1911, but the increases of 44, 116, and 3 per cent. in the age—groups of 5—10, 10—15 and 15—20 respectively more than counter-balances this decrease and the expectations are that the next decade will exhibit a yet greater increase.

Partabgarh.—The increase of 20.5 per cent. in 1911 has been supplemented

Partabgarh.	Popul	ATION.	VARIATION PER CENT.
	1921.	1911.	1911-21. 1901-11.
Actual population . Immigrants Emigrants Natural population .	67,110 11,426 12,750 68,434	62,704 12,610 11,581 61,675	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

by another of 7 per cent. this time but the population is still below that of 1881 and 1891 by 15.4 and 23.7 per cent. respectively. The number of immigrants has fallen by 9.4 per cent. and that of the emigrants risen by 10.1. The natural population exceeds the actual population by 4 per cent. and this and the Mewar State are the

only States in the Southern Division in which this feature is exhibited. The increase of population has affected all the units. Partabgarh town, which sustained a loss of 15 per cent. in 1901-1911, has gained 10.2 per cent. during the present decade. Increase in the earlier age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 of 57 and 89 per cent. is the satisfactory feature of the decade.

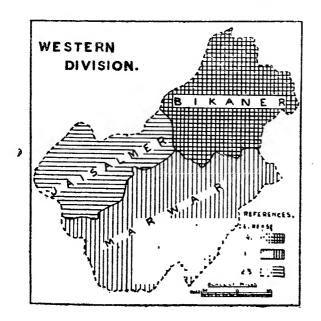
Sirohi.—Sirohi included the figures of Abu Leased area in 1911. Since separate

Sirohi.	Popul	ATION.	VARIATION PER CENT	
gironi,	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population . Immigrants Emigrants Natural population .	190,245 21,880 6,784 175,149	189,127 25,110 6,411 170,428	$   \begin{array}{r}     +0.6 \\     -12.9 \\     +5.8 \\     +2.8   \end{array} $	+22.4  +19.2  +36.1  +23.3

figures of Abu for the purpose of comparison are not available, they have been amalgamated with Sirohi this time too. The increase is very slight, viz.,0.6 per cent. in the actual population but in the natural it is nearly 3 per cent. This is due to a rise in the emigrants by nearly 6 per cent. and a fall of nearly 13 per cent. in the immigrants. Ex-

planation of decrease in the immigrants is to be found in the removal of troops from Erinpura and in the decrease of population in the Abu Hill Station. The present population figures of the State are the highest since 1881. The urban area alone seems to have suffered any loss during the decade under review. The highest increase is found in the Bhakar Tahsil due partly to enumeration being more accurate this time and partly to natural growth among Grassias of the Animistic religion. The increase of figures in the earlier age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 by 27 and 61 per cent. respectively in this State is also a favourable sign for the future.

Western Division.—The Western Division has fared the worst among the



three Divisions. It has actually lost as much as it gained during the previous decade. It is, however, satisfactory to find that it has not lost its position of 1881, though it has still got to add 26 per cent. to come up to the figures of 1891. Owing to its vast area, which is almost twice as large as that of either of the remaining two, it has certainly greater room for expansion, as its population is less than half of that of the Eastern Division and its density by far the lowest of All the three component States of the Division show a fall in population; Jaisalmer of course showing the highest (23 per cent.). Immigrants show a decrease of 28.2 per cent. against an increase of 79.8 in

1911 and the emigrants again a decrease of 2.5. There is a difference of only 1.4 in the actual and natural populations, both of which have fallen as the marginal statement on next page shows. The immigrants are 2.6 per cent. of the actual

Western Division.	POPT LATION.		VARIATION PER CENT.			
	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11		
Actual popula-	2,568,979	2,846,847	- 9.8	÷ 9·8		
Immigrants . Emigrants Natural population.	67,754 344,644 2,845,869	94,358 353,406 <b>3,</b> 105,895	$ \begin{array}{r} -28.2 \\ -2.5 \\ -8.4 \end{array} $	+79.8 $-8.1$ $+6.2$		

population and the emigrants 13.4 against 3.3 and 12.4 per cent. respectively in 1911. These variations show that migration has played practically no part in reducing the population of the Division and that the drop is solely due to natural causes. The loss is again confined wholly to the rural area, partly due to natural causes and partly to the inclusion of a few

villages in the list of towns in the Bikaner State.

Bikaner.—Bikaner shows the lowest fall in the Western Division, viz., 5.9 per

Bikaner.		Рори	ATION.	VARIATION. PER CENT.	
		1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11
Actual population Immigrants . Emigrants . Natural population	:	659,685 53,273 126,615 733,027	700.983 68,262 119,567 752,288	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.9 \\ -21.9 \\ +5.9 \\ -2.6 \end{array} $	$+19.9 \\ +90.5 \\ -25.3 \\ -6.1$

cent., just a little below the Provincial average. The decade opened with a year of deficient rainfall, followed by that of famine. The years 1913, 1914, 1916 and 1917 were favourable for the peasantry but were followed by three consecutive years, viz., 1918, 1919 and 1920, which brought not only scarcity of rains in their wake but

also introduced Plague and Influenza in an epidemic form. These combined forces wrought havoc in the State and destroyed nearly 10 per cent. of the population. The severity of unfavourable conditions, which prevailed during the decade, is manifest from the fact that the adjoining States and Districts in the

Hissar . . + 1.5 Ferozepore . +14.4 Bahawalpar . + 0.1 Lohara . . +10.9 Punjab have all gained while Bikaner has lost by about 6 per cent. Immigrants form about 8.0 per cent. of the actual population against 9.7 in 1911, while emigrants only 19 against 17, i.e., the wave of emigration is still higher. The natural population has decreased by 2.6 and

the actual population by 5.9. This directs to one and only one conclusion that emigrants have also suffered from epidemics. The decrease in the population is practically wholly confined to the rural area—the urban showing a gain due partly to the inclusion of new towns in the list. Reni is the only town in which there is a slight decrease. The rural area consists of 17 units of which only 3 show credit on their side and Reni Tahsil the greatest (50.7 per cent.). The fourteen remaining units show a debit varying from 1.4 in the Dungargarh Tahsil to 49.1 in the Anupgarh Sub-Tahsil. The proportion of married females aged 15—40 to 100 females of all ages has gone down from 35 to 29; the redeeming feature, however, is that the figures in the earlier age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 have increased by 18 and 32 per cent. respectively and that the per centage of females in these groups is higher than that of males.

Jaisalmer.—The decrease of 23.4 per cent. in the actual population more

Jaisalmer.		Рорги	ATION.	VARIATION PER CENT.	
		1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11
Actual population Immigrants Emigrants Natural population	•	67,652 3,835 19,144 82,961	88,311 9,102 20,910 100,119	$ \begin{array}{r} -23.4 \\ -57.9 \\ -8.4 \\ -17.1 \end{array} $	+20.4  +57.5  -44.7  -5.0

than counter-balances the increase of 20·4 in 1911. The decrease here is the greatest in this Division as well as in the whole of Rajputana. The loss of population since 1881 was 18·3 per cent. in 1911 which has risen to 37·4 now. Immigration decreased by 57·9 against an increase of nearly the similar amount in 1911. Emigration has

been 8·4 per cent. below 1911. Immigrants form 5·7 per cent. of the population, compared with 10·3 in 1911 and emigrants 28·3 against 23·7. During the decade there were five bad years in which the agricultural operations were not satisfactory. After each bad year one good year intervened, and the severity was thus not keenly felt. Influenza is reported to have swept away more than one-fifth of the population in 1918. The health of the people in general was otherwise good. Export trade both in animals and agricultural produce flourished

and the rise in prices enhanced the resisting power of the people, enabling them to tide over bad seasons. The fall in the population was due wholly to the epidemic of Influenza. The big drop in the number of married females to hundred females of all ages from 33 in 1911 to 25 in the present decade coupled with the fall in that of persons of 10—15 years of age by 3.9 per cent. does not inspire any hope of any increase in the population to a considerable extent in the coming decade. Both the urban and the rural areas have suffered loss, the former exceeding the latter in the suffering.

Marwar.—Marwar has the largest population in this Division and is the second

Marwar.	Popul	ATION.	VARIATION PER CENT.		
man wan.	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11	
Actual popula- tion. Immigrants . Emigrants . Natural popula- tion.	1,841,642 26,676 214,915 2,029,881	2,057,553 42,665 238,600 2,253,488	$ \begin{array}{c c} -10.5 \\ -37.5 \\ -9.9 \\ -9.9 \end{array} $	+ 6·3 +64·9 +18·3 + 0·7	

in Rajputana in this respect. In area it is the first. It shows a net gain of 4.8 per cent. over the population of 1881 but falls short by 27.1 of the population of 1891, when it was at its zenith. It has fared better than its rival State Jaipur in this decade. In spite of three bad years and disastrous epidemics of Plague, Influenza and Cholera, Marwar fared better than many other

States in Rajputana. Immigration has fallen by 37.5 per cent. and emigration by 9.9. Both of them had increased in 1911. There is a difference of 0.6 only between the actual and natural populations of the decade, against 0.4 in 1911. Immigrants formed 2 per cent. of the actual population in 1911 and have come down to 1.4 in this decade. The proportion of emigrants has, on the contrary, slightly increased, showing 11.7 per cent. against 11.6 in 1911. This shows that the reduction in population was not due to a great extent to migration but was attributable to epidemics. Complete vital statistics are not available. The State shows loss in both the rural and urban population; that in the former being heavier. Excepting five towns which have shown any increase in population, all the administrative units of the State indicate a loss. In the urban area, the lesses range between 3.01 in Lohawat town and 26.95 in Bilara and in the rural from 1.7 in Bali to 21.3 in Jaitaran. Marwar, like Bikaner and Jaipur. shows a rise of 18 and 33 per cent. in the population of persons 5-10 and 10-15 years of age respectively, which not only makes up the loss in the proportion of married females 15-40 to hundred females of all ages but inspires hope of a satisfactory future. As in 1911, the villages belonging to Marwar Darbar under British Administration and situated in the Merwara Sub-division of Ajmer-Merwara have been shown as part of Marwar in the Provincial Tables. The loss in these is the minimum (0.4) per cent. The District of Thar and Parkar and the State of Palanpur are the immediate neighbours of Marwar. When compared with either of these, Marwar seems to have fared worse.

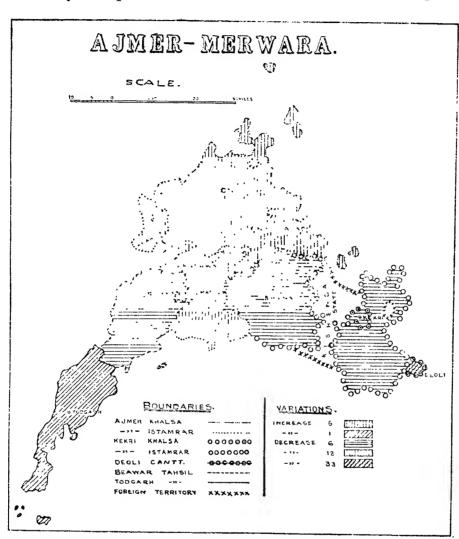
Ajmer-Merwara.—The Province shows a slight loss of 1.2 per cent. as com-

Ajmer-Merwara.	Popul	ATION.	ATION CENT.	
Ajmor-Merwara.	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1901-11.
Actual population . Immigrants Emigrants Natural population .	495,271 108,452 42,437 429,256	501,395 95,112 84,110 490,393	$\begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ +14.0 \\ -49.5 \\ -12.5 \end{array}$	+5.1 $+2.1$ $+232.5$ $+19.9$

pared with an increase of 5·1 in 1911 in the actual population, but, as already explained, it would have been still greater if the temporary influx of pilgrims to the Urs Fair at the time of census had not swelled the population. If the number of these pilgrims is deducted from the actual population, the decrease will rise to nearly 4 per cent. Immi-

grants have increased by 14 per cent. while emigrants decreased by 49.5. The fall in the natural population is 12.5 per cent. compared with an increase of 19.9 per cent. in 1911. Emigrants formed 16.8 of the population in 1911, but have reduced to almost half (8.6) in the recent decade. Immigrants have increased by 3 per cent. over 1911. The reduction in the number of emigrants and the increase in that of immigrants is attributable to the return of the natives of Ajmer and the influx of pilgrims on the occasion of the Urs Fair. Both these factors must have added largely to the population, had the loss by epidemics not been so heavy. The present population shows an increase of 7.5 per cent. over 1881

but is still less by 8·7 compared with 1891. The rural area has suffered much more than the urban—the loss amounting to 8·4 and 5·5 per cent. respectively compared with 1911 (excluding Ajmer City). The position of Ajmer-Merwara in respect of the decrease in the number of married females aged 15—40 per hundred females of all ages, is almost exactly the same as that of Rajputana, but the former lags behind the latter in the expansion of the proportion of children under 10 years to 100 persons aged 15—40. The proportion for Rajputana is 73·6 against 62·1 per cent, in 1911 and that for Ajmer-Merwara 61·7 compared with 57·5 in 1911. The acquisition of 22 and 57 per cent, in the age-groups 5—10 and 10—15 will not only recoup the loss incurred in married females as pointed out above



but is expected give yet a good result. The Province has been divid- $\mathbf{ed}$ into ten Census Units inthe Provincia l a b le and every one of them, excepting the Ajmer City which gives tempora r y gain of 32 per cent., shows loss varying from 1.9 inBeawar town to 71.1inDeoli the Canton-

The marginal map above illustrates variations in population, as compared with 1911 according to Administrative Divisions, which slightly differ from those adopted in the Provincial Table I. Ajmer Khalsa in the map includes Nasirabad town and the Ajmer City; Kekri Istimrari area, the Kekri town; and the Todgarh and Beawar Tahsils, the Mewar and Marwar villages shown under their respective States in the Provincial Tables. This has been done to make variation statistics more intelligible.

## Part III .- Houses and Families.

Data for discussion

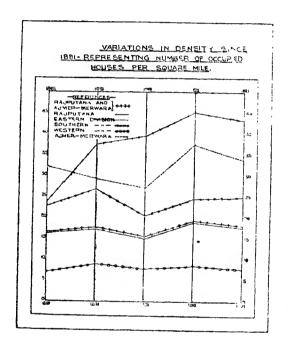
34. Imperial Table I contains the actual figures for houses in urban and rural areas and the Subsidiary Table VII at the end of this Chapter shows the average number of persons per house and houses per square mile.

Definition of 'house."

35. The definition of 'house' adopted this time was the same as in 1911. There is a slight difference between the definition of a house in the Rural area and that in the Urban. In the Rural area, the definition was based on social while in the Urban on structural unit. A 'house,' in a village, meant a

building or buildings or part of a building, or a hut occupied as a dwelling place by one commensal family. A 'commensal family' was defined as a group of persons (including their resident dependants and servants), who lived together and used the same cooking place. In Municipalities, a 'house' meant any building separately assessed to municipal taxation. Where this definition proved impracticable, and in towns which were not Municipalities, a 'house' was taken to mean a dwelling place of one or more families, with their resident dependants and servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way, compound or enclosure, etc. In such cases, the main building was given the principal number and the rooms or the set of rooms occupied by the commensal families, sub-numbers. The houses which were given sub-numbers were treated as separate houses in the Enumeration Schedules. In practice therefore the definition of a house in the urban areas approximated very nearly to that in villages.

The definitions were fully explained to the enumerators and it can, therefore. be safely affirmed that the number of occupied houses ascertained at the present census is accurate.



36. The diagram on the margin occupied houses per exhibits the variations in the density of occupied houses, since 1881, in the Provinces and Natural Divisions. The figures are based on Subsidiary Table VII which also gives details by units.

Provincial.—Taking the Provinces separately, Rajputana gives no appreciable net gain. The density in 1881 was 16.3 which is 17.6 now. It was the lowest in 1901. 1911 saw a gain of 3.9 per cent. while the present a loss of 1.3. There is a net gain of about 20 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara since 1881. This Province gained more or less in every decade till 1911 when the highest point 45.3 was reached. The present is the first decade which has indicated some fall. The provincial fall is due to the general fall in population.

Natural Divisions.—In every one of these, the vicissitudes of times have brought the present proportions to about the same level as that from where they started in the beginning, viz., 1881. The internal changes have of course differed more or less. 1901 indicates the lowest fall throughout. In the Eastern Division the highest rise was in 1911, while in others in 1891. The jump in 1891 in the Southern Division is attributable to the fact that the Census of 1881 was more of guess work than an approach to reality and that the 1891 Census was more systematical.

37. While the number of houses per square mile differs from unit to unit, Average number of persons per house.

Province and Natural	NUM	BER OF 1	PERSONS 1	PER HOUS	E.
Division.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Rajpetana Eastern Division Southern Division Western Division Ajmer-Merwara	4·33 4·32 4·31 4·36 1·22	4:32 4:33 4:07 4:48 4:08	5:09 5:96 3:85 4:46 4:44	5·17 6·11 4·49 5·23 5·34	4·52 5·12 4·33 4·55 7·19

the standard of occupants is more or less uniform throughout the Provinces. The average for the Provinces during the decade is 4.33 in Rajputana and 4.22 Ajmer-Merwara. The average number of occupants per house during the decade has varied from 4.32

in the Eastern Division to 4.36 in the Western. If the individual units were taken into consideration, this average would range from 3.60 in Abu to 5.09 in Kushalgarh. Abu and Jaisalmer are the only two units where the density per house is below 4. Kushalgarh which has been said to be the thinnest in respect of the density of houses has shown itself as the thickest in the number of persons per family. The average of 4.33 persons per house might mean a family consisting of a man and wife with two children. Allowing for widowers, childless widows, old bachelors, etc., it may perhaps be correct to say that a normal family consists of a husband, wife and three children or a husband and wife and two children and an old parent. The size of the family invariably varies with the material conditions but it also depends mostly upon the circumstances determining the prolificness of the people. The difference in the size of the family in the urban and rural tracts is by no means considerable.

Joint Family system.

38. The true Mitakshra Joint Family system, in which the head of the family Karta has unlimited powers and control over the income and expenditure of the family, is now on the wane. In most of the Hindu castes in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the system does still exist though not in its true sense. It is said to be non-existent amongst the Bhils, Mers. etc. There is nothing in practice which might fix a time, when a joint family should break up. Some families continue joint for several generations, others break up as soon as the head of the family dies or even during his lifetime. Young men of modern education imbued with Western ideas of individual right, show a tendency to separate themselves during the lifetime of their father. Although they do not attempt at the division of ancestral property, yet they keep their earnings separate and do not contribute to the common fund. They become separate only as regards the commensal family. The most common cause for the breaking up of the joint family is the dissension among females. Other causes which help in the disintegration of such families are (1) migration: members of the family go out in search of employment and do not return; in such cases they get their share of property; (2) misappropriation: where the headman of the family appropriates the property to his personal use or uses it in a way which does not benefit the family and (3) operations of Income Tax. The joint family is thus disintegrating owing to the exigencies of the times and the growth of individualism. Joint family of the present day is more a matter of convenience than an inviolable sacred institution. It has now to be seen, if the figures support the idea that the joint family system is on the wane. In determining this, the number of Census houses cannot be considered identical with a family, though the definition of a house makes it so appear. If in a room a single man resides, he is a family for the purpose of Census, but he cannot be called a family in the true sense of the term. Mr. O'Malley has, in his Report for 1911 (Bengal, Bihar and Orissa), observed that a comparison of the number of married females aged 15 and over with the number of houses might furnish a rough idea of the number of families.

Province.	,		D MARRIED AGED 15
	_	1921.	1911.
Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara	:	122 123	106 111

The figures on the margin show the relative number of houses occupied by every hundred of these married females in each of the two Provinces. In 1911, there were 106 houses to every hundred married females of child-bearing age in Rajputana and 111 in Ajmer-Merwara. These proportions have risen to 122 and 123 this time. If the joint family system had continued, each house should have accommodated two or more

such females and thus 100 females could live in a number of houses somewhere below 100. But since it is not so, these hundred females having each occupied a house, left 6 and 11 houses in 1911 and 22 and 23 in 1921 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively to be occupied by widows, bachelors and the like. Although it cannot be said that the idea held here is true to mathematical accuracy, yet one is led to believe that every female has occupied a house, which goes to confirm that the family bonds are becoming loose in unison and disintegeration is gaining ground.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

## Density, water-supply and crops.

Province, Natural Divi-	Mean density per	Mean density per	PER CENTOTAL		PER CEN		Per cent- age of gross cultivated	Normal	PER C	ENTAGE OF	GROSS C	U <b>LTI-</b>
sion and State or District.	square mile in 1921.	square mile on cultivable area.	Cultivable.	Net culti- vated.	Net cultivated.	Double- cropped.	area, which is irrigated.	rainfall.	W heat.	Barley.	Malze.	Other crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJPUTANA.	76	•			••	••		26-25	•• ••	• •	••	••
Eastern Division.	147				·••			26-21	••	••		••
Alwar	223	532	41.9	33-8	80.6	13-4	18.3	28.41	4.0	10.1	1.4	94-5
Bharatpur	250	318	78.9	56.4	71.4	14.6	25.8	26.26	5.7	8-1	20-3	65-9
Bundi	84	330	25.5	13.9	54·4	1.1	16.0	26.16	11.3	6.8	2-9	79-0
Oholpur	199	362	54.9	42-6	77-6	22.4	12-7	29-21	3-3	3.6	••	92-6
Saipur	150		•••			••		23·45	••	••	1 1 	••
Thalawar	119	239	49-8	16.7	33-6	2.3	9-4	35.83	9.4	1.6	7-5	81.5
Karauli	108	535	20.1	15-8	78.5	17 1	13.5	27.50	5.2	6-2	••	88-3
Kishangarh	91	733	12.4	3.4	27.3	: 5·6	62.4	21.19	6-6	4.2	1.7	87-5
Kotah	111	212	52-2	25.8	49.5	1.5	4.8	28.55	22.7	1.3	3-4	72·6
Lawa Estate	119	141	36.2	25-3	30-5	11.9	13.2	13.73	14.5	10.8	10.2	55.5
Shahpura Chiefship .	119		••		••	••	• •	23-90	7.5	17.8	23.2	51.5
Tonk	113				• ·		••	24:42	••			
Southern Division.	108		••	••	••	,,	••	34-47			• • •	
Abu	601	7,21	2 6-1	1.0	15-8	4-5	44.0	60-20		58-0	42-0	••
Banswara	119							37-65	• ••		••	
Dungarpur	131	,	•		••	••	••	24.24		••		
Kushalgarh Chiefship .	80	; 23	7 36-1	11.8	32-5	5.4	3 0-:	34.66	3 5-9	3 , 7-6	43.7	43-
Mewar	108	· · ·		•				23.27	· · ·	••	••	••
Partabgarh	70	18	1 41.9	18-2	2 43-4	2.9	9 42.5	30-6.	2 16-6	s¦	8-2	75-
Sirolů	95		••		••	••		20 %	· ·		••	••
Western Division,	3:	ō		••	••			9.6	2	:	• •	••
Bikaner	. 2	s <b>7</b>	37-1				1.5	11.0	9 1:	2 4-1		94-
Saisalmer		4	••				11.9	6.8	4 3.	8		96
Marwar*	5.	3 ' 34	16 14	3	2 21-	9 2.	7 12.2	10-9	<b>3</b> 6.	7 3-	5	89
AJMER-MERWARA	. 18	3 38	35 47·	5 18-	6 39·:	2 6	S 28·3	19-3	9 5·	5 16:	1 17-5	60

The figures for rainfall have been supplied by the Meteorological Department excepting those against Mewar and Lawa which have been supplied by the State and the Estate respectively and represent the average of the last twenty years.

\* These figures exclude Jagir area.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

## Distribution of the population classified according to density.

						STATES	WITH A.	Populatio	N PER	SQUARE MI	LE OF	
Province, N	atural Div	rision a	and S	tate	Uni.	_R 150.	150 -	-300.	390	<b>— 150.</b>	450 A	ND OVER.
	or Distric	:t.			Area.	Popula- tion (000s omitted).	Area.	Population (000s omitted).	Area.	Popula- tion (000s omitted).	Area	Popula tion (000 omitted
	i				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAIPUŢ	ANA ANI HERWAR	) AJW	ER-		107,124	6,075	24,568	4,261	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6	
	11111 W A.	- <b>1.</b>			81	59	19	11	•••	•••	•••	
R	AJPUTAI	٧A.		1	107,124 83	<b>46,075</b>	21,857 17	.3,766 38		· · · · · ·	6	
Eas	s <b>tern D</b> ivi	sion.			13,791 11	·1,463 15	21,857 17	2,766 : 38	•••		•••	
Alwar .							3,141	701	•••		•••	
Bharatpur		٠		•	•••	•••	1,982	496	•••		•••	•••
Bundi .		•	•	•	2,220	197	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Oholpur .		•	•	,	•••	• • • •	1,155	230	•••	•••	•••	•••
aipur .	•	•	•	•	•••	•••	15,579	2,339	•••	•••	•••	
halawar .	• •	٠	•	•	510	96	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
farauli .	• •	•	•	•	1.742	13:		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Cishangarh	•	•	•	•	6-8	78	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
otth .	• •	•	•	•	5,484	630	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
awa Estate		•	•	•	')		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
hahpura Cnic 'onk .	eisnip .	•	٠	•	405	48	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
onk .	•	•	•	•	2,5.3	288	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Sour	thern Div	ision.			18, <b>993</b> 15	<b>2,04</b> 9 21	•••	•••	•••		6	
bu .			•	•	•••	•••		•••	•••		6	4
answara .		•		•	1.606	190		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
ungarpur					1,447	189		•••	•••	***		
ushalgarh Cl	hiefship	•		٠	240	29		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
ewar .	• •		•	•	12 75)	1.200	•••	•••			•••	•••
ırtahgarlı	• •	•	•	•	331	.,7		•••	•••		•••	
rohi .	• •	٠	•	. 1	1. ).5	157		••	•••		•••	•••
Wes	st <b>ern Di</b> vi	sion.		:	74 240 5,	2.570 26		•••	••		•••	•··
ikaner .					23 31~	660	•••	•••	••		•••	
aisalmer.				. ;	16,062	68	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
larwar .			•	- ;	\$1,960	1 842	•••	•••			•••	•••
AJME	R-MERW	ARA.	•	!	•••	 	72,711 100	<b>4</b> 95 100	•••	•••	•••	•••

Notes.—1. State or District has been taken as the Unit in this Table.

2. Figures in italics given below the absolute figures represent proportions per cent, to the area and population of the Province as a whole.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

## Variation in relation to density since 1881.

Province, Natural Division and State	PER CENTA		IATION, INCR EASE (—).	FASE (+)	Net variation	М	EAN DENSII	Y PER SQUA	ARE MILE.	
or District.	1911-21.	1901-11.	1891-1901.	1881-91.	per cent. 1881 to 1921.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	6.3	+6.8	-30.3	+20.5	-2·1	79	84	78	98	81
RAJPUTANA.	6·5	+69	20-5	+20.6	-2.6	76	82	76	96	80
Eastern Division.	9·7	+0.6	10.1	+9.1	-10.9	147	162	162	180	165
Alwar	-11.4	-4.4	+7.9	+12.4	+2.7	223	253	264	244	217
Bharatpur	-11.2	-10.8	-2·1	-0.8	-23.1	250	282 .	316	323	326
Bundi	-14.5	+27.7	<u>-42·1</u>	+16-1	-26-6	84	99	77	133	115
Dholpur	-12.7	_29	_3 2	+12·1	<b>—8</b> ·0	199	228	235	242	216
• Jaipur	11·3	-0.8	-5.9	+11.8	<b>-7·</b> 5	150	169	171	181	162
Jhalawar	-0.1	+6.8	-40-3	+05	-36.0	119	119	111	187	186
Karauli	-8.8	6-5	+0.1	+5.3	10.0	108	118	126	126	120
Kishangarh	-10.8	. —42	-27.5	+11.4	31 0	91	102	106	146	131
Kotah	-1.4	+17.3	-24.2	+1.6	—10 9	111	112	96	126	124
Lawa Estate	-11.8	4.0	-20.5	+25.3	-15.7	119	135	141	177	147
Shahpura Chiefship	+ 15	+11.1	-32.9	+230	<del>-7</del> 0	119	117	105	157	128
Tonk	-5.0	+10.9	-28.1	+169	-14.8	113	119	107	149	139
Southern Division.	+8.1	+26.0	-40.1	+ 23.7	+10.3	108	100	80	133	107
Abu	-16 0	+5.5	+32.2	•••	1	601	715	678	513	••
Banswara	+15.0	+110	-17:3	+ 29 S	+83 0	119	103	93	112	80
Dungarpur	+18.9	+590	-39 5	+7.8	+119.0	131	110	69	114	100
Kushalgarh Chiefship	+32 5	+35.6	-48.3	•••	••	86	65	48	92	
Mewar	+6.7	+25.6	-44·7	+23.5	-1.4	108	101	81	146	118
Partabgarh	+7.0	+20.5	-40.9	+10.6	<b>—15·4</b>	76	71	59	99	94
Sirohi	+1.0	+22.8	-18-6	+33.5	+30.6	95	94	77	94	7:
Western Division.	-9.8	$+g\cdot s$	-25.4	+46 4	+8-2	35	38*	35	47	3
Bikaner	-5.9	+19.9	-29.7	+63.4	+296	28	30	25	36	2:
<b>J</b> aisalmer	-23.4	+20.4	<b>—56-6</b>	+7.0	<b>—</b> 37· <b>4</b>	4	5	5	7	
Marwar ,	-10.5	+6.3	-23.4	+43.8	+4.8	53	59	55	72	5
· AJMER-MERWARA.	-1.2	+5.1	-12·1	+17.7	+7.5	183	185	176	200	17

Figures in columns 3, 4 and 5 against the Southern Division and the States thereunder have been allowed to stand as in 1911.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

# Variation in Natural population.

Province, Natural Division and State	:	POPULATIO	N, 1921.			POPULATIO:	N, 1911.			ON IN POPULA- 911-21
or District.	Actual population.	Immi- grants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	Actual popula-	Immi- grants.	Emi- grants.	Natural popula- tion.	Net.	Per cent-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJPUTANA.	9,844,384	242,233	868,906	10,471,057	10,530,432	302,489	855,625	11,083,568	-612,511	<b>—</b> 5·5
Eastern Division.	5,229,191	218,142	445,440	5,456,489	5,791,318	263,803	478,757	6,006,272	549 <b>,</b> 783	-9.2
Alwar	701,154	46,888	108,246	762,512	791,688	73,982	99,127	816,833	54,321	-6·7
Bharatpur	496,437	62,593	40,152	473,996	558,785	79,812	89,140	568,113	-94,117	-16.6
Bundi	187,068	12,489	19,700	194,279	218,730	13,614	18,896	219,012	-24,733	—11·3
Dholpur	229,734	21,225	14,115	222 624	263,188	23,471	37,191	271,908	-49,284	—18·1
Jaipur	2,338,802	89,120	330,770	2,580,452	2,636,647	91,772	339,523	2,884,398	303,946	-1.5
Jhalawar	96,182	21,527	19,522	94,177	96,271	22,112	18,591	92,750	+1,427	+1.5
Karauli	133,730	18,121	16,106	131,715	146,587	18,163	15,857	144,281	-12,566	-8-7
Kishangarh	77,784	14,602	10,942	74,074	87,191	20,848	14,084	80,427	-6,353	<b>—</b> 7·9
Kotah	630,060	61,936	31,257	599,381	639,089	69,263	35,979	605,805	-6,424	-1.1
Lawa Estate	2,262	83 <b>8</b>	249	1,673	2,564	1,092	152	1,624	+49	+3.0
Shahpura Chiefship	48,130	<b>7,99</b> 5	1,854	41,989	47,397	8,967	1,597	40,027	+1,962	+4.9
Tonk	287,898	45,657	37,376	279,617	303,181	57 090	35,003	281,094	—1,47 <b>7</b>	-0.5
Southern Division,	2,046,214	60,816	92,518	2,077,916	1,592,367	75,713	91,471	1,908,025	+ 169,891	+8.9
Banswara	190,362	7,287	6,350	189,425	165,463	10,324	9,562	164,701	+21,724	+15.0
Dungarpur	189,272	10,418	4,533	183,387	159-192	10,441	8,843	157,594	+25,793	+16.4
Kushalgarh Chiefship	29,162	2,905	1,371	27,628	22,005	2,605	1,287	20,687	+6,941	+33.6
Mewar	1,380,063	26,336	80,166	1.433,893	1,293,776	39,409	78,573	1,332,940	+100,953	+7.6
Partabgarh	67,110	11,426	12,750	68,434	62,704	12,610	11,581	61,675	+6,759	+11.0
Sirohi including Abu	190,245	21,880	6,784	175,149	189,127	25,110	6,411	170,428	+4,721	+2.8
Western Division.	2,568,979	67,754	344,644	2,845,869	2,846,847	94,358	353 <b>,</b> 406	3,105,895	-260,026	-8.4
Bikaner	659,685	53,273	126,615	733,027	700.983	: 68,262	119,567	752,288	-19,261	-2.6
Jaisalmer	67,652	3,835	19,144	82,961	88,311	9,102	20,910	100,119	-17,158	17·1
Marwar	1,841,642	26,676	214,915	2,029,881	2,057,553	42,665	238,600	2,253,488	-223,607	9-9
AJMER-MERWARA.	495,271	108,452	42,437	429,256	501,395	95,112	84,110	490,393	61,137	<b>—12</b> ·5

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

## Comparison with vital statistics.

Province, Natural Division and State or District.	IN 1911-20 T		OF POPUL	PER MILLE ATION OF 1 OF	Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of births	DECREASI POPULATIO COMPABED	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	over deaths.	Natural population.	Actual population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJPUTANA.	475,312	863,821	64	117	388,509	-612,511	686,0 <b>4</b> 8
Eastern Division.	397,902	706,769	77	137	308,867	-549,783	<b>—562,12</b> 7
Alwar	92,398	190,205	117	240	-97,807	-54,321	-90,534
Bharatpur	***	•••	•	•••		-94,117	62,348
Bundi	20,909	28,160	96	129	<b>—7,251</b>	-24,733	-31,662
Dholpur	3,150*	5,692	•••	•••	2,542	-49,284	-33,454
Jaipur§	98,580	248,156	37	94	149,576	-303,946	-297,845
Jhalawar	7,251	15,061	75	154	7,810	+1,427	89
Karauli	21,209	32,656	145	223	11,447	-12,566	-12,857
Kishangarh		•••		•••	•••	-6,353	9,457
Kotah	119,007	132,546	186	207	-13,539	6,424	-9,029
Lawa Estate	363	617	142	240	254	+49	-302
Shahpura Chiefship	7,896†	. 9,219	•••	•••	-1,323	+1,962	+733
Tonk	27,139	44,457	, 89	: 147	17,318	-1,477	-15,283
	i   		<u> </u> 				
Southern Division.	42,341	47,139	. 28	31	<b>-4,798</b>	+ 169,891	+153,947
Abu		•••		•••	•••		-686
Banswara¶	22,075	18,439	133	111	+3,636	+24,724	+24,899
Dungarpur		•••	•••	•••	•••	+25,793	+30,080
Kushalgarh Chiefship	1,928‡	2,377	•••	• •••	-449	+6,941	+7,157
Mewar **	11,402	19,682	9	15	-8,280	+100,953	+86,287
Partabgarh	6,936	6,641	111	106	+295	+6,759	+4,406
Sirohi	ļ,	•••	: 	•••		+3,298	+1,804
			•		1		
Western Division.	35,069	109,913	45	139	<b>—74,844</b> )	-260,026	-277,868
Bikaner	18,044	80,337	26	114	-62,293	- 19,261	-41,298
Jaisalmer	17,025	29,576	193	335	-12,551	-17,158	-20,659
Marwar		•••		•••	•••	-223,607	-215, <del>9</del> 11
	:				,		
AJMER-MERWARA.	193,490	238,319	386	475	-44,829	-61,137	6,124

### SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

## Variation by Natural Divisions classified according to density.

Province and Natural Division.	Decade.	UNDER 150.		150 –300.		300 -450.		450—600.		600-750.	
		Actual. variation.	Proportional variation per cent.	Actual variation.	Proportion al variation per cent.		Proportional variation per cent.	Actual	Proportional variation per cent.	Actual variation.	Propor tional variation per cent
3	2	3	4	1 5	ť	7	8	9	10	11	12
BAJPUTANA AN S AJMER-MARWARA	1881—91 . 1891—01 1901—11 . 1911—21 .	+1,595,222 -1,974,118 +811,325 -201,181	-26 5 -14 8	+561,295 -397,065 +516,665 -490,305	+13 8 -86 +12 2 -10 3	—5,237 —13,638 —626,665	-100·0	••	••	 +992 +224 686	+32· +5· -16·
RAJPUTANA	1881—91 · 1891—01 · 1901—11 · 1911—21 ·	$^{+1.595,222}_{-1.974,118}_{+811.325}_{-201,181}$	+14.8	$\begin{array}{r} +479,659 \\ -331,619 \\ +492,182 \\ -484,181 \end{array}$	$^{+13}_{-81}$ $^{+13\cdot 1}$ $^{-11\cdot 4}$	-5,237 -13,638 -626,665	-0.8 -21 -100.0 	•	••	+992 +224 -686	+32· +5· 16
Vestern Division . $\left\{  ight.$	1881—91 · 1891—01 · 1901—11 · 1911—21 ·	+1,101,106 $-882,254$ $+253,157$ $-277,868$	$^{+46\cdot4}_{-25\cdot4}$ $^{+9\cdot8}_{-9\cdot8}$		·· ··	  		••	: ::	••	••
outhern Division $\cdot \left\{  ight.$	1881—91 . 1891—01 1901—11 . 1911—21 .	+433,365 $-787,897$ $+389,809$ $+151,633$	$^{+23\cdot7}_{-34\cdot5}$ $^{+26\cdot0}_{+8\cdot2}$	•••	  	  		••		+992 +224 686	+32· +5· 16·
lastern Division $\cdot \left\{  ight.$	1881—91 · 1891—01 · 1901—11 · 1911—21 ·	$ \begin{array}{r} +60,751 \\ -303,967 \\ +168,359 \\ -77,946 \end{array} $	-13.1	+479,659 $-331,619$ $+492,182$ $-484,181$	$^{+13}_{-8}$ $^{3}_{1}$ $^{+13\cdot1}_{-11\cdot4}$	-5,237 -13,638 -626,665	$\begin{array}{c} -0.8 \\ -2.1 \\ -100.0 \\ \end{array}$	••	••	••	••
JMER-MERWARA	1881—91 . 1891—01 1901—11 . 1911—21 .	  	••	+81,636 $-65,446$ $+24,483$ $-6,124$	$^{+17\cdot7}_{-12\ 1}_{+5\cdot1}_{-1\ 2}$	••	••	: 18	••		••

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

## Persons per house and houses per square mile.

Province, Natural Division and State	AVER	AGE NUMBE	R OF PERSON	IS PER HOU	3 <b>e.</b>	AVERA	I NUMBER	OF HOUSES	PER SQUAR	e wile.
or District.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	б	7	8	9	10	11
AJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.	4.32	4:31	<b>5</b> ·05	5-47	4.89	18:2	19 4	15.5	17-7	16.
RAJPUTANA.	4.33	4.32	5 09	5 47	4 82	17-6	18 9	15.0	17.2	16:
Eastern Division.	4 32	4.33	5.96	6.11	$5 \cdot 12$	33.9	37.5	27-1	29-4	32-
Alwar Bharatpur Bharatpur Bharatpur Bhodipur Bafpur Balawar Karauli Kishangarh Kotah Lawa Estate Shalpura Chiefship Ionk  Southern Divisi  Abut Banswara Dungarpur Kanadagarh Chiefship Iowai	4·43 4·20 4·23 4·46 4·36 4·17 4·07 4·21 4·02 4·33 4·20 4·71 . ·60 4·53 5·03 4·20 4·20 4·21	4-49 4-16 4-30 4-64 4-41 4-07 4-09 4-07 3-96 4-21 4-07 	6 41 6 61 4 77 4 77 4 77 5 78 5 48 6 77 4 67 4 67 4 67 4 67 4 67 4 67 4 67 4 67 5 68 5 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7	57 32 7 5 6 6 4 6 2 8 3 2 6 6 2 8 6 4 6 5 2 8 6 6 2 8 6 2 8	6.74 7.33 4.21 5.16 4.99 5.40 5.40 5.40 4.52 8.40 4.52 8.40 4.77 4.60 4.33 4.15 4.15 4.15 4.15 4.15 4.15	50 4 59 6 19 9 44 6 34 1 25 5 26 4 18 9 27 2 26 9 24 9 16 9 24 9 16 9 27 5 28 9 28 9 28 9 28 9 28 9 28 9 28 9 28 9	56 2 2 4 9 1 38 4 29 3 29 4 9 1 27 6 3 1 26 3 1 26 3 1 26 3 1 26 3 1 26 6 25 6 4 1 2 6 6 2 5 6	41 1 47.6 16.2 49.7 20.4 21.6 26.0 26.0 20.2 20.4 20.5 20.4 20.5 20.4 20.5 20.4 20.5 20.6 20.6 20.6 20.6 20.6 20.6 20.7	43.4	32:4 44:4 27:4 41:4 32:4 32:4 20:1 31:4 31:4 31:3 52:3 13:5 22:3 13:5 13:5 13:5 13:1 14:1 15:1 16:1 16:1 16:1 16:1 16:1 16:1 16
We tern Division	4.36	4.43	1 16	3.33	£55	7.9	5.5	7.8	8.9	7-0
Bikaner	4·54 3·84 4·32	4 59 4-22 4-46	5 02 4 13 4 33	61, 4.50 5.02	4 73 4 12 4 53	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \ 2 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	6 e 1 3 13:2	5·0 11 12·8	5·8 1·6 14·4	4·6 1·6 11·1
AJMER-MERWARA.	4.22	4 08	4 44	5 34	7.19	43 2	45:3	39 6	37.5	23.7

<sup>†</sup> Area leased during the present decade and formed into a separate unit.

# CHAPTER II.

# The Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

1. The following tables exhibit statistics on which discussion in this Data tot discussion. Chapter is based:—

Imperial Table I (Part II of this report) shows the general distribution of the population over urban and rural areas; Table III shows its distribution over towns and villages, classified according to the size of their respective populations; Table IV, the grouping of towns by classes and the variations in their populations since 1881; and Table V, the distribution of towns by States or Districts and by religion.

The Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter illustrate:-

- (i) The distribution of population between towns and villages.
- (ii) The number per mille of the total population and of each main religion, who live in towns.
- (iii) The classification of towns by population and the per centage of variation and proportion of sexes in each class.
- (iv) The density, per centage of variation, population of sexes in cities and principal towns.
- 2. The places treated as towns consist of three classes, viz., Municipalities, permitton of town together with Civil Lines, if any, not actually included within Municipal limits, Cantonments and other places which were treated as towns for census purposes. In deciding the places, which were to be included in the last category, their importance as centres of trade, their historic associations, the character of their population and the relative density of dwelling houses were taken into consideration. The definition of a town was virtually the same as in 1911, only those clusters of houses which had a population of not less than 5,000 were to be treated as towns according to the definition given in the Imperial Census Code, but the numerical limit had to be relaxed in Rajputana so as to include certain places having urban characteristics. Suburbs have this time been included in their principal towns.

3. The statement on the margin shows variations in the number of towns number of towns.

	Provinces and Natural Divisions.						1891
1			-	2	3	4	5
Rajputana .	•		•	142	133	128	124
Eastern Division Southern Division Western Division	· ·	•	•	77½ 25 39½	72½ 25 35½	69½ 22 36½	70 18 36
	Тот	AL		142	133	128	124
Ajmer-Merwara				5	- <u>-</u> -	4	4
GRAND TOTA	L			147	138	132	128

from one census to another in the Provinces.

Rajputana—(Natural Divisions). It would appear that there has been a steady increase in the number of towns in every decade in the Province, though the position of some of them has been changing from one class to another in each successive decade. As stated by Mr. Kealy, in his report of 1911, the Provincial Superintendent has very little data to go on to aid him in his decision and, as a result, he is compelled generally to admit all places treated as towns in the

previous censuses. He has, moreover, to add to the list such other places as are recommended by the Darbars concerned.

Of the 142 towns registered in this census, the 27 detailed in the margin

*1901						•		•	11
1911	•	•							6
1921	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10
						Te	otal		27

\* Exclusive of Jodhpur suburbs since absorbed by the parent city (1921).

have been added anew since 1901 and the remaining 115 have continued on the list for the last thirty years. Again, of these 115, 81 have been changing their classes

decade to decade and the 34 named below have remained within the class now assigned to them:

	Class.	State	Town.
Class I.	Over 100,000	. Jaipur	. Jaipur.
Class II.	50,000 to 100,000	. Bikaner	. Bikaner.
	•		, Jodhpur.
Class III.	20,000 to 50,000	. Kotah	
			. Udaipur.
		$\operatorname{Tonk}$	
Class IV.	10,000 to 20,000	. Bharatpui	
			. Churu and Ratangarh.
			. Fatehpur, Jhunjhunu, Nawalgarh and Ramgarh.
			. Bali and Nagaur.
Class V.	5,000 to 10,000		. Tijara.
			. Banswara.
		Bharatpur	
		$\operatorname{Bikaner}$	
			. Rajakhera.
		$_{ m Jaipur}$	. Bissau, Chirawa, Daosa, Gangapur, Khetri, Kotputli,
			Lalsot, Malpura, Sri Madhopur and Surajgarh.
			. Jalor and Pipar.
			. Nathdwara.
		Sirohi	. Sirohi.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The only change that took place in the Province, was the addition of Deoli Cantonment in 1911.

4. The places which have been classed as towns, for the first time are

State. Town. Bikaner Bhadra. Bidasar. Dungargarh. Rajaldesar. Bundi Keshoraipatan. Lakheri. Jaipur Amber. Mandrail. Karauli Sapotra. Makrana.

named in the margin. Of these, Bhadra, Dungargarh and Sapotra have been treated as towns on account of their having Municipalities; Bidasar and Rajaldesar, owing to their urban characteristics; and Lakheri, Mandrail, Makrana and Keshoraipatan being centres of trade. Amber has been admitted as it is the

ancient capital of the State and has historical associations attached to it.

New towns

		1	Nux	CREE OF	TOWNS I	M
State.			1921	1911	1961	1891
1. Alwar .	•		7	7	7	7
2. Bharatpur 3. Bundi	•	- : \	4	2	2	2
4. Pholpur .		• ;	3	3	3	4 37
5. Jaipur . 6. Jhalawar .	•	•	$\begin{array}{c} 38_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 2 \end{array}$	$\frac{37\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	$\frac{37\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	2
7. Karauli	•	• ,	3 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
8. Kishangarh 9. Kotah .	•	:1	4	4	4	4
10. Lawa (Estate 11. Shahpura (C			••••	i		1
12. Tonk .		Ψ)	5	5	2	, 2

5. Lastern Division.—The Eastern Division comprising 12 States (including one Chiefship and one Estate) has the largest number of The statement in towns in it. the margin shows the number of towns in each unit in this census as compared with that in the previous censuses. In the States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Kishangarh, Jhalawar and Kotah and in the Shahpura Chiefship, the number has remained stationary throughout. Of the remaining 6, Bundi and

Karauli, had each two added to their roll in the decade, the addition of one to Jaipur has been explained in the preceding paragraph. Sironj, Pirawa and Chhabra belonging to Tonk were transferred in 1911 from the Central India Agency and brought on the list of this Province, thus raising the number from 2 to 5. Dholpur alone lost one in 1901 by the absorption of Damanpur in the Lawa has no town. City.

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6!13

Western Division.—Next comes the Western Division with 39 towns and

	1	NUMBER OF TOWNS IN						
State.	1	1921	1911	1901	1891			
1. Bikaner . 2. Jaisalmer . 3. Marwar .	•	13 1 25½	9 1 25 <sub>2</sub>	9 1 26½	9 1 26			
Total	•	39}	35;	361	36			

a half. This division comprises three States of which Marwar occupies the first position and Jaisalmer the last, with one town, the Capital of the State. The increase of four towns in Bikaner is only recent. The addition of Makrana shown in paragraph 4 has been counteracted by merging into the Jodhpur City, of its suburbs, which used hitherto to be treated as a separate town.

Southern Division.—This Division is composed of 5 States, one Chief-

S		Nus	IBER OF	TOWNS	NI S
State.*		1921	1911	1901	1891
1. Abu 2. Banswara . 3. Dungarpur .	•	1 1 3	 1 3	 1 1	 1 1
4. Kushalgarh . 5. Mewar .	•	1 14	1 14	 14	14
6. Partabgarh . 7. Sirohi		1 4	1 5	1 5	1
Total .		25	25	22	18

ship and a District under British Administration. Mewar stands first in respect of the number of towns which has remained steady throughout. Next comes Sirohi with four. It had only one town in 1891, the number in the following decade jumped up to five. The drop of one, this time, is due to the exclusion of Abu on account of the area covered by it, with some addition, having been leased by the State to the

British Government: it is now treated as a separate unit. Kushalgarh, Partabgarh and Banswara, like Mewar, have retained their original strength.

## The Urban population.

6. Columns 5—9 of the Subsidiary Table III, attached to this chapter give General the variation per cent. between the population of towns in one census and of the same places in the succeeding censuses (irrespective of any of them

Province.	1911-21	1901-11	1591-1901	1881-91	1881-1921
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara	-5·1 +17·3	-6·7 +7·9	-8·5 +5·6	+13·5 +28·9	-11·1 +75·2

having changed its Class or fallen from the category of towns in any decade). These variations are exhibited in the margin. Rajputana shows an increase in the 1881-91 decade and a gradual decline thereafter. The net decrease between 1881—

1921 is 11.1, which indicates that a number of places, classed as towns in 1881, have lost their urban character. Ajmer-Merwara has, on the contrary, been showing an upward tendency throughout. The considerable rise of variation in the decade may, as already explained, be ascribed to the Urs Fair, the effect of which on the Urban population has been dealt with in paragraph 9 infra, but the figures in column 6 are a sure index of the growth of urban population.

The figures in column 10 of the Subsidiary Table are the result, of the comparison of the total population of each class in 1921, with the total of the same class in 1881, and show a deficit of 5 per cent. in Rajputana and a rise of 79 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara.

7. Rajputana—The population of towns varies from 120,207 in the size of towns. largest (Jaipur City) to 857 in the smallest (Kotra—Mewar). The average population per town is 9,279.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The largest population is in Ajmer, viz., 113,512 and the smallest in the Deoli Cantonment 3,174, while the average per town is 32,939.

8. The proportion of females to every one thousand males residing sex proportion. in towns (vide Subsidiary Table III) is 922 in Rajputana and 720 in Ajmer-Merwara. The corresponding figures for the total population (including rural and urban) are 899 and 837, respectively. The comparatively low proportion of females in Ajmer-Merwara, is partly due to the presence, in a comparatively small population, of the two cantonments of Nasirabad and Deoli, wherein a larger number of European soldiers are unmarried and most of the Indian soldiers reside singly. It may further be attributed to the fact that the Railway headquarters and workshops, etc., in the Ajmer City and the textile industries in the town of Beawar, employ a large number of immigrants, some of whom probably leave their women-folk behind. To these may be added the large influx of pilgrims into the Ajmer City on the occasion of the Urs Fair, most of whom were males.

The figures of cities, given in column 4 of Subsidiary Table IV and reproduced on the margin for facility of 1. Alwar 7. Jodhpur . 849 910 reference, show that the proportion of 2. Bharatpur 8. Kotah 738 888 3. Bikaner 891 9. Tonk . 1,012 females varies little from town to town 96910. Udaipur . except in 3, viz., Bharatpur (738), Tonk 5. Dholpur . 902 679 11. Ajmer . 867 6. Jaipur (1,012) and Ajmer (679). The causes of these large variations will be dealt with in their appropriate places.

## Distribution of Urban population by Religion.

9. Taking the two provinces combined, 143 persons out of every 1,000 live in towns and cities. The figures of each of the main religions, abstracted from

						Subsidiary Table 11, are given in the
All religions						margin. The proportion of Christians
Animist						living in towns as compared with villages
Christian					749	
Hindu					116	is the highest, being 749 per mille. It is
Jain . Musalman					284 384	587 per mille in Rajputana and 893 in
						Ajmer-Merwara, the higher proportion
Sikh .	•	•	•	•	58	v
						in the latter being due to the presence

of the British troops at Nasirabad and the employment of Christians in large numbers in Railway Administration at Ajmer. In Rajputana they mostly reside at Abu, and at Kharari (Sirohi), Jodhpur, Bikaner, etc., the former being the seat of the Local Administration, as well as a Sanitarium for the British soldiers, and the latter having Railway colonies or Workshops. After Christians, Musalmans show a great inclination to live in towns. Their proportion is 384 in the provinces together, 355 in Rajputana and 639 in Ajmer-Merwara. As compared with others Musalmans take more readily to industrial pursuits and businesses of sorts than to agriculture. Their ratio in Ajmer is particularly high, owing to the existence of the Dargah of Khwaja Sahib, which supports a large number of attendants, hangers-on, pilgrims, menials and the like and partly to the number of Musalmans employed in the railway workshops. To the 639, the Urs Fair has contributed about 116 per mille.

Like Musalmans, Jains also take readily to pursuits other than agriculture and are mostly money-lenders, cloth merchants, etc. Hindus are mostly agriculturists and consequently their proportion is lower in towns. The Animists are hilly people and naturally averse to living in towns. Their proportion is therefore the lowest. The proportion of Sikhs in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara together, is as low as 58, but it leaps to 986 in Ajmer-Merwara, taken separately. This is due to their presence in large numbers in the Ajmer City, where they are employed in railway workshops and other various offices.

Province and Division.	il		Number of towns.	Proportion to All Religions.
Rajputana . Western Division Southern ,, Eastern ,,	•	•	142 39½ 25 77⅓	134 158 78 144

Natural Divisions.—Looking at the figures of the Natural Divisions, the proportion of urban population of all religions, is as high as 158 per mille in the Western Division, against the provincial average of 134. The Southern Division has the lowest number of towns and consequently shows the smallest figure of 78.

The Eastern Division contains the largest number of towns but gives a proportion of 144, which is lower than that in the Western Division, the reason being that most of the towns in the former division belong to a

Natu Divis			Nu op	MBER I POPUL. E IN T	TER II.) PER MIL ATION W OWNS AT	но	· (CHAPTEB IV.) NUMBER PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION WHO ARE—			
			Hindu.	Jain.	Musal- man.	Chris- tian.	Hindu.	Jain.	Musal- man.	Chris- tian.
Rajpu	tana.									
Western			129	<b>3</b> 16	343	808	847	50	96	·3
Southern	•	•	70	175	476	846	693		36	·3 ·5 ·6
Eastern	•	•	116	333	344	443	874	12	111	·6

lower class than in the latter. The statement on the margin gives two sets of figures by Natural Divisions: one giving relation per mille which, each religion in the urban area alone, bears to its respective total strength and the other which each does to total (rural and urban) population. The contrast is most

marked in the case of Christians on the one hand and the Hindus on the other. The proportions in the two sets in the case of the former are 808 and 3 respectively in the Western Division, while in the case of the latter on the contrary—129 and 847. Musalmans and Jains follow suit with Christians. This is a clear index of the proclivity of each religion living in urban or rural area.

10. In dealing with the distribution of urban population, it is interesting Composition of Urban

•	NUME	ER PER		WHO LI		IOWNS
Provinces and Natural Divisions.	Ani- mist	Hindu.	Jam.	Musal-	Chris- tian.	Others
Rajputana . Eastern Division . Southern , . Western , . Ajmer-Merwara .		6,885 7,019 6,280 6,875 5,247	595 293 1.017 99 <b>2</b> 380	2,424 2,650 2,190 2,094 3,951	22 18 54 16 300	16 14 16 18 114

to compare the composition of the population of towns by religion. The figures given in the margin have been abstracted from Subsidiary Table IV, (Chapter IV). The average town of Rajputana contains 69 Hindus, 24 Musalmans, 6 Jains and 1 belonging to other religions, in every hundred of the population. In other words Jains and Hindus combined contribute

three-fourths towards the urban population, and Musalmans almost the rest.

Looking at the composition of Natural Divisions by religion, it is apparent that the Hindus exceed the provincial average in the Eastern Division and fall below it in the Southern. Jains go far beyond their provincial average both in Southern and Western Divisions-while in the Eastern their proportion falls as low as half the provincial average. In the case of Musalmans their proportion in the Eastern Division over-runs the provincial proportion and falls short in the other Divisions. The proportion of Christians and Animists in the Southern Division is the highest among the divisions and the province as a whole.

11. Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.—The marginal figures abstracted from Density of population in Towns.

	_ <del></del>
Cities and towns.	Density per square mile.
1. Jaipur .	40,069
2. Jodhpur	. 27,215
3. Dungarpur .	18,318
4. Alwar .	15,761
5. Bikaner	13,882
6. Jhalrapatan Chaoni	11,094
7. Kushalgarh .	9,103
8. Kekri	8,140
9. Beawar	7,986
10. Kotah	7,549
11. Ajmer · ·	6,677
12. Karauli	6,526
13. Bharatpur .	4.785
14. Kishangarh	4.726
15. Dholpur	3,058
16. Bundi	2,301
17. Nasirabad .	2,285
18. Tonk	1,898
19. Partabgarh	1,530
20. Abu	468
au. Hba	H(I)

Subsidiary Table IV, (Chapter II), show that in the two provinces combined, the population is the thickest in Jaipur and the thinnest in Abu. The density of none of the towns or cities other than Jaipur, Jodhpur, Dungarpur, Alwar, Bikaner and Jhalrapatan Chaoni, runs beyond four digits. The area of the remaining towns is generally not known.

Rajputana—The density in cities ranges from 1,898 to over 40,000 per square mile, while in selected towns, which are also the capitals of the States, after which they are named, it varies from 1,500 to over 18,000. Reliable figures of area are not available except for the largest towns.

It is, therefore, impracticable to form an estimate of the density of population, which might give an approximate idea of actual congestion in an ordinary town.

Ajmer-Merwara.—In Ajmer-Merwara the range of density lies between 2,000 and 8,000.

12. In the absence of vital statistics no discussion, however elaborate, Recent growth of can be effective and interesting, in tracing the growth or decline of the popula-Rajputana. Another factor of equal importance in carrying on the discussion further, is that of migration. Unhappily, statistics for neither of these are available for any of the towns excepting some of the cities of. Rajputana and their want makes the task of tracing the causes of variations, with any degree of accuracy, an impracticability. Remarks in respect of variations of considerable magnitude will, therefore, have to be confined to the inferences, drawn from the study and analysis of the figures given in Imperial Tables IV and V. Of the places classed as towns in 1911, those showing an

"         Suratgarh         28 "           Dungarpur         Sagwara         23 "           Jaipur         Daosa         28 "           "         Manoharpur         75 "           "         Shahpura         24 "           Marwar         Sadri         27 "           Mewar         Nathdwara         57 "           Vimbahara         57 "	>> >> >> >> >> >> >> >> >> >> >> >> >>
---	--

increase of 20 per cent. or more are noted on the margin. Of these Bikaner, Suratgarh and Sagwara are progressive towns and have shown an increase in their population in every decade, while the rest a decrease only in 1901-1911, which was apparently due to plague. The increase in the present decade may be explained partly by the fact, that people who had left during plague

returned home afterwards and partly to natural growth.

Alwar				Bahror .			22	per	cent.
**			.	Govindgarh			22	٠,,	,,
				Rajgarh		. :	24	,,	"
Jaipur				Baswa .		. 1	22	,,	,,
,,				Naraina			28	•	"
,,				Samod .		. }	24	,,	,,
••				Sawai Madho	pur		33	,,	"
,,				Toda Bhim	٠.		28	"	"
Jaisalme	er			Jaisalmer			30	,,	"
Kishang	arh			Rupnagar			27	"	,,
Harwar				Balotra			26	,,	"
,,				Didwana		•	33	,,	,,
٠,				Jaitaran			27	"	"
,,				Nagaur .		. !	21	,,	"
,,				Pachbhadra			24	٠,	,,
"		٠		Pali .			22	,,	
,,				Pokaran			24	"	"
Mewar				Kherwara			21	"	"

The marginally noted towns display a decrease of 20 per cent. or over in their respective populations. Kherwara is a Military Station in Mewar. Its decrease is perhaps due to movement  $\mathbf{of}$ stationed there. The fall in the rest of the towns is more less in line with general decrease in the States to which they respectively belong. The attack of influenza was very severe in this decade and its effects are self-evident.

Distribution and growth of population in towns elastified according to size.

13. The number of towns falling in each class (see Imperial Table IV) is

			RAJP	CTANA.		A	јмек-}	IBRWAR	Α.
Class.	Size.	192	1 1911	1901	1591	1921	1911	1901	1891
I II III IV	100,000 and over 50,000—100,000 20,000—50,000 10,000—20,000	. 1		1 3 6 25	1 4 6 80	1 1 1	 1 2	1 2	 1 2
V VI VII	5,000— 10,000 2,000— 5,000 Under 2,000	5 5		63 29 1	81	1 1	 	 	 
	Total	. 14	2   133	128	124	5	5	4	4

Note—Exclusive of cities there are only four classes of towns in the Imperial Table, but to bring them all within the purview of this discussion, the former have been amalgamated with the latter and the two together split up into seven classes.

compared in the margin with the correspond in g figures of previous censuses. Jainur is the only place which can feel proud of retaining its position in the first class. There were four towns the second inclass in 1891,

viz., Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Jodhpur. Of these, Bharatpur lost its position in 1901 and Alwar followed suit in the next decade. Neither of them has since regained its lost position nor is there any likelihood of their doing so in the near future. Bikaner and Jodhpur have remained in this class throughout. The third class was composed of six towns in 1891, viz., Bundi, Jhalrapatan (Chaoni), Karauli, Kotah, Tonk and Udaipur (Mewar). The number remained the same in 1921, though the towns were different from those of 1891. Bundi, Jhalrapatan (Chaoni) and Karauli lost their position and went to a lower class and were replaced by Alwar and Bharatpur from the higher class and Sikar from the lower. There have been numerous variations in the number of towns in the next three classes with the result of a net gain of 16 since 1891. The changes mainly represent the rise and fall in the population in each successive decade and consequent interchange from one class to another.

The marginal table shows what substantial changes have taken place in

			19	21.	19	11.	19	01.
Class.	Class. Size.		Number included.	Number ncluded.		Number excluded.	Number included.	Number excluded.
IV	10.000-20,000		•••		1		1	,
$\mathbf{v}$	5,00010,000	٠	4		1	1	4	7
¥I	2,000— 5,000	٠	5		.1		4	
	Total	•	9		б	1	9	7

taken place in these classes and how the present number shows the increase of 16. The figures given represent only such places, as have either evolved out of the category of villages or have merged into it.

There was no town in the VII class in 1891. Four have since been placed in it. Kotra being a cantonment was treated as a town for the first time in 1901 and still continues as such. Sapotra (Karauli) has been newly added this time, and Pachbhadra (Marwar) and Kherwara (Mewar) have come down from a higher class.

14. The marginal statement and the diagram

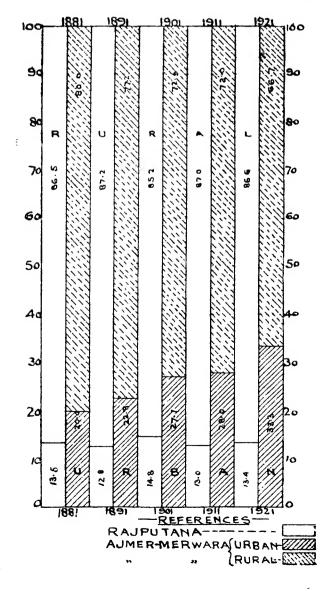
Proportion per cent. of total population enumerated in Crban and Rural Districts respectively at each census, 1881 to 1921.

,		Population a	S CONSTITUTE: CENSUS.	AT EACH	PROPORTION TO TOTAL POI RAJPCTANA MERV	CLATION OF AND AJMER-
Year	8.	Total.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Urban Pistricts.	Rural Districts.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		1	Rajputana.			
1881 1891 1901 1911 1921	•	10,102,105 12,171,749 9,853,366 10,530,432 9,844,384	1.361,430 1,571,413 1,459,106 1,373.260 1,317.642	8.740.675 10,600,336 8.394,260 9,157,172 8,526,742	13.5 12.8 14.8 13.0 13.4	86·5 87·2 85·2 87·0 96·6
		Ajn	ier-Merwara	·•		
1881 1891 1901 1911 1921	•	460,722   542,358   476,912   501,395   495,271	92,003   123,915   129,411   140,394   164,697	368,719 418,443 347,501 361,001 330,574	20·0 22·8 27·1 28·0 33·3	80·0 77·2 72·9 72·0 66·7

below it, show the distribut Distribution tion of population between Towns and Villager urban and rural areas, as compared with the last census. It will be noticed that Rajputana presents steady rise neither in the urban nor in the rura! figures. The only tempor. ary jump was in 1901 when the former gained 2 per cent. The present decade brings the proportion exactly to the same level as in 1881. Ajmer-Merwara, on the contrary, shows a steady rise in the urban population, and if the figures of the actual urban population of the present decade are compared with those of 1881, the result would be a net gain of 68.1 per cent.

in favour of 1921.

## VARIATION PER CENT IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES SINCE 188



3-166

n 2

Distribution of population between States and Districts and Natural Divisions. 15. The diagram on the opposite page illustrates the proportion per cent. of the population of the Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States and Districts, living in urban and rural areas and the distribution of the urban population according to the classification of towns.

## The Rural Population.

Definition of Village.

- 16. The definition of 'village' was:--
- "Village denotes the area demarcated for revenue purposes as a Mauza, provided that, where such a village or part of a village forms part of the area of a town, such village or such part of a village will be included in the town, remaining part, if any, being treated for census purposes as a village."
- "Village includes all the hamlets situated within the area of a Revenue Mauza."
- "Forest tracts, not included within the boundaries of a Revenue Mauza, will be entered as separate villages, the boundaries being those recognised by the Forest Department."

Variation in the number of Villages

					ACTUAL	NUMBER.	VARI	ATION.
		Yea	ır.		 Raj- putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	Raj- putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.
1881					29,913	739		
1891					31,023	741	+ 1,110	+2
1901					30,609	740	- 414	-1
1911					32,271	743	+1.662	+ 3
1921					32,412	746	+ 141	+ 3

17. The marginal table shows the variations in the number of villages since 1881. Towns and Cities having been separately dealt with, have been excluded.

The village presents a well-recognised unit in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. The variation in the number of villages, is not due to any misconception, connected with the application of the definition. Some of the main reasons for variations in the number of villages, as compared with 1911, may be said to be (1) desertion or re-inhabitation of villages, (2) inclusion of hamlets in parent villages and (3) declaration of certain hamlets as Revenue Mauzas, on re-settlement or on other grounds.

Villages classified according to Popula-

18. Imperial Table I gives the classification of total population into Urban

		MBH Kaje		· ,	MILLE.
Class.	Province.		Southern.		Ajmer- Merwara.
I. 5,000 and over II. 2,000 to 5,000 III. 500 to 2,000 IV. Under 500	1 79 393 527	1 85 399 515	52 324 624	- 89 442 469	198 433 369

and Rural areas. The classification of rural population has been worked out in Subsidiary Table I to this Chapter. A comparative table is given in the margin, showing the number per mille of the rural population, falling in each class.

Rajputana.—More than half the rural people in Rajputana reside in villages, with a population under 500, nearly two-fifths in those 500 to 2,000 and about one-twelfth in decent sized villages, with 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. Similar proportions prevail in the Eastern and Western Divisions, though in the latter, the actual proportions are slightly different from those in the Eastern. In the Southern

Division nearly five-eighths live in the lowest class, about one-third in the next upper and approximately one-twentieth in the class with a population of two to five thousand.

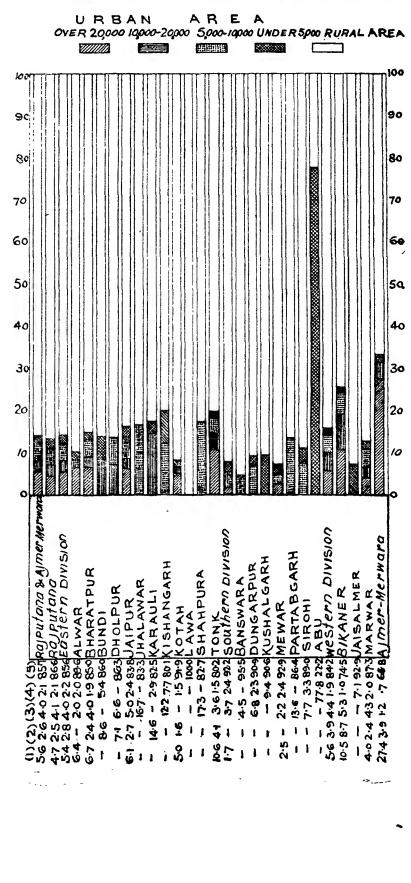
Natural Divisions.—Among Divisions taken as a whole, Western takes the lead in the II and III classes, but goes to the bottom in the IV. Eastern Division stands second in all the three classes and Southern occupies the first place in the lowest class and the last in the II and III classes.

States.—The highest proportion per mille of persons residing in the second class villages, is found in Jaipur and the lowest in Karauli. In the third class Lawa Estate shows the highest proportion while Jaisalmer the lowest, being 805 and 209 respectively. Abu and Kushalgarh have their entire rural population in the lowest class and had this not been the case, Jaisalmer would have had the foremost position. Lawa has the lowest proportion, viz., 195.

PROPORTION PER CENT.

- OF THE POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES- NATURAL DIVISIONS AND STATES OR DISTRICT- LIVING IN URBAN AREAS (I) OF OVER 20,000 INHABITANTS
- (2) OF 10,000 AND UNDER 20,000 INHABITANTS- (3) OF 5000 AND UNDER 10,000 INHABITANTS- (4) OF UNDER 5,000 INHABITANTS AND (5)- IN RUBAL AREAS-

-- NOTE-THE ACTUAL PROPORTIONS IN THESE FIVE-



A village with a population of just over 5,000 and a shade of urbanity attached to it, can justly claim to be classed as a town. It is rather a matter of chance than reason, that Bandikui which comes within the elastic definition of a town, escaped admission into that category. It is difficult indeed to assign any definite reason why in some States people should collect in the larger type of villages more than in others, though it is easy to understand that in the Jungly and Hilly States, like those in the Southern Division, they cannot do so.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Ajmer-Merwara shows a large proportion of population in the class of villages having 500 to 2,000 population. The rest of the population is distributed in the second and fourth classes approximately in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$  respectively.

Mean distance between Villages (Towns included). 19. Assuming, for the purposes of comparison, that all the home-steads in such a village were brought together to one place and that throughout the Provinces each village represented one point, the mean distance between such villages in the Provinces combined and severally in each Natural

Statement sho	wing the mean	distance betw	reen the rillag	ies.
Province and Natural Division.	Area in square miles.	Number of inhabited villages and towns.	Number of villages in 100 square miles (calculated).	Mean distance in miles (calculated).
1	2	3	4	5
Rajputana and Ajmer- Merwara.	<b>131,69</b> 8	33,305	25	2:15
Rajputana	128,987	32,554	25	2-15
Southern Division .	18,999	10,541	55	1.45
Eastern Division	35,648	$15.226\frac{1}{2}$	42	1.66
Western Division .	74,340	6,786	9	3.58
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	751	<b>2</b> 8	2.03
	<b>!</b> !		1	

Division  $_{
m in}$ putana would be as noted on the margin. The provincial figures for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara are 2.15 and 2.03 respectively.  $_{
m miles}$ figures The columns 3, 4 and 5 show that of all the Divisions in Rajputana, the Southern is the most thickly

studded and the Western the thinnest. This latter tract is ill-watered and mostly unproductive and a large portion thereof lies in the desert. The precarious nature of the cultivation and the fact that the supply of water in the wells is constantly failing and turning brackish, stands in the way of the formation of villages.

Average population per Village in different Natural Divisions. 20. The figures in the last column of the statement on the margin have, for

Province and Natural Division.	Popula- tion.	Number of villages.	Average popula- tion per village.
3. Eastern Division .	330.574	746	443
	8,526,742	32,412	272
	4.476,027	15,149	295
	1,8-7.018	10,516	179
	2.163,697	6,747	321

easy reference, been abstracted from the Subsidiary Table I and show the average population per village in the Provinces and Natural Divisions. Ajmer-Merwara shows the highest (443), and is followed by the Western Division (321). Southern Division stands the lowest on the list in this respect, whilst the Eastern occupies the middle position. The fall in the provincial average of Rajputana from 285

(1911) to 272 (1921) is mainly due to loss in the population and partly to increase in the number of villages from 32,271 in 1911 to 32,412 in 1921.

Average population per Village by States 21. Taking the States separately, the average is the highest in Sirohi, viz., 409 and the lowest, viz., 94 in the Kushalgarh Chiefship. But if the States where Bhil population is prominent, be omitted, Marwar with 391 would replace Sirohi, and Jaisalmer (129) Kushalgarh. Marwar was first in 1911. Its place has now been taken by Sirohi, which was fourth at that time. Shahpura Chiefship which was ninth in 1911, has risen to the third place. Excepting Lawa and Partabgarh, which occupy the same position as they did in 1911, all the other States have gone down, some by one or two steps and others by more than two. Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur, in spite of their greatest density, have each lost two steps.

Average area per Village. 22. The total area of the Provinces combined and severally divided by the total number of inhabited villages (including towns) gives an average of about 4 square miles per village. But this is not the area exclusively under village sites. It is the area constituting a Revenue Village.

## Cities.

Population.

23. The population of Cities including Suburbs, wherever such exist, and General. per centage of variation (1911-21) are shown on the margin. There were 9 cities

Per centage of

						tion 1911-21.
	Rajpu	tana.				
Alwar				• 1	44,760	+ 8.4
Bharatpur			•	• :	33,495	- 1.2
Bikaner				•	69,410	+ 24.3
Bundi			•	• :	16,105	- 17.8
Dholpur			•	•	16,206	- 18.7
aipur		• •	•	• 1	120,207	- 12·3 - 7·9
Iodhpur			•	•	73,480	- 79 - 3·2
Kotah			•	•	31.707 30,374	- 10.3
Conk .			•	•	34,789	+ 4.7
Jdaipur	42		•	•	34,733	T 1
Ajmer	Ajmer-Mo	· · · ·		•	113.512	+ 31.7
					Population	Density
No.		Towns.			(000s omitted).	per square mile.
1	Bombay		·		1,175	48,996
1	Calcutta			•	907	28,370
	Madras	•		•	526	18,169
	Hyderabad (I	eccan)		•	404	7,925
5	Rangoon				341	14,601
•	Delhi .				304	2,718
	Lahore				281	6,709
	Ahmedabad				274	24,910
	Lucknow				240	9,350
10		including	Civil	and		10100
	Military).				237	10.193
	Karachi	•		•	216	19,717
	Cawupore	• •		•	216	22,620
	Poona	•		- 6	214	5,370
1-	Benares	• •		•	198	19,930 19,530
15	Howrah	•	• •	•	195	11.000
	Agra	•		•	185 160	
	Amritsar	• •	• •	•	157	65,395 10,250
	Allahabad	•		•	148	5,957
20	Mandalay	•		•	145	7,260
20	Nagpue Srinagar	• •	• •	•	141	15,748
	Madura	• •	•	•	138	17,105
	A	•		•	129	16.800
	Bareilly Meerut		•	•	122	15,542
95			• •	•	120	13.622
49	Trichinopoly	•	• •	•	120	40,069
	Jaipur Dacca	•		•	119	11,945
	Patua	• •	• .	•	119	7,998
	Sholapur		•	•	119	17.083
30	Surat			·		39.484
30	Ajmer		: :			6,677
		PRO	PORTION 1	ER MI	TLE OF	Proportio
	City.	Females to	males in	Fo p	reign born to opulation in	per mille of person born beyond th City of
		1911	1921	19	11 1921	enumera- tion,
	1	2	1		3	4
Alwar		856	910	-	78 7	4 477
Bharatpur	:	103	738		191 20	
Bikaner		974	891			7 182
Bundi			969	1 .	13	
Dholpur			902		16	
Jaipur		935	867	1		205
Jodhpur		906	849		45 5	0 197
Kotah		932	838	1	295 31	
Tonk .		1,011	1,012	İ		8 137
Udaipur		903	899			$\frac{196}{2}$
Aimer		821	679	1	472   53	8 950

City.

in the two provinces in 1911. Dholpur and Bundi have been added to the list this time.

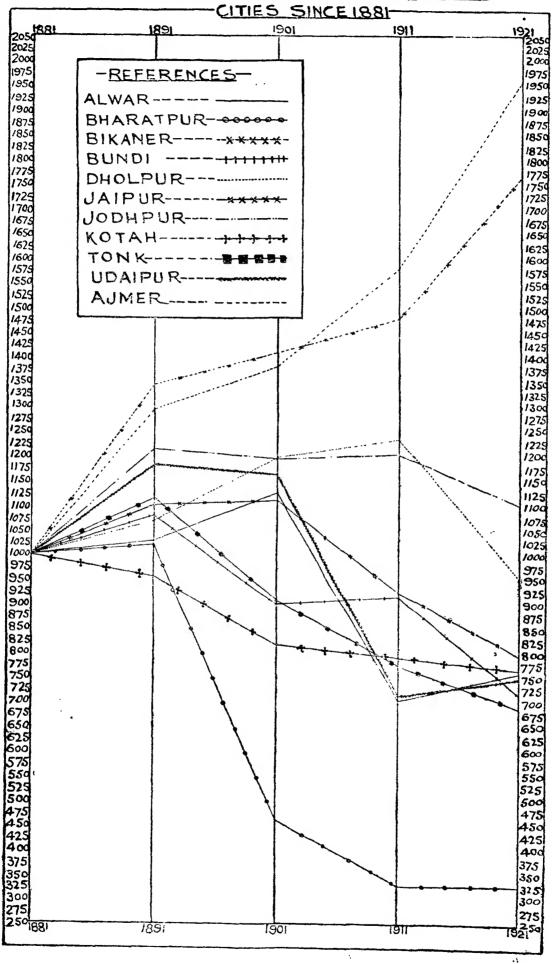
In considering the recent growth of the cities and towns it will be convenient to take up the cities first then the selected and towns. If we strictly apply definition of the City. the Imperial given in Census Code to the Towns in the Provinces, we find Jaipur and Aimer that alone fulfil the conditions. The diagram overleaf illustrates the fluctuations the population in cities since 1881. With the exception of Kotah, the tendency was towards rise in the first decade, and in the next Bharatpur, Bundi, Tonk, Udaipur and Jodhpur joined Kotah in the decline. Thereafter Bharatpur, Tonk and Jaipur have continuously run the downward course. Alwar and Udaipur fell in 1911 to rise again in the decade under review, on the other hand, Bundi, Dholpur, Kotah and Jodhpur rose in 1911 only to fall in 1921. Bikaner and Ajmer alone can boast of continuous progress.

As shown on the margin there are 25 cities in the whole of India, which are larger than Jaipur in popu-In 1911, it was lation. twenty-first on the list but has this time fallen by five places. Ajmer has come for the first time under the definition of a city as given in the Code. The term "Foreign born" in column of the Table on the margin, means persons born outside the district of enumeration. It will be observed that in column 3, the 1921 figures, show a rise over 1911, in Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah,

Udaipur and Ajmer and a fall in Alwar, Bikaner and Tonk.

821

## - VARIATION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION IN-



57

		Cit	۲.			PROPURITON O	OF PEMALES IN
			•			State.	City.
Alwar .		•		•		855	910
Bharatpur						823	738
Bikaner.						597	891
Bundi .						960	969
Dholpur						811	902
Jaipur .				•		882	, 867
Jodhpur						896	849
Kotah .		,				927	888
Tonk .						930	1,012
Udaipur .					.	938	S29
Ajmer .	•					837	679

The proportion of females to males, shows a rise in Alwar and a nominal advance in Tonk. In other cities it has fallen. It is asserted in the India Report for 1911, that the proportion of females to males should invariably be lower in the urban population than in the population of a State or District taken as a whole, but it is striking to find from the marginal table that in five out of the eleven cities, in the two Provinces, the case is just the reverse.

Excepting in the Cities of Ajmer and Jodhpur, where the existence of Railway Shops, attracts people for employment, none of the cities can boast of being a centre of trade or industry. The immigrant population in them, therefore, is generally composed of the following:—

- (1) Persons coming in quest of service.
- (2) Males already in service, and their dependants.
- (3) Persons frequenting for trade or education.
- (4) Labourers attracted by construction work.

24. It is the second largest and much the most flourishing of the Aimer City. eleven cities in the two provinces. Bikaner and Ajmer are the only two cities which have always shown increase since the census of 1881. Figures of natural population of the Ajmer City (actual population plus emigrants minus immigrants) are not available and hence no definite conclusions can be drawn regarding the sources which go to make up the actual increase. The figures of vital statistics, as they are (births 20,640 and deaths 43,579) give a deficit of 22,939: the obvious corollary is that the enhancement in the population is due either to transition of the rural population into urban or to migration. The root cause of the growing prosperity, is the immigration which took place before 1891 and which will be discu-sed later on.

The area of the City of Ajmer, including suburbs, covers 17 square miles

 War	d <b>.</b>	-	Population,	Number of person per acre.	Number of persons per 1(d) square yard	Order in respect of density,
ndim : ntonn ilway ayo Co	Mohall nent Settle ollege	: ment	 2,501 4,145 9,008 4,468 10,222 12,648 7,758 15,795 10,500 1,870 4,486 762 28,249	93 193 829 809 246 281 299 82 72 75	2 44 7 6 5 6 6 12 2 1 2 04	VIII VII II III VI IV IV IX XI XI XIII

and has a population of 113,512, which means a gain of 31.7 per cent. over the figures of 1911. The density per square mile is 6,677. Proceeding determine the density by municipal wards, it will be found from the statement on the margin that the most congested of all the wards is the eighth. It is composed Mohallas Khadiman parts of and Shorgaran, the Dargah and Lakhan Kothri, Silawat Mohalla and Inderkot. Wards III

and IV are second and third in this respect. The most thinly populated is Ward X (c). This part of the city is occupied by the College and naturally more sanitary and sparsely populated. The noticeable feature is that generally those Mohallas are thickly populated, in which Musalmans preponderate. Ward VIII, which is exclusively occupied by Musalmans, has a ratio between them and the Hindus of 10:1; next come Wards V and VII where the ratio

stands 5: 1 and 2: 1, respectively. The over-crowding in Musalman Mohallas, may be said to be due to (i) location thereof in the vicinity of Dargah, (ii) uniformity of religious observances and (iii) matrimony among close relations and the consequent natural dislike to live far away from the kith and kin. The rest of the Wards (excepting III, wherein the population of these two communities

PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO ONE THOUSAND MALES. Ward. Total Hindus. Musalmans. Jains Popula-843 857 722851 810 604 703 866 739835858 821 802 795 1,147 749 828 694 1,094 809 616 725 365 876 707 146 €95 726714 458 452 **4**53 656 Cantonment 500 627 ชีรีป X (b) Railway Settlement X (c) Mayo College X (d) Rest of the suburbs 151 798 338 196 682 794

is nearly equal) show an overwhelming majority of Hindus. Jains are mostly found in Wards III and VII. The Christian community mostly reside in Wards IX and X (d).

The table on the margin, gives the proportion of females to one thousand males in each Ward by religion. 679 is the proportion for the city as a whole, against 821 in 1911, and 837 for the whole District. This fall is mainly attributable to the influx of larger number of male pilgrims, into the Urs Fair.

The marginal statement, which shows the States and Provinces largely

	Hind	u.	Musal	u.an,	Jais	• ¦	Christi	an.	Other	s.	Tot	al.
District and Province.	м.	F.	М.	F.	M	F.	М.	F	м.	F.	м.	F.
Jaipur Kishans arb Marwar Mewar Alwar Hyderabad (Deccan) Bombay Presidency United Provinces Punjab Central India Agency Other Provinces including the remaining Rajpu- tana States.	4.443 658 2,126 576 737 60 248 3,391 446 135	3,957 553 1,648 200 410 41 220 2,527 200 113 912	1,929 2,7 1,0.9 310 449 1,1.62 2,149 6,141 2,141 756 4,128	1,177 178 678 221 267 550 564 2,313 566 4J9 1,926	123 53 113 31 13 3,7 124 10 14	91 54 50 24 6 1 5 19 3 14	69 6 25 20 6 8 135 188 70 53	68 5 20 13 13 13 9 118 145 48 41	79 16 46 28 17 8 62 1(8 123 7	45 4 31 15 13 2 51 119 61 5	6 693 970 2,349 765 1,222 1,141 2,451 10,142 3,340 918 6,268	4,718 784 2,476 482 800 633 1,358 6,203 1.318 612 3,304
Total	14,191	10,260	21,691	10,839	557	465	1,059	819	681 :	4(4	38,239	22,787

contributing to the population of the city, sufficiently indicates how heterogenous it is. The most striking feature in the immigration figures

indicated on the margin, is the popularity, which the Ajmer City seems to

Year.	Person S.	Males.	Females.
1901 · 1911 · 1921 ·	10.784	6,373	4,411
	10,339	5,505	4,444
	16,245	10.042	6,203

enjoy with the persons born in the United Provinces. The reasons for this high proportion, has been discussed at length in the report of 1911. Briefly, they are that Ajmer-Merwara was under the Administration of the Local Government of the United Provinces in the beginning, and the Rail-

way workshops and offices were stationed at Agra when the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was opened. In 1879 and 1881 the latter were respectively transferred to Ajmer and brought with them a large number of employes belonging to those

Years.		Born in Ajmer-Me		Immigrants from entside Ajmer-Merwara		
	*-	м.	F.	М.	F.	
1901 . 1911 . 1921 .	•	20,184 25,897 29,358	18,373 21,435 23,128	19,283 21,457 38,239	15,999 17,433 22,787	

Provinces. The figures on the margin, showing side by side the indigenous and the immigrant population are very interesting. In 1911, the proportion of immigrants, in every hundred persons of the population, contracted from 48 to 15 and that of indigenous, expanded from 52 to 55. In the present decade the proportion after

elimination of Urs Fair visitors (14,148), shows a shrinkage from 55 to 53, but is still higher than that of 1901. Seeing that the proportions do not disclose any appreciable variations, the only inference that can be drawn is that a number of immigrants who came with railway institutions are getting demiciled. Immigration figures much disturbed as they were by the Urs Fair, would be found further interesting, if their composition were presented by age-groups.

		0-	15.			15	- <b>4</b> 0.		40 and over.			
Places.	193	11.	19	21.	19	11.	19	21.	13	11.	192	1.
•	м.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.	М.	F.	М	F.	М.	F.
Total Immigrants . Rajputana . Jaipur . Marwar . Other States in Rajputana.	4,205 1,224 512 276 436	3,534 1,029 493 188 348	6,572 1,675 738 282 655	4,555 1,277 592 191 494		3,492	20,805 5,247 2,450 828 1,969	11,423 3,282 1,504 548 1,230		3,841 1,182 391 319 472	10,562 2,452 1,647 477 968	6,809 1,899 779 391 729
Bombay Presidency Central India Punjab United Provinces Other Provinces and	106 109 151 832 115	92 84 120 661 114	374 304 326 1,334 436	262 182 219 920 207	260 28 <b>6</b> 503 2,364 407	166 237 269 1,896 228	1,508 813 1,520 4,465 1,588	444 436 492 2,373 380	86 69 197 1,003 155	52 61 102 621 102	689 381 820 2,554 972	316 238 323 1,523 349
States of India. Other Asiatic countries outside India. Non-Asiatic countries.	* 3 15	1 19	15 ა	3 1	33 113	2 46	135 51	32	11 32	23	54 54	6 42

The figures fromTable XI, Part II, respect in of the places which have contributed largely, are accordingly reproduced o n t h e margin.

With a view to draw interesting conclusions by comparing the present

0.4		1911.		1921.			
Caste.	Р.	м.	F.	Р.	M.	F.	
1. Sheikh 2. Brahman 3 Pathan 4. Koli 5 Saiad (Syed) 6. Mahajan 7. Rajput 8. Kayastha 9. Christian (Indian) 10. Christian (Others) 11. Others	5,905 4,588 3,184 3,124 916 2,475 1,263 762 7,42 1,057 16,678	3,165 2,587 1,907 1,631 583 1,175 907 344 471 608 9,226	2,740 2,001 1,277 1,493 333 1,300 356 418 271 449	18.327 5.661 6,583 3.624 2,865 1,883 1,603 884 756 852 17,975	4,427 1,925 2,050 1,084 1,141 492 432	5,975 2,296 2,156 1,699 818 799 462 392 324 390 7,576	
Total .	40,694	22,604	18,090	61.026	38,239	22,787	

figures with those of the last census, the castes same were chosen for Table XI, Part II, this time, as in 1911. Before proceeding to analyse and discuss the figures by caste, it is worth noting that the Musalman castes and Sheikhs, above all, show  $\mathbf{a}$ large increase and this is attributable to the Urs Fair. This pre-

sumption is corroborated by the per centage of females to males in the Sheikh community, which has fallen from 86 to 47, visitors to the fair being mostly males.

Among the places from which Ajmer draws its immigrants, there is none, which has contributed females more than males. In 1911, Marwar was an exception, when it was reported to have sent more females than males. There are instances in individual castes, in which female immigrants have exceeded males—Jaipur and Marwar, for instance, have sent more females than males of Kayastha community.

The table on the margin exhibits by religion, the proportion of

Musal-Chris-Province and Hindn. Others. Jain. Total. State. 1. Ajmer-Merwara 791 765 1,006 788 817 462 2.167 556662 2. Alwar 3. Jaipur 740 743 610 986 570 705 1,019 4. Kishangarh 5. Marwar 867 833 250 693 819 739 653876 800 556 738 713 650 630 Mewar 711 Presi-874 7. Bombay 327 823 391 dency 1,000 8. Central India 819 559 771 714 613 Agency. 9. Hyderabad (Deccan) 683 **3**33 546 1.125**555** 539 377 United Provinces 745 798 601 618 585 300 €86 496 419 11. Punjab 653Others 596 Total 724 500 792 745 593

\*Animist 250. Parsi 667. Arya 806. Sikh 947.

females to one thousand males amongst the immigrants. It is highest (867)amongst Hindus from Kishangarh a n d lowest (556)from Alwar and Mewar each. In Musalmans, Alwar tops the list, while the Punjab drops to the (377)bottom. Kishangarh shows the highest proportion 1,019 amongst Jains and the Punjab again the

lowest (300). Alwar sends the highest proportion of Christian females (2,167) and Mewar the lowest (650). Others which include the Arya, Parsi, Sikh, and Animist show the highest proportion amongst those from Bombay (823), and the lowest from Kishangarh and Hyderabad (250 each).

25. The marginal table shows variations in population since 1881. The

v	ar.		POPULATION.					
1	ar	:	Persons	Males.	Females			
1581		;	19,567	26,544	23.323			
1891	•		51,427	27,764	23.663			
1901			56,771	29,574	27.197			
1911			41,305	22,254	19,051			
1921		. '	14,760	23,433	21,327			

figures show a gain of 8 per cent. over 1911, but a loss of 10 per cent. since 1881. The special feature of this City is that it showed a sudden fall in 1911 and a rise in this decade in contrast with most of the cities in Rajputana. In respect of 1911 figures, Mr. Kealy held that the decline in that decade was mostly artificial, due to an outbreak of plague, at the time of the

census, which drove a great number of the inhabitants away from the city. The increase in the present population would, on the assumption that a greater part of the emigrated population returned to city after the expiry of plague, have been much higher, if births and deaths during the decade under review had been normal.

The density of the city of Alwar is 15,761 per square mile, against 2,950 in 1911, that of the State being as low as 223. The reason of this abnormal increase is the change in the area of the Alwar City. In 1911 it was reported to be 14 square miles, but the Settlement authorities now point out that it is only 2.8: about 11 square miles have thus vanished. If density in 1911 had been worked out on the present area it would have come to 14,752. The City stands third in this respect amongst the cities in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

The proportion of females to one thousand males, as will be seen from

!	PROPORTIO	PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO ONE THOUSAND MALES.							
Year.	Total Popula- tion.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.					
1921 1911	910 856	904 861	927 850	889 689					

the marginal table, is 910 against 885 for the whole State. There is no other city excepting Bundi in the two Provinces in which the sex proportion exceeds that of the whole State. Taking the main religions individually, it will be noticed that the proportion is the highest amongst the Musalman.

The increase amongst females in general during this decade was 119 per 1,000 while that among males only 53 or less than half of the former. An examination of the present figures (in Table VII, Part C) and of those of 1911, shows that the variation is most marked in the ages 40-60. This is the period when females are past the child-bearing stage and mortality decreases with the advance of age.

Out of every thousand persons, 477 are foreign born. Their distribution

Na	we of	place		1	Pe	rsons.	-	Males.	Females.
Bharatpur Jaipur Delhi Gurgaon United Prov Rajputana Punjab wxc Other Provin	inces ludin aces	g Gur	gaon)			426 1.124 158 380 520 188 320 152 8		143 440 77 130 239 67 133 82 5	283 684 81 250 281 121 187 100 3
		,	Total			3.3(m		1.316	1,990
		Rel	ıgion.					Males.	Females.
Hindu Musalman Jain . Others	•	•	· ·	•	:	•		924 329 33 30	1.179 727 55 29
				Pers	T ons in	otal n all		1,316	1,991

by birth-place is shown on the margin. Jaipur and Bharatpur together contribute nearly 50 per cent. of the immigrants and Gurgaon (Punjab) 10 per cent. These are the States adjoining The female District. immigrants exceed males in every unit except 'outside India.' The figures on the margin show the composition of immigrants by religion. The number of female immigrants, though higher than males, in all the main religions, is yet larger in Musalmans, being over 200 per cent. CITIES. 61

26. Bharatpur has a population of 33,195 and a density of 4,785 against Bharatpur City. 33,918 and 4,845 respectively in 1911. The decline in this city since 1881,

	Year	:•		Population.	Actual variation.
1061	-			66,163	
1881 1891	•	•	•	67,555	+1,592
	•	•	•		
1901	•	•	.	43,601	<b>-</b> 23,954
1911				33.918	-9,683
1921			. 1	33,495	- 423

in the words of Mr. Kealy, was more marked than in any other city or capital town till 1911, and the causes thereof have been dealt with at length in the last report. The present figures do not appear to have been affected by those causes as they show a marked progress in so far as the rate of decline has appreciably fallen. If the ravages of

Influenza were left out of account, the figures would indicate a gain over 1911, rather than a loss. It can further be asserted with some degree of satisfaction that the drop this time in the City (only one per cent.), is smaller than in the State itself as a whole and in most of the cities, which were equally affected by the scourge. This is in harmony with the general axiom that in Cities and large Towns, decrease in population is always lower than in the States or Districts containing them, as such places invariably attract people from outside.

Sex proportion plays an important part in the growth of the population. The ratio of females to one thousand males is 738 against 804 in 1911 and against 823 for the whole State and is the lowest amongst the cities in Rajputana. The decrease in the male and female population of the State, in the decade, is 10 and 13 per cent. respectively, while the city shows an increase of 2 per cent. amongst males and a decrease of 6 amongst females. The decline in

Year.		Hindu.	Musalman.	Jain.	
1921 1911	•		742 783	724 852	706 802

the latter, though heavy, is still lower than that of the whole State. From the statistics on the margin showing proportion of females to one thousand males by main religions, it appears that the fall in proportion is the largest among Musalmans.

Out of every thousand persons 447 are foreign born. Their distribution

Bir	th-pl	ace ar	d reli	gion.			Total.	Males.	Females.
	В	irth-p	lace.					1	
Alwar . Dholpur Jaipur Karauli Rest of Raj Agra Aligarh Muttra Rest of the Gurgaon Punjab exo Other place	Unit	ed Pr ng Gu India	rgaon				1,895 364 1,545	172 75 259 44 76 829 207 612 559 52 176 367	205 101 249 47 95 1,066 157 933 185 16 43 235
		Relig	ions.						
Hindu Musalmau Jain . Others		•	:	•		•		1.728 1.596 34 83	2,0\$5 1,180 36 84
				To	tal		6.776	3,441	3,335

by birth-place and main religions is given in the margin. The proportion of persons born in the State but enumerated in the city of Bharatpur, to those who were born in the city itself is only 44 per Agra cent. and Muttra in the United Provinces contribute the highest number of immigrants. From • both, contrithe bution of females is higher than that of males, and the reason may be that these districts being contiguous send more girls to Bharatpur as wives.

27. Next to Ajmer, Bikaner is the most thriving of the eleven cities. Bikaner City. Its population has never shown a decline in any decade. It has multiplied to more than double since 1881 and increased by 24 per cent. since the last census, although the population of the whole State has decreased by 5.9 per cent. owing to a large number of deaths having taken place from Influenza. The population of the suburbs in 1911 was only 112; it has risen to 7,346 during the decade. The enlargement may be attributed to (i) increase of

trade and industry in the city, (ii) shifting of many persons especially certain trading castes and Brahmans from rural areas, and (iii) establishment of electrical department.

The density of the city is 13,882 per square mile as compared with 13,957 in 1911, the density of the State being as low as 28. The area of the city as reported now is 5 square miles against 4 square miles in 1911. This explains the slight fall in the density in the decade. Bikaner stands fourth amongst the cities of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

The marginal statement shows the composition of population by religion.

	i	]	Population.	:	Per centage of					
Religion.	; ; ,	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males to total per- ons.	total	Persons to totai.	Total males.	Total fema- les.	
Hindu .	. !	27,137	23,511	50,648	39	34	73	74	72	
Musalman .		7,087	6.151	13,238	10	9	19	19	19	
Jain	• :	2.343	2,951	5,294	-1	4	8	6	9	
Others .	• ;	145	85	230			-	1		
Total		36.712	32,698	<b>69.41</b> 0	53	47	100	100	100	

The city, as is evi- $\operatorname{dent}$ from the figures, is comprised mostly of Hindus, males and females, each being about threefourths of their respective total population. Musalmans rank next and then come Jains.

proportion of females to one thousand males in the city is 891 against 974 in 1911, and that in the whole State, 897 against 887 (1911).

Its proportion of females is the sixth in order, amongst the cities in Rajputana and is lower than that of the whole State (viz., 897).

The proportion of foreign born per mille (182), is the lowest excepting Tonk (137), amongst the cities in Rajputana. This shows that the town can still depend for the extension of its population on a draught from the interior of the State itself.

In finding out the above proportion persons born in the State but outside the city and enumerated in the City itself, have been treated as foreign born.

				Actual	Per cent.
Bikaner Stat	te			. 7,256	57
Jaipur "				. 791	6
Marwar ,				. 2,322	18
A jmer-Merw	ara			. 241	2
Hissar				. 238	2
All others	٠.	•		. 1,777	15
		To	tal	12,625	100

If we deal with them not as foreigners, the proportion would be reduced to 77 per mille against 88 of 1911. 57 per cent. of the immigrants are from the State itself and 43 from outside. Of these latter 18 per cent. are from Marwar and six per cent. from Jaipur, both of which are the adjoining States. The balance is distributed over the other States in Rajoning India.

putana, as well as the other Provinces in India. Only 12 persons come from countries outside India.

The figures of vital statistics as have been furnished, afford little aid in tracing out the causes of the growth of the population. 69 deaths over births were reported in every thousand of the population during the decade. If this is believed, the city should have shown loss instead of gain. It is observed that the system of registration has not been so improved as to enable much reliance to be placed on the figures furnished. Births do not appear to have been recorded in full. Again the immigration figures from cutside the State do not show any big improvement. The number of children of the age 0-10 is greater than in 1911. All these lead one to infer that the increase in the city is due mainly to (1) attraction of persons from rural areas, and (2) natural growth in the city itself.

28. This is the first time that this town has been treated as a city. The

Year	s.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881		9,977	10,767	20,744
1891		11,980	10,564	22,544
1901		9,637	9,676	19,313
1911		9,805	9,793	19,598
1921		8,179	7,926	16,105

population has fallen by 18 per cent. since the last census and 22 per cent. compared with 1881. The proportion of females to one thousand males is 969 against 999 of 1911. Its density (viz., 2,301 per square mile) is the lowest on the list, excepting that of Tonk. The immigrants are in proportion of 321 per

Bundi City.

CITIES. 63

thousand persons. This includes 134 per thousand persons born outside the State and enumerated in the city and the rest represent the immigrants into the city from the State itself. Kotah and Jaipur contribute the largest number.

29. Like Bundi, Dholpur also appears amongst the cities of Rajputana Dholpur City. for the first time. The population has gone down by nearly 19 per cent. since 1911, before which year the city never showed a decrease. It still shows an improvement of 2 per cent. over 1881 figures. With regard to density it stands eighth amongst its sister cities and is above Bundi and Tonk. The sex proportion has improved to some extent. It is 902 against 848 per thousand in 1911 and is higher than that of Bikaner, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah and Udaipur. This city is the first in Rajputana and next to Ajmer only in respect of immigrant population, which is about seven-tenth of the total population. Of this one hundred and sixty-five per thousand are from outside the State, the largest number being supplied by the United Provinces and

30. Though it might be asserted that Jaipur still holds the foremost posi-Jaipur City. tion in the eleven towns treated as cities this time, yet the decrease in its population by 12 per cent. since 1911 and nearly 16 per cent. since 1881, predicts a gloomy future, because in the last two decades the decrease in the population has been heavier than the rise in the two decades immediately following the very first regular census in 1881. Its population is 120,207 against 137,098 in the last census. The fall is due mainly to the ravages of Plague and Influenza which swept away a large number of its residents.

Although the density of Jaipur has gone down from 45,699 to 40,069 per square mile, it is still high. The proportion of females to one thousand males has fallen from 935 to 867, which is nearly in harmony with the decrease in population. Similar proportions for the State and the rural area are 882 and 874, respectively. The city sex proportion is lower than that of the whole State as well as than that of the rural area. The condition is the reverse of what it was in 1911.

Out of every one thousand of population 205 are foreigners. If State born persons are excluded, the proportion will be reduced to 64 which is higher than that of 1911, when it was only 51. The city draws its immigrants

Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Hindu . Musalman Jain . Others .	4.143 3,110 263 127	2,575 1,809 143 66	1,773 1,501 120 61
Total	7,648	4,393	3,255

mostly from Alwar, Marwar, Tonk and Agra, but each of them contributes less than 800 persons. The marginal table shows the composition of immigrants from outside the State by main religions. Of one hundred immigrants 54 are Hindus, 41 Musalmans, 3 Jains and the remaining 2 belonging to other religions, including Arva, etc.

population of 73,480. This includes the suburbs hitherto treated as "Jodhpur

Ľ	ecade.		Per centage of variation.
1881-1891 1891-1901 1901-1911 1911-1921 1881-1921			+27·0 1·6 + 0·8 7·9 +16·0
		1	

31. Jodhpur is still the third largest of the eleven cities, having a Jodhpur City.

Town." The marginal figures explain variations in the population since 1881. The population of the city has risen by 16 per cent. since 1881 and fallen by about 8 per cent. since the 1911 census. The decrease in the population of the State, as a whole, in this decade amounted to 10.5 per cent. as compared with that of 1901-1911. The decrease in

the city population, as it ought to be, is slightly lower than that in the whole of the State. The cause of the decrease is the ravages of Plague and Influenza, which visited the State in 1917-1918 and 1918-1919. The suburbs show a rise of nearly four per cent. while the population, within the city walls, exhibits a fall of about 12 per cent. Two alternative conclusions can be drawn from the above (1) that the population within the city walls was subjected to a more severe attack of the epidemics, or (2) that the people from the town proper removed to the suburbs. The increase in the suburbs is mostly due to the installation of an electric plant which has drawn a large number of immigrants. The question of the growth of the population cannot be proceeded with further for want of vital statistics.

Its density is the second highest being 27,215 against 29,539 of 1911 and that of the State being as low as 53. The fall is quite in line with the decrease in population in the city; within the town walls it falls to 27,438. 197 out of every one thousand are foreign born, but if the State born persons are taken out of calculation, the proportion goes as low as 50, yet higher than 1911 (45). United Provinces, Jaipur, Ajmer-Merwara, Bombay and the Punjab contribute 71 per cent. of the immigrants and the remaining 29 per cent. are

•			<b>1</b> 911	1921
Punjab, including Dell	hi	,	490	291
United Provinces			955	916
Bon bay Presidency			295	305
Ajmer-Merwara			370	522
Jaipur			594	579

drawn from other places. There is very little of importance in the city to attract people from outside. The figures of immigrants from the said places are compared with the last decade, on the margin. They show that immigration from the Punjab is on the decline while that from Ajmer-Merwara shows an improvement.

The majority of immigrants is in Railway service.

The sex proportion of females to one thousand males has gone down from 906 in 1911 to 849, which is yet lower than the similar proportion for the State, 896.

32. The population of the city is 31,707 against 32,753 in the preceding census. Kotah was the lowest among the cities in 1911, in respect of strength of population but it has beaten Tonk, not because the former has gained but because the latter has lost. It has suffered in its population by 3.2 per cent.—Bharatpur showing the minimum (1.2). The loss in population since 1881 is as high as 21.3 per cent. Since 1881 it showed a slight increase of 1.9 per cent. only in 1911. Its density is 7,549 against 7,798 in the preceding decade.

The proportion of females to males is 888 per mille as compared with 932 in 1911, the corresponding proportion for the whole State and rural area being 927 and 920, respectively. In respect of immigration Kotah is the third amongst the cities in Rajputana, showing a proportion of 467 per mille. If the number of State born persons is excluded, the proportion will be reduced to 311 per thousand, against 295 in 1911. 16 per thousand is the increase in the foreign immigration pure and simple. The proportion per thousand of the State born to the total population is only 156. Purely city born are slightly in excess of the immigrant population.

33. The city has been showing a decline continually since 1891, varying from nearly 10 to 16 per cent. The loss has been the least in this decade, being 10.3 per cent., but it amounts to 25.4 since 1881-or one-fourth of the population has been swept away in 30 years. The decrease in the population of the whole State in this decade, has been only 5 per cent. while that of the city twice as much. This depletion in every successive decade is a matter of concern. The city shows 5,296 deaths against 2,381 births during the decade. The excess of deaths over births was 2,915. Deducting this from the population of 1911, the balance which remains, is 30,949, while the population registered on the night of the census was 30,374. The accuracy of the vital statistics is astonishing, because bearing in mind the factor of emigration, the difference between the actual population and that worked out on the basis of the vital statistics, is very insignificant. Coming to the subject of migration, it should be noted that the proportion of foreign born in the city, is much too low as compared with the other cities, being only 137 per mille; again if the State born persons enumerated in the city are not treated as foreigners, the proportion is reduced to 98 per thousand. The proportion per mille of the State born is only 39. Of the contiguous States, Jaipur and Bundi contribute 67 and 8 per cent. respectively, and the rest of the immigrants come from other places.

Kotah City.

Tonk City

The density of the city is 1,898 per square mile against 2,117 in 1911. The fall is due to the general decrease in the population.

34. Udaipur is the last in order in the four cities which have shown Udaipur City. a rise in population in this decade. The per centage of increase is 4.7 which is lower than that of the State (6.7 or nearly 7 per cent.). Its population is still less

Year.	Total.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Animists.	Jains.	Others.
1921	<b>34,</b> 789	20,636	8,215	1,560	4,268	110
1911	33,229	20,137	7,594	1,801	3,572	125

lation is still less by 9 per cent. than that of 1881. Hindus show a rise of 2.5, Musalmans of 8.2, and Jains of 19.5, per cent., while

Animists and others exhibit a fall of 13.4 and 12.0 respectively. The vital statistics show an excess of 4,275 deaths over births and the city ought accordingly to have shown a fall in the population, but since it shows a rise, the natural inference is that the statistics are to be taken with caution as elsewhere. The exodus of the inhabitants on account of plague in 1911 was, as remarked by Mr. Kealy, only temporary and their return home, coupled with some improvement in immigration and natural growth accounts for the increase in the population.

Out of every thousand persons, 52 are foreign born, against 47 in 1911. If the State born persons enumerated in the City are also treated as foreigners, the immigration figures would rise to 196 per thousand which is higher than Tonk

In regard to sex proportion the city stands fifth, showing 899 females to one thousand males, Musalmans contributing the largest number.

The area of the city being not known, the density figures could not be worked out.

### Selected Towns.

35. There are some places in urban areas, the account of which, General if omitted, would leave this Chapter incomplete. These are only those

T	wns.			1921.	1911.
Raji	outana.				2 122
Abu .				2.904	3,286
Dungarpur			.	7,327	6,470
Jhalrapatan	Chaoni			9,985	11.474
Karauli .			.	19,579	19,803
Kishangarh				9.452	10,418
Kushalgarh				2,731	2,594
Partabgarh	•		•	9,182	8,329
Ajmer-	Merwo	ara.		-	
Beawar .	•			22,362	22,800
Nasirabad			.	19,651	20,241
Kekri .	•	,	. !	5,698	<b>5,9</b> 26

towns, the areas of which are available. Their populations are compared in the margin. Of these, only Dungarpur, Kushalgarh and Partabgarh, show an increase of 13.2, 5.3, and 10.2, respectively. These towns have a comparatively greater number of Animistic population, who possess fecundity much more than any other class. Dungarpur and Beawar are the only towns which show an increase of 13.6 and 41.3 per cent. over 1881.

The proportion of females per thousand males, ranges between 737 (Nasirabad) and 1,043 (Kushalgarh). The proportions of females in Abu, Jhalrapatan Chaoni, Kushalgarh and Kekri (Ajmer-Merwara) is higher than similar per centage in the rural areas and of the combined areas, (urban and rural as a whole), while reverse is the case in Dungarpur, Karauli, Kishangarh, Partabgarh and Nasirabad. In one solitary instance, viz., Beawar, the proportion of females is less than that of the rural area and more than that of the whole district. Density varies from 1,530 in Partabgarh to 18,318 in Dungarpur.

Abu and Beawar being places of importance, require discussion at some length.

Abn town.

36. Till 1840, Abu was used, to some extent, as a summer residence by the Political Superintendent of Sirohi and the Officers of the Old Jodhpur Legion. In 1840, invalid European soldiers were sent up for the first time, encamping for the hot season only. In 1845, the Sirohi Chief made over to the British Government certain lands for the establishment of a sanitarium. and about the same time the Governor-General's Agent made the place his head-quarters In 1916-17 the Sirohi Darbar leased out an area, measuring 6.04 square miles, on certain conditions to the Government of India and since then the latter exercise full Administrative control over it. Abu was first admitted into the list of towns in the census of 1901. The station is divided into Civil and Military areas. The population of the station recorded on the night of the 18th March 1921 was 2,804, exclusive of that of 4 villages dealt with as rural area, but as the whole of the leased area lies within the Municipal limits, its total population (3,606) has been taken into account in this discussion.

	Yes	ars.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		
1891 1901 1911 1921		•	•	3,076 4,068 4,292 3,606	1,909 2,381 2,623 2,147	1,167 1,687 1,669 1,459		
1921 cen	sus	Sum	mer •	5,405	3,487	1,918		

The marginal table compares its present population with that of the previous censuses. The station being a sanitarium for the military and the headquarters of the Local Administration, its population is very much affected by migration and depends upon whether the enumeration is taken in or out of season. In 1911, the population of the military area was 453: it is only 133 now. The figures of the vital statistics, furnished for the decade, show 199 deaths over births.

The result of the summer census of the Station, held on May 20th, 1921, shows an increase of about 50 perscent. over the census figures. Males show an increase of 62 and females of 31 per cent. Migration brought about a

Religio	n	19	21	19:	11
		М.	F.	M.	F,
Hindu		1,116	757	1,268	763
Musalman Jain		368 17	221 16	366	208 10
Arya . Sikh .		4	3	2 2	
Parsi . Christian		32 150	32 94	294 294	29 113
Animist Others, i.e. dhists and	, Bud-	459 	336	95 18	73 6
Tota		2,147	1,459	2,083	1,203

reduction in the sex proportion, from 681 Thus it is manifest that more to 550. men visited the hill station than women, during the hot weather.

The composition of the population by religion, as compared with 1911, is given in the margin. Of the Christian population, Europeans and Anglo-Indians are nearly 84 per cent. In every hundred Europeans and Anglo-Indians there are about 41 females. The following table shows the composition of immigrants by religion :--

Birth-place.	Hine	du.	Musal	man.	Anir	nist.	Chris	tian.	Oth	erg.		Total.	
	М.	F.	м.	F.	พ.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.	Total
Abu	418	273	126	98	195	149	1	4	7	10	747	534	1,231
Sirohi	230	168	19	12	158	147	4	1	11	3	422	331	753
Jaipur	66	34	38	8		•••	4		1	4	109	46	150
Marwar	74	45	18	9	1	5					93	59	152
Other Rajputana States.	47	37	34	10	66	44-	***	2	5	3	152	52	204
Ajmer	65	66	3 <b>2</b>	26		1	7	6			104	99	20
Palanpur	39	26	3	7	20	13	1		1	2	64	. 48	11:
Bombay Presidency	34	25	9	12	18	21	24	9	23	24	108	91	19
United Provinces .	75	29	41	13			11	9	1	2	128	53	18
Carr'ed over .	1,048	703	320	195	458	336	52	31	49	48	1,927	1,313	3,24

Birth-place.	Hin	du.	Musa	lman.	Aniı	nist.	Chris	tian.	Oth	ers.		TOTAL	•
David place.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.	Total.
Brought forward .	1,048	<b>7</b> 03	320	195	458	336	52	31	49	48	1,927	1.313	3,240
Punjab and the North-West Fron- tier Provinces and Delhi.	40	29	34	15	•••		11	6	1	3	92	53	145
Other places in India.	27	25	. 13	11	1	•••	39	16	1	•••	81	52	133
England							35	32			35	32	67
Ireland		•••					4.	3		•••	4	3	7
Scotland			. •-				2	2		•••	2	2	4
Other European Countries including Australasia.			•••				4	3		•••	4	3	7
America			1				•••				1		1
Other Asiatic Countries.	1		•••	•••	]	•••	•••	1	•••	•••	1	1	2
Total .	1,116	757	368	221	459	336	150	94	54	51	2,147	1.459	3.606

Abu is only a small hill station, yet its immigrant population is as cosmopolitan as that of any other similar station in India. Its immigrant population is the highest in Rajputana excluding Dholpur, being 645 per mille.

Of the adjoining States, Sirohi, as is natural, contributes more than onethird of the immigrants, and the European countries 37 per mille. Of the 85 Europeans, only 7 belong to European countries other than the United Kingdom. In the summer census the European population swelled as high as four times of the census taken on 18th March 1921.

37. This is a Municipal town in the Merwara Sub-Division of the Ajmer-Beawar Town Merwara District. It was founded in 1835 by Colonel Dixon, Superintendent of Merwara; afterwards Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. It is a regularly planned town with wide streets and a surrounding stone wall, with four In or about 1847, the population of that town rose to about 1,953 families consisting of about 9,000 souls, belonging to various castes and occupations. The major portion of the population was composed of Oswals, Kumhars, Bambhis, Julahas, Chamars, Malis and Raigars. The town has been showing a steady progress since it was founded.

The following table compares its population since 1881:—

Religion,	1981	••	189	1,	190	<b>1</b> ,	1911	ι.	1921,		
	Male,	Female,	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,	
Hindu including Arya.	6.254	4,982	7,929	6,643	7,822	7,779	8,464	7,194	8,188	7,078	
Musalman	1.242	999	1,987	1,654	2,076	1,871	2,417	1,930	2,287	1,932	
Jain	1,237	890	1,372	1,112	1,091	1,003	1,236	<b>1,13</b> 0	1,385	1,178	
Animist	i	,					8	б		•••	
Christian	119	99	134	112	153	121	196	203	140	148	
Others	7	•••	24	11	4	8	7	10	16	10	
Total .	8,859	6,970	11.446	9.532	11,146	10,782	12,328	10,472	12,016	10,346	
GRAND TOTAL .	15,8	29	20,9	78	21,	928	22,8	300	22,3	362	

There is a decrease of only 1.9 per cent. in this decade; it is, however, artificial due to the Urs Fair at Ajmer. The vital statistics show an excess of 3,865 deaths over births which comes to about 17 per cent. of the total population.

The pressure of population per square mile is 7,986 in this town. Amongst the selected towns it stands fourth in respect of density, which swells to 72,135 within the town walls. A little less than half the population comes from places outside Ajmer-Merwara.

The proportion of females to one thousand males is 861 against 849 of 1911 and against 837 of the whole district.

Beawar is a commercial town and the chief cotton market for Merwara and the contiguous Indian States of Mewar and Marwar. There are two weaving mills and several cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in this town. The number of looms in the two weaving mills is 643.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

## Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.

Province, Natural Division	Averac	e Popu-	NUMB MILLE RES	LE PER	Nus	THER PIR :	WiTH A	I BAN	Nυ	MBER PER M POPULATION IN VILLAG POPULAT	BESIDING	
AND STATE OR DISTRICT.	Town.	Village,	Towns.	Villages.	20,000) and over.	10 (44) to 20,1 (4)	5, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Մովեր 5,000	5,000 and over.	2 (99) to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	)   	y	. 10	11	12	13
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	. 10,084	267	143	S5 <b>7</b>	<i>4</i> ∂1	152	274	43	1	\$ <i>3</i>	395	5 <b>21</b>
Ra $j$ putana	. 9,279	272	134	866	349	189	30 <b>4</b>	158	1	79	393	527
Eastern Division	9,718	295	144	856	374	198	280	148	1	85	399	515
Alwar	10,275	356	103	897	622		191	187	· · ·	85	430	48 <b>5</b>
Bharatpur	. 10,677	317	151	849	448	158	269	125		60	439	<b>5</b> 01
Bundi	6,570	201	140	S60		613	***	.87	 :	27	310	663
Dholpur	. 10,470	380	137	863	,	516	484		•••	68	501	431
Jaipur	9,812	338	162	838	:74	148	311	117	3	117	417	463
Jhalawar	. 8,034	192	167	833	•••		1,00	•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	69	212	719
Karauli	. 7,829	296	176	824		834		166	i I	19	186	495
Kishangarh	. 5,143	278	198	802		***	613	357			419	<b>5</b> 81
Kotah	. 12,712	229	81	919	623	200	•••	:77	! , <b>, , , , , , , ,</b>	79	308	613
Lawa Estate		323		1,000	•••	•••					805	195
Shahpura Chiefship	. 8,296	387	172	828		* * *	: 000		•••	62	479	459
Tonk	. 11,281	151	198	802	534	207	182	77		•••	291	706
Southern Division	6,368	179	75	9:22	<b>21</b> 8	. ,	476	30в	,,,	<i>32</i>	324	624
Abu	. 2,804	201	778	223		•••	• •	1.000		•••	•••	1.000
Banswara	. 8,588	170	45	955	***	***	1,000	***	••	23	281	€96
Dungarpur	. 5,711	231	91	909	1	•••	751	219		1	412	588
Kushalgarh Chiefship	. 2,731	91	9.1	906	•••			1,000		••••		1,000
Mewar	. 7,010	167	71	929	356	•••	313	331		์ อ้อื่	298	647
Partabgarh	9.182	167	137	863	•••		1,000	•••		71	286	640
Sirohi	5,153	409	110	890		•••	198	302		116	<b>54</b> 0	344
Western Division	10,260	321	158 ·	842	352	248	259	115	***	S9	442	469
Bikaner	12,922	229	255	745	413	311	206	10	•1•	31	329	63 <b>7</b>
Jaisalmer	4,835	129	71	929	•••	***		1,000	••	•••	209	791
Marwar	9,116	391	126	874	316	186	313	155		109	485	406
Ajmer-Merwara	32,939	448	333	<b>66</b> 7	825	119	35 `	21	•••	198 •	433	369

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

## Number per mille of the Total Population and of each Main Religion who live in Towns.

D			w. C.				2	Угмнев рев м	ILLE WHO LIV	e in Towns		
PROVINCE, NATUR OR	Distri	ISION ICT.	and Si	ATB	,	Total Population.	Animist.	Christian.	Hindu.	Jain.	Musalman.	Sikh.
	1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajputana and Ajme	 r- <b>M</b> er	wara				143	16	749	116	<b>2</b> S4	354	58
Rajputana .	, .					13 <del>1</del>	16	587	111	<b>2</b> 80	355	<b>3</b> 5
Eastern Division						144	36	443	116	333	344	434
Alwar						103		894	98	488	109	800
Bhar <b>a</b> tpur .						151		712	133	<b>45</b> 6	209	200
Bundi						140	974	1,000	115	316	578	1,000
Dholpur					•	137	27	1,000	106	228	557	863*
Jaipur	•	•				162	11	392	128	382	527	933
Jhalawar		•				167		167	124	296	591	738
Karauli		,				176		1,000	150	830	599	500
Kishangarh .						198	76	1,000	157	431	603	1,000
Kotah	•	•				81	29	145	61	248	325	132
Lawa Estate .	•	•								•••	4	
Shabpura Chiefship	•				•	172	55		144	326	617	•••
Tonk						198	14	1,000	123	<b>3</b> 62	656	1,000
Southern Division	•	•				78	15	846	70	175	476	809
Abu				•		778	684	959	748	1,000	884	1,000
Banswara .		•				45	9	534	76	63	464	
Dungarpur						91	23	91	88	228	777	1.000
Kushalgarh Chiefshij	,	•				94	20	1,000	359	955	565	•••
Mewar		•		•		71	14	732	621	151	399	66 <b>7</b>
Partabgarh .		•	•			137	5	•••	145	562	504	
Sirohi	•	•	•		•	110	•••	954	84	159	607	1,000
Western Direction	•					<i>t</i> āS	2)	805	129	316	343	11
Bikaner	•	•		•		255	•••	901	212	690	459	9
Jaisalmer	•	•	•	. •		71	50	***	81	159	43	600
Marwar .	•	•	•		•	126	21	780	100	231	322	875
Ajmer-Merwar 2		•	•			333	27	S93	238	<b>34</b> 0	639	986

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

## Towns Classified by Population.

		Number	Propor-	Number	VABIATION Tov	F PEB CENT.IN VNS AS CLASSE CENSU	D AT PREVIOU	's	URBAN POPUL	PER CENT, IN LATION OF EACH I 1981 TO 1921.
Class of Towns.		of Towns of each class in 1921.	total Urban Popula- tion.	of Females per 1,000 Males.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	In towns as classed in 1881.	In total of each class in 1921 as compared with the correspond- ing total in 1881.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					RAJPU	TANA.		-		
Rajputana		142	1.00	922	-5·1	<b>-67</b>	<b>−8</b> ·5	<b>+ 13 5</b>	-11.1	5·0
I.—100,000 and over	•	1	.09	867	-12.3	14.4	+ 0.9	+11.4	-15.7	—15· <b>7</b>
II.—50.000 to 100,000		2	-11	869	+ 5.4	8.9	<b>7</b> ·2	25-2	13·3	+15.8
III.—20,000 to 50,000	•	6	.15	893	0.6	14:4	-12.4	+88.3	—8·0	-29.7
IV.—10,000 to 20,000	•	19	•19	973	-93	-1.0	9.1	+ 8•5	-17:7	-14.8
V.—5,000 to 10,000		58	.30	939	5.8	+ 6·1	<b>9</b> ·8	+ 15′1	_9.2	-9.6
VI.—Under 5,000 .	•	56	.16	925	-3.0	+1:3	10:9	<b>+</b> 36·5	+01	+ 97·3

Note,-The 1881 figures for Marwar State and for Class VI will not be found in the 1881 Volume of Tables. They have been taken from the 1891 Volume and are not very reliable.

## AJMER-MERWARA.

						ļ		;	
Ajmer-Merwara	5	1.00	720	+ 17·3	+ 7·9	+5.6	+ <b>28</b> ·9	+ 75·2	+ 79·0
I.—100,000 and over .	1	-66	679		* ) *			*	*
II.— <b>5</b> 0,000 to 100,000 .	•••	•••		+ 31.7	+16.8	+7.3	*	*	*
11120,000 to 50,000	1	·15	861	-2:4	-3:1	+ 4.1	+ 29·3	+ 70·1	68·1
IV.—10,000 to 20,000 .	1	·13	73 <b>7</b>			•••	+ 32·6	+ 41-3	+24·1
▼.—5,000 to 10,000	1	•04	956	<b>—17</b> ·6	<b>—16</b> ·0	0•7	+ 16.0	-6.9	-69
Vi.—Under 5,000	1	•62	811		••	<b>,</b>		*	*

<sup>•</sup> There being no towns in this class in 1881, the per centage of variation cannot be found.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

## Cities and Principal Towns.

						Number of	Ned rof	Proporti a	·· <u>·······</u>	Рав с	enlage of va	RIATION.	
Cit.i	s pol I Tow		u!		Pojulation in 1/21,	Iclsons 1 space hale	Ned rof i Cato Loop	bora pr	1911-2	1901-11.	1591-1901.	1851-91.	1981-1021.
	1				2	3	4	Б	6	7	8	υ	10
									CITIE	S.			
A	Roj <sub>to</sub> o	unu.		,				1 1		, 			
Alwar				1	44,760	( 15,7:1	910	177	+ S·4	-289	+11.2	+ 3.2	-16-2
Bharatpur					£3 195	4.755	738	-147	-1.2	-22.2	-35·5	+ 2·1	-49.4
B.kaner					69,410	(1·1°,882	891	182	+ 24 3	+ 5.2	+ 5.1	+52-4	+169.4
Bundi (c)					10.165	2 301	969	S21	~17:8	+ 1.5	-14.3	4 8.7	- 22.4
Dholpar (c	إ				16.203	8,058	\$1/02	70-	-1::7	+ 3.2	+13.4	+7.5	+ 2.4
Jaipur					120,467	49,049	567	2.5	-12:5	-14.4	+0.0	+11.4	-15:
Jodhpur					73,183	27.215	819	197	-7:9	+0.8	-1.6	+27.0	+ 16.0
Kotah (d					31.797	7,549	8-8	167	-3.2	+1.9	-12.9	-4.1	-21.3
Tonk .					80.374	1,500	1.012	147	-103	-12.6	-15.6	+12.8	-25.4
Udaipm	•				34,780	,	899	196	+ 1.7	~ 27.5	-1.5	+ 22.2	9.0
-1.jm	ь /- Ме	rwae	ı.t.,	;			·	i		1 1 1 1 1			
Ajmer		•		. 1	1: 512 7.	€,677	679	950	+31.7	+16.8	+ 7.3	+ 41:3	+ 132.9
				-			P	RINCIP	AL TO	$\mathbf{WNS}\left( oldsymbol{g} ight) .$			
R	$j_{r''}$	ını.		{				We provide the	1				
Abu .				:	2.5 1	455	681		-14.7	-5.8	+34.9	(h)	(h)
Dungarpae					727	15,315	979		+13.2	+6.2	- 5.2	-0.3	+ 13.6
Jhalraj atm	: (Cha	. mi			9,955	11.004	1,00 )		-12.9	19.9	-38:	+ 15.1	50.8
Karanli					19,579	6,520	751		-1.1	15.7	+1.5	-9.7	-23.5
Kishang urb	١.				9,152	4.726	854	!	-9:3	<b>—</b> 17·3	-15:1	+ 4.3	-36.2
Kushalgarl					2.731	9.103	1,043	,	+ 5.3	-8.0	+0.7	_5.7	-8.7
Partabgarh					9,152	1,530	968	,	+ 10:2	-15.2	-33.7	+19.2	-26.1
4.j.,:	Mr	re te	·ī.					, 1				er manere en	
Beawar					22,162	7.986	861		- 1.9	<b>+ 4</b> ·0	+ 4·5	+ 32·5	+ 41.3
KGA	•				5.698	8,140	956		-38	-15.9	-0.7	+16.0	
Nasiral al					17,651	2, .85	797		-29	-10.0	+ 3.6	+1.8	-6.9
							The state of the s	1			, , , ,	713	-7.8

Nort = 7. The least of the court has east a by four adults one as under the most's tilument operations, the area of the city has been determined to the state of the cause of the court state of the cause of the cau

## CHAPTER III.

## Birth-place.

1. The statistics of birth-place are contained in Imperial Table XI, which Introductory. (1) furnishes materials for gauging the growth or decline of the Natural Population and (2) shows how far people move from one part of a Province to another and also the extent to which persons born outside the Provinces contribute to the Actual Population. The subject of Natural Population has been dealt with in Chapter I and this Chapter deals only with the latter aspect of the statistics. The five Subsidiary Tables. in which the principal results are displayed in a more compendious form, will be found at the end of this Chapter.

2. Migration may broadly be divided into five different classes: viz.—(1) Different kinds of Casual, (2) Temporary, (3) Periodic. (4) Semi-permanent and (5) Permanent. In (1) females preponderate, in (2) and (3) the proportion of males is generally in considerable excess, while in (4) and (5) the proportion of sexes is approximately

equal.

(a) Rajputana. 'Casual' and 'Temporary.'—The Casual type of migration affects the contiguous parts only and that females preponderate in it. The figures show that in Rajputana migration between contiguous parts of the District or States or between Rajputana and other adjacent Provinces is of the Casual type, as females are generally in excess in it. There are exceptions, however, in which the preponderance of females suggest an admixture of migration of both Casual

and Temporary type.

'Permanent' and 'Semi-permanent.—The excess of males among immigrants in Bikaner, Kotah, Marwar and Sirohi from. and among emigrants in Bharatpur to, other parts of Rajputana and the non-contiguous parts of other Provinces, may be taken to afford instances of Permanent and Semi-permanent migration.

The Periodic type of migration can hardly be found in Rajputana.

(b) Aimer-Merwara.—Migration plays a larger part in the life of this Province than in that of Rajputana. There is a considerable immigration into the towns of Aimer and Beawar from outside. Movement of population between these places and the contiguous parts of other Provinces, as evidenced from the predominance of females over males, is more of a Casual type; while that to and from the non-contiguous Provinces, is more of a general kind, as males exceed The large number of male immigrants from the non-contiguous parts of other Provinces was due to the visit of pilgrims to the Shrine of the Khwaja Sahib on the occasion of the Urs Fair.

3. Of the total population of Rajputana (9.844,384) and Ajmer-Merwara summary of Statistics. (495,271), 9,601,382, and 385,381 respectively were born in the said Provinces; the remainder amounting to 2.5 and 22.2 per cent. of the respective population being immigrants from outside. Of the latter, 2 per cent. in Rajputana and nearly 12 in Ajmer-Merwara came from the contiguous Provinces, and the rest '4 and nearly 10 per cent. respectively from remote Provinces. The per centage of persons coming from outside India to each Province. is less than 1 per cent.; 9.276,588 persons or 94.2 per cent. of the population of Rajputana were born in the States, Estates or Chiefships in which they were enumerated. Of those who did not belong to the place of enumeration. 3.1 per cent. were born in States contiguous to, and 2 per cent. in parts remote from, that of enumeration. 868,906 persons born in Rajputana and 42,437 born in Ajmer-Merwara were enumerated in other Provinces of India. Of these, 82 per cent. from Rajputana and 46 from Ajmer-Merwara went to contiguous Provinces and the rest to those far off.

4. This composition by units is dealt with in Subsidiary Table V appended to composition of the immitthis Chapter. The proportion of female immigrants is exceptionally high among grant population by Hindus in Rajputana and Jains in Ajmer-Merwara, though it is not lower among Jains of Rajputana. Animistic females also exhibit a pretty high proportion in both the Provinces. Females are found in very low proportions among Sikhs of the two Provinces and Musalmans of Ajmer-Merwara. The former seem averse to bringing their females with them even for long periods, until they are substantially settled in their place of immigration. It would not have been low in case of Musalmans of Ajmer-Merwara, had it not been due to the influx, in greater majori ty, of males to the Fair at Ajmer.

Extra-Provincial Migra-

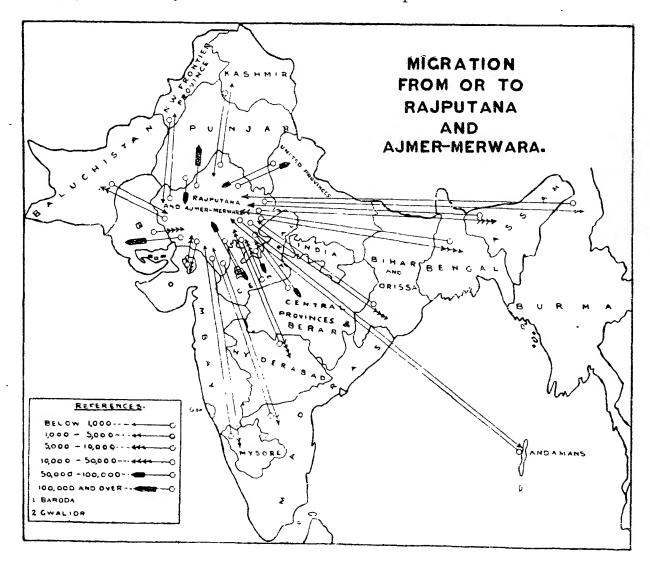
5. General.—The number of immigrants and emigrants, extracted from

		IMMIGRAT	ion.	
Province and Natural Division.	Contiguous parts of other Provinces.	Other parts of Provinces in India.	Outside side India.	Total.
Rajputana Eastern Division Southern Division Western Division Ajmer-Merwara	201,956 143,898 22,262 24,474 59,161	40,237 22,926 17,547 11,136 49,291	759 321 357 81 1,438	243,002 167,145 40,166 35,691 109,890
		EMIGRATIC	on.	
Rajputana Eastern Division . Southern Division . Western Division . Ajmer-Merwara .	710,9/3 308,333 45,621 194,373 19,616	157,963 102,742 23,680 103,950 22,821	204   1	869,110 411,075 69,301 298,323 42,438

Subsidiary Tables I and II is noted in the margin by Natural Divisions. It will be seen that in Rajputana emigration exceeds immigration in all the Divisions, while the reverse is the case in Ajmer-Merwara. The bulk of immigration (83 per cent.) into Rajputana is from the contiguous Districts of the adjoining Provinces—similar immigration into Ajmer-Merwara is comparatively very low, being only 54. Most of the emigration from Rajputana (82 per cent.) and from Ajmer-Merwara (46) is also to the contiguous Districts of other Provinces. As would naturally be expected from the nature of the country in which it lies, the

Western Division stands the lowest in the Extra-Provincial movement of the population in so far as immigration is concerned, though emigration there is fairly high. The cause which impedes immigration, viz. unfertility of land, helps emigration; the paucity of lucrative means of earning also induces people to go out and establish homes in places where they can find better means of support. The Eastern Division takes the largest share both in immigration and emigration.

The map below indicates the directions of the stream of migration in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara from and to other parts of India.



The total number of immigrants from the other Provinces and States in India is 242,243 in Rajputana. and 108,452 in Ajmer-Merwara, as compared with 302,489 and 95,112 respectively in 1911 (Subsidiary Table IV).

Rajputana.—The six Provinces, Agency or State which send immigrants in large numbers are all contiguous to Rajputana, viz., the Punjab, the United Provinces, Gwalior, Central India, Ajmer-Merwara and Bombay. There is a marked decrease in the number of immigrants from all of these places excepting Bombay.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Turning to Ajmer-Merwara, it may be observed at the outset that the immigrants have swelled by 14 per cent. in the Province, owing to the influx of pilgrims into the City of Ajmer, because of the Urs Fair. There is a drop of about 6 per cent. among those coming from Rajputana as compared with 1911, while those from the other Provinces show an increase by 80 per cent. The decrease in the number from Rajputana is found entirely in the contiguous parts, the non-contiguous States together giving an excess over 1911. Immigrants formed 19 per cent. of the population in 1911, while they are 22 per cent. now; thus giving a net increase of 3 per cent. The increase in immigration was only temporary.

giving a net increase of 3 per cent. The increase in immigration was only temporary.

Immigration from other countries.—From Imperial Table XI, it will be seen that, when compared with 1911, increase occurs mainly in the number of persons born in Asiatic countries and slightly in those born in Africa and enumerated in Ajmer-Merwara; all the rest show decrease. In those registered in Rajputana,

Countries.		Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara.
England and Wale	es .	246	990
Ireland	. 1	28	43
Scotland .	. !	73	32
France	.	6	38
Others		22	7

there is on the whole a decrease, though an increase is indicated by persons born in America and Australasia. There is a decrease in the persons born in the European countries in both the Provinces. The detail of European immigrants is given in the margin. By far the largest amount of immigration is from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The immigrants from the

other European countries are either connected with trade or are tourists. Those from Great Britain and Ireland belong to various professions, such as, service in the Military, Civil. Technical, Ecclesiastical and other Departments.

Emigration to other Provinces in India. Rajputana.—The number of emigrants has increased by 1.5 per cent. v hen compared with 1911. The proportion of persons emigrating to British territory is still greater, for, while only 219,927 have gone to Indian States, 648,979 were enumerated in British territories. Of the latter, the Punjab receives the most (255,902). Next comes Bombay (156,357) followed by Central India (85,899). Gwalior receives (76,063) and Ajmer-Merwara (68,610) closely followed by the United Provinces (68,112). Subsidiary Table IV also displays the diversified character of emigration over immigration, for instance, the number of emigrants to Assam is 15,770 against 46 immigrants, to Bihar and Orissa 18,812 against 333, Bengal 47,865 against 774, Central Provinces and Berar 49,207 against 629, and Hyderabad 8,046 against 396.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Emigration here presents rather a different picture. The figures have fallen from 84,110 in 1911 to 42,437 in 1921, showing a decrease of 41,673. The proportion of emigrants to the total population in 1911 was 16.8 per cent., which has now reduced to 8.6 or almost half. And whereas, emigrants were fewer than immigrants by as much as 11,002, or 11.6 per cent. in 1911, their number now is yet smaller by 66,015, or 60 per cent., while immigrants have actually increased by 13,340, or say, 14 per cent. The decrease among emigrants is most marked among those enumerated in the Bombay Presidency (28,377), where the number of emigrants in 1911 had swelled by 35,902, or 7,704.3 per cent., against 1901. Other marked decreases are in those going to Rajputana (7,927), Hyderabad (3,752) and Central India (1,592).

Net result of Migration.—Rajputana gives 626,673 more persons to other Provinces than it receives, compared with 553,136 in 1911. The losses amount to 6.4 and 5.3 per cent. respectively in the Provincial population of 1921 and 1911. Ajmer-Merwara, on the contrary, receives 66.015 persons against 11,002 in 1911, in excess of those it sends out.

6. Rajputana.—From Provinces and Countries outside, Rajputana received Proportion of sente. 150,204 females to 92,798 males or an excess of 57.406 females. The Provinces which sent females in marked excess, are the Punjab excluding Delhi (20,049), the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (12,543), Gwalior (11,797), Ajmer-Merwara

. .. ...

(6,320), Central India (6,061) and Bombay (1,218). All these are adjoining Provinces. Non-contiguous Provinces, excepting Burma, sent out males in excess to Rajputana. These facts prove that there would have been very little immigration, had it not been for social customs and especially marriage. The Province is still practically devoid of industrial or agricultural inducements to attract a foreigner.

Ajmer-Merwara.—All places contiguous to Ajmer-Merwara lie in Rajputana, which supplied more females than males. The ratio was 5 males: 6 females. With the exception of Assam, which sent 2 males and 5 females, all the rest supplied more males. One of the causes for this is the Fair which was attended more

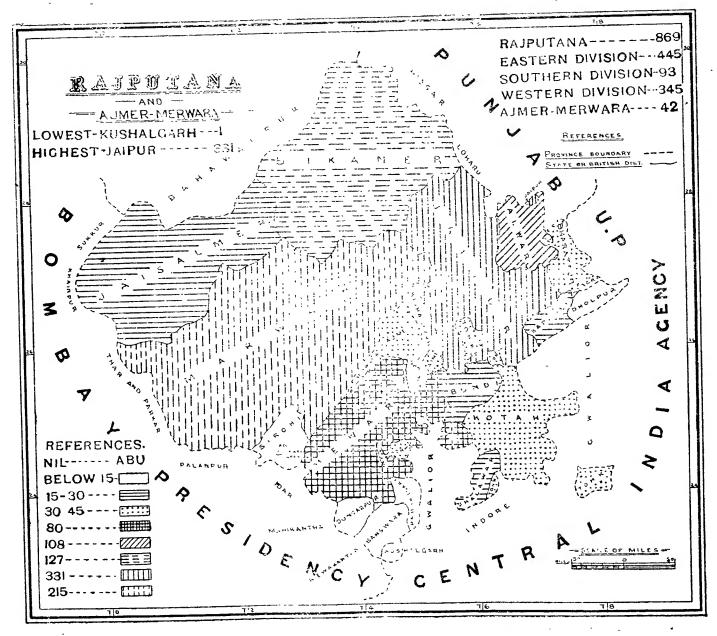
by males than by females.

7. Natural Divisions of Rajputana.—The figures of migration to and from the Natural Divi-

	!	IMA	HGRATION		Ем	IGRATION	•	
Natural Division.	!	From conti- guous Districts	From other parts of Province.	Total.	To conti- guous Districts.	To other parts of Province.	Total.	Net loss or gam to the Division.
Eastern Division Southern Division Western Division	- } - } 	50,765 16,150 30,884	557 4,862 1,261	51,322 21,012 32,145	31,590 20,07 f 40,918	2.975 3.143 5,373	34,365 23,217 16,321	16,957 2,205 11,176

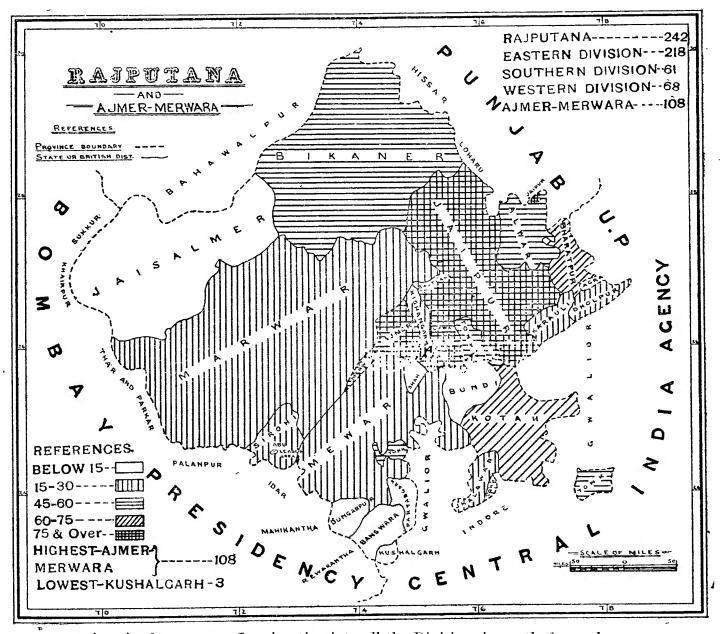
sions, extracted from the Subsidiary Tables I and II, are noted in the margin. The Division which has gained most is the Eastern where immigration exceeds

Immigrants.



Inter-Provincial Migra-

## Emigrants.



emigration by 16,957. Immigration into all the Divisions is mostly from the con-

Province, Natural Division and State	Net loss	or gain.
or District.	1921.	1911.
Rajputana	-626,673	-553,136
Eastern Division .	-227,298	-214,95 <i>E</i>
Alwar	-61,358	-25,145
Bharatpur	+22,441	-9,328
Bundi	7,211	-282
Dholpur	+7,110	8,720
Jaipur	-241.650	-247,751
Jhalawar	+2,005	+3,521
Karauli	+2,015	+2,306
Kishangarh	+3,660	+6,764
Kotah	+30,679	+33,284
Lawa	+589	+940
Shahpura	+6,141	+7,370
Tonk	+8,281	22,087
Southern Division .	-31.702	-15,758
Banswara	+937	+762
Dungarpur	+5.885	+1,598
Kushalgarh	-1.534	1,318
Mewar	53,830	39,164
Partabgarh	-1,324	+1,029
Sirohi including Abu	+15,096	+18,699
Western Division .	-276,890	-259,048
Bikaner	-73.342	51,305
Jaisalmer	-15,309	11,808
Marwar	188.239	- 195,935
Ajmer-Merwara .	+66,015	+11,002

tiguous States and is practically of the Casual type. Similarly is the bulk of emigration to the contiguous States. Immigrants to the Southern and the Western Divisions are numerically fewer than emigrants from them. Immigrants from non-contiguous States into the Southern Division do. however, out-number the emigrants from it. The proportion of emigrants to the total population in all the Divisions is very small.

In States or Districts.—The foregoing maps exhibit the extent to which each State or District in the two Provinces has been affected during the decade by immigration or emigration.

Net result.—The statement in the margin shows the net loss or gain to each State through migration. Out of the twenty-two units (including Ajmer-Merwara) four-teen have gained by the exchange. The greatest actual excess of immigrants over emigrants is found in Ajmer-Merwara

(66,015). Of the eight States, which have lost in the transaction, the greatest loss is shown by Jaipur (241,650).

Fairs.

8. The fairs noted in the margin took place in March. All, except the one at

State or District.		Place.	Name of Fair.	Date and duration of Fair.	Estimated strength.
Alwar .	•	Dhani in Tahsil Bahror.	Cattle Fair .	5th to 20th March 1921.	3,000
Dungarpur .	•	Galiakot .	Assemblage at Dargah of Pir Fakhar-ud-din.	18th March 1921	1,000
Jaipur .	•	Raisar Tahsil Jamwa Ram- garh.	Banki Mataji ka mela.	18th March 1921	2,000
Karauli .	٠	Karauli	Shivratri Fair	6th to 20th March 1921.	Not avail- able.
Kotah .	•	<ol> <li>Chhipabarod</li> <li>Manohar</li> <li>Thana.</li> <li>Shahabad</li> </ol>	Shivratri Fair	17th to 31st March 1st to 20th March 1921. 9th to 23rd March.	About 500 each.
Marwar .	•	Didwana .	Dayalji ka mela	10th to 20th March 1921.	Not known.
Sirohi .	•	A village in Pindwara.	Bawanwarji ka mela.		2,000
Ajmer-Merwara	•	Ajmer City .		12th to 17th March 1921.	15,000

Ajmer, only slightly affected the movement of the population and were not s ufficiently large to influence migration to any appreciable extent. Most of them were local or such attracted visitors

the adjoining districts. The only fair of importance which drew people from outside the Province was that held at Ajmer in Ajmer-Merwara. The pilgrims were mostly from Hyderabad (Deccan), the United Provinces and Bombay. Special arrangements for the enumeration of the pilgrims were made in consultation with the Commissioner and the District Census Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, and a separate record was kept. The number of immigrants did not exceed 15,000.

9. There is no City or Town in Rajputana, which has in it any industry or

Selected occupations followed by certain immigrants in the City of Ajmer.

Occupations.	Proportion per cent. of workers.
2. Ordinary cultivators	8
88. Brick-layers and masons .	1
98. Workers in precious metals, etc.	4
118. Railway employees of all kinds other than Coolies.	49
121. Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	1
166. Religious mendicants, etc.	
180. Proprietors other than of agricultural land, etc.	2
181. Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, etc.	10
189. Beggars, vagrants, etc	25
TOTAL .	100

industries attractive enough to draw immigrants from outside in large numbers. Ajmer, in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara, is the only City where immigrants in large numbers have been registered. To ascertain the distribution by caste, age and selected occupations, a special Table (XI; Part II) was compiled for the City of Ajmer, in which only those castes and occupations were taken into account, for which statistics were collected in 1911. The number of workers in these castes was 10,482 (9,299 males and 1,183 females). Of these 49 per cent. are in the Railway service; Kolis, Brahmans and Sheikhs alone

make up for 34, viz.. 13,12 and 9 respectively; the rest of the contributors are Pathans (5), Rajputs (2), Indian Christians, other Christians and Kayasthas (2) each, and Mahajan and Saiyed (1) per cent. each. Amongst the 25 per cent. of the immigrants, who fall under group 189 (beggars and vagrants, etc.), Musalmans take the largest share—being 23. Their proportion by sects is Sheikhs (13), Pathans (6) and Saiyeds (4); the rest. viz., 2 per cent. is contributed by castes giving less than 1 per cent. each. Group 181 (cooks and water-carriers), whose per centage is 10 absorbs Sheikhs to the proportion of (5), and Pathans and Brahmans to more than (1) and the rest to less than (1) each.

The figures in the margin present the distribution per cent. of the workers in

į.	PRO	PORTIO	N PER	CENT. T	O TOTA	L WORK	ERS Bor	N IN
Occupation.	Rajpu- tana.	Bombay.	Central India.	Punjab.	United Pro- vinces.	Other Pro- vinces.	Asiatic Coun- tries.	Non- Asia tic Coun- tries.
2. Ordinary Cultivators .	32	7	5	11	23	20	2	
88. Brick-layers, etc.	52	6	4	. 8	21	9		
98. Workers in precious stones, etc.	48	8	3	15	23	3	•••	•••
118. Railway employees . '	44	3	3	4	41	4	'	1
121. Bank managers, etc	48	5	4	13	15	15	1	
180. Propriet rs, etc	25	6	7	12	35	12		
181. Cooks, water-carriers, etc.	42	5	5	10	31	7	***	
189. Beggars, etc	16	13	7	10	24	27	3	
166. Religious mendicants .	16	22	6	6	28	11		

the selected occupations by birth-place. The major portion of these in all the selected occupations, come from Rajputana and the United Pro-

vinces. Beggars are the most numerous from the non-contiguous Province of the United Provinces and from other Provinces in India.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

# Immigration (actual figures).

PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVI- SION AND STATE OR DISTRIOT WHERE ENUMERATED.				,								,	:		;	1	;	
	PROVINGE SION AND WHERE	PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVI- SION AND STATE OR DISTRICT WHERE ENUMERATED.	Drvi. istrict d.	Contigue Pa	CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF PROVINCE.	AO Si	Отн	OTHER PARTS OF PROVINCE,		Contiguo Pr	Contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc.	F OTHER	Non-cont other I	Non-contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc.	RTS OF ETC.	Оот	Outside India.	<b>i</b>
	TOTAL.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.   I	Females.	Toral.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Torar.	Males.   1	Females.	Toral.	Males.	Females.
	61	က	4	10	9	1	œ	<u>.                                     </u>	10	π	. 21	13	41	15	16	17	18	19
RAJPUTANA.	9,601,382	5,092,093	4,509,289	:	:	:	<del>-</del> -	:	:	201,956	70,363	131,593	40,287	21,933	18,354	759	203	257
Eastern Division. Alwar Bharatpur Rundi	5,010,724 654,257 433,826	2,706,686 362,565 251,252	2,304,038 291,692 182,574	50,765 25,808 26,473	15,512 5,797 8,973	35,253   20,011   17,500   8,585	557 1,707 558	285 224 262 519	272 1,483 296	143.898 16,146 31,377	43.840 2.335 9,585	100,058 13,811 21,792	22.926 3,927 4,185	12,006 1,048 2,258	10,926 2,179 1,927 539	321 9 18	9230	91
Dholpur Jaipur Jhalawar	208,502 208,502 2,249,492 74,648	121,521 1,216,000 42,333	86,981 1,033,492 32,315	2,462 2,462 62,793 6,111	684 16,418 2,292	1,778 46,375 3,819	1,035 230 1,928 2,603	87 857 1,432	143 1,271 1,171	17,533 11,833 11,491	 4,169 3,001 3,488	13,364 8,832 8,003	1,000 1,000 12,570 1,322	372 6,535 768	6,035 554	186	131	හා වී ජැ
Karauli . Kishangarh Kotah	115,603 63,126 568,058	68,330 36,367 298,164	26,759 26,759 269,894	14,512 8,327 32,766	4,376 2,411 15,239	10,136 5,916 17,527	444 1,039 4,572	157 346 2,736	287 693 1,836	2,034 $4,860$ $18,815$	433 1,478 7,402	1,601 3,382 11,413	1,131 376 5,783	348 251 3,424	783 125 2,359	ဆဲဝည်ီ	ည်တေ	
Shahpura Chiefship Tonk	1,424 40,135 242,236	22,952 133,325	17,183 108,911	212 4,213 25,681	812 7,781	3,401 17,900	777 997	253 519	407 524 478	${2,821}$ $16,331$	695 6,287	2,126 10,044	184 2,648	107 1,251	77 1,397	: :	: :	:::
Southern Division. Abu Banswara	1,985,036 1,281 183,072	1,020,022 747 91,906	965,014 534 91,166	16,150 753 4.313	7,385	8,765 331 2,861	4,862 511 135	2,854 354 80	2,008	32,262	10,409	11,853	17,547 973 1.356	8,752 577 659	8,795 396 697	357 88 3	223 47 2	134 41 1
Dungarpur Kushalgarh Chiefship Mewar	178,841 26,256 1.353.572	91,796 13,305 698,595	87,045 12,951 654,977	6,523 6,523 7,813	1,830 344 2,729	4,693	2.098	135 74 1.082	101 60	831 14.949	363 7.641	27 468 7.308	3,628 1,097 3,476	1,455 488 - 1,961	2,173 609 1,515	12 1 156	12 1 92	
Partabgarh Sirohi	55,671 166,907	29,531 86,862	26,140	4,571	2,013 5,296	2,558	637	310	327	3,563 1,698	1,160	2,403 986	2,655 4,068	1,064 2,613	1,591	13 85	12 57	28
Western Division.	2,501,143 606,398	1,328,770	281,323	30,884	9,920	20,964 16,138	1,261	659 360	602	24,474	10,701	13,773 11,893	11,136	6,588 3,096	4,548 2,320	81 14	67	33
Jaisalmer	63,817 1,814,898	36,881 961,675	26,936 853,223	3,139 18,402	635 5,269	2,504 13,133	702	361	341	470 2,884	255 972	1,912	168 4,689	80 2,796	1,893	67	43	52
AJMER-MERWARA.	385,381	210,887	174,494	:	:	:	:	:	:	59,161	25,986	33,176	49,291	31,463	17,828	1,438	1,230	808

## SUBSIDIARY

## **Emigration**

		STATE OR I			duous part Province.	s of	OTHER PARTS OF PROVINCE.					
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	TOTAL. Males.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
RAJPUTANA.	9,601,382	5,092,093	4,509,289						•••			
Eastern Division.	5,010,724	2,706,686	2.204.038	31,390	10,636	20,754	2,975	1.879	1,09			
lwar	654,257	362,565	291,692	29,110	8,159	20,951	1,952	1,043	90			
Bharatpur	433,826	251,252	182,574	12,980	3,296	9,684	1,760	988	77			
Bundi	174,568	92,801	81,767	16,510	6,409	10,101	581	233	34			
Dholpur	208,502	121,521	86,981	4,462	1,821	2,641	540	278	26			
aipur	2,249,492	1,216,000	1,033,492	97,888	31,123	66,765	5,220	2,820	2,40			
halawar	74,648	42,333	32,315	6,248	2,453	3,795	531	231	30			
Carauli	115,603	68,330	47,273	8,136	2,052	6,084	1,734	£8 <b>7</b>	74			
Kishangarh	63,126	36,367	26,759	3,024	734	2,290	549	235	31			
Cotah	568,058	298,164	269,894	12,270	4,391	7,879	529	231	29			
awa Estate	1,424	948	476	56	12	44	138	52	8			
Shahpura Chief-hip	40,135	22,952	17,183	231	68	163	83	41	4			
Conk	242,236	133,325	108,911	14,303	4,830	9,473	379	156	22			
Southern Division.	1,985,036	1,020,022	965,914	20,074	6,085	13,989	3,143	1,156	1,98			
Abu	. 1,281	747	534	•••	•••	•••	5	1	i			
Banswara	. 183,072	91,906	91,166	4,411	1,488	2,923	24	9	;			
Dungarpur	. 178,841	91,796	87,045	2,688	785	1,903	147	79	1			
Kushalgarh Chiefship	. 26,256	13,305	12,951	38	16	22	20	11				
Mewar	. 1,353,572	698,595	654,977	27,690	9,360	18,330	3,068	1,143	1,9			
Partabgarh	. 55,671	29,531	26,140	739	260	479	285	125	1			
Sirohi	. 166,907	86,862	80,045	3,381	1,161	1	157	83	,			
Western Division.	2,501,143	<b>1,3</b> 25,770	1.172,373	40,918	14,127	26,821	5,373	2,386	; ; ; 2,9			
Dilana	ene ene	997 07~	001 000	0.0=0	1 500	7 491	, 1 4~0		i			
Bikaner Jaisaneer	. 606,398			8,970 1,791	1,539 520		1,450	187	1,2			
harwar	. 63,817 . 1,814,898			46,034	17,126	28,908		79 2,201	1,7			
			•									

TABLE II.

## (actual figures).

Contiguou	JS PROVINC	ES, ETC.	Non-conti	GUOUS PROV	INCES,ETC.	BORN IN T TURAL DIN OR DISTRI	ZISION AN	D STATE	NATURAL POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE, NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT (i.e., THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE PROVINCE, ETC., AND ENUMERATED ANYWHERE.)				
Total.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
710,943	356,998	353,945	*157,963	104,625	53,338	204	143	61	10,470,288	5,553,716	4,916,57		
308,333	136,128	172,205	102,742	67,433	35.319	•••	•••						
46,483	14,967	31,516	30,701	15,636	15,065				•••	•••	•••		
19,666	6,63‡	13,032	5,746	3,992	1,754				•••		•••		
•••	•••	10,002	2,609	1,241	1,368	•••			•••	•••	•••		
7,457	3,575	3,882	1,656	1,180	476	•••	! :	•	***	•••	•••		
99,293	48,474	50,819	128,369	77,173	51,196		: •••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
11,832	4,234	7,598	911	812	99		!		•••		•••		
4,366	1,750	2,616	1,870	894	976		•••	, <b></b>	· •••	•••	•••		
6,720	2,541	4,179	649	404	245	•••			•••	•••	•••		
15,877	7,905	7,972	2,581	1,204	1,377		•••	•	•••	•••	•••		
•••	•••	•••	55	19	. 36	•••		, •••	, •••	•••	•••		
1,484	427	1,057	56	42	14	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		
18,910	8,246	10,664	3,784	2,211	1,573	•••	•		•••		•••		
				-	· · · ·				t				
45,621	20,798	24,823	23,650	10,642	13,038	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
	•••	•••	45	33	12	•••	•••		•••		•••		
1,792	901	891	123	83	40	•••	•••						
1,298	359	939	400	268	132	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
1,248	534	714	65	62	3	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
43,079	17,460	25,619	6,329	3,547	2,782	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
8,196	3,722	4,474	3,530	2,591	939	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		
2,070	1,183	887	1,126	697	429	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		
,			,						;				
191,373	107,780	86,593	103,950	63,833	40,117	•••	•••	· · · ·	•••	•••	•••		
79,161	39,952	39,209	37,034	25,063	11,971	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
13,222	7,442	5,780	4,022	1,611	2,411	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		
90,186	53,808	36,378	74,698	43,737	30,961	•••	•••		· · · ·	***	•••		
19,616	6,648	12,968	22,821	13,677	9,144	1	1		427,819	231,213	196,6		

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

## Migration between Natural Divisions (actual figures) compared with 1911.

	Numi	BER ENUMERATED	IN NATURAL DIV	ision.
NATURAL DIVISION IN WHICH BORN.	Ajmer- Merwara.	Eastern Division.	Southern Division.	Western Division.
1	2	3	4	5
.jmer-Merwara	385,381	13,519	3,540	2,557
(1911 .	404,817	17,226	6,995	3,322
astern Division	40,171	5,010,724	6,128	28,237
astern Division	38,439	5,527,020	12,568	40,665
outhern Division	13,210	19,309	1,985,036	3,908
outhern Division	13,032	22,331	1,816,085	6,228
Vestern Division	15,186	31,865	14,456	2,501, <b>1</b> 43
vestern Division	21,483	32,000	17,448	2,752,389

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

## Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

## (1) RAJPUTANA.

PROVINCE, ETC.	Immigra	NTS TO RAJ	PUTAN.	A.	Emigran	ts from Ra	.jpu <b>t</b> 4	INA.	EXCESS OR DE CIENCY OF IMME TION OVER EMIG			GRA-
	1921.	1911.	Varia	tion.	1921.	1911.	Vari	ation.	19	21.	19	11.
1	2	3	4		5	6		7		8	-	9
Grand Total	* ?42,243	302,489	-60	,246	868,906	8 <b>5</b> 5,625	+15	3,281	62	6,663	-553	3,136
(1) Total British territory .	137,100	170,401	-3	3,301	648,979	598,829	4.	50,150	5	11,879	-45	28,428
Total Indian States .	104,998	131,918	— 2	6.920	219,927	256,796		36,869	-1	14,929	12	24,878
French Settlements .	3	2	+	1	•••	•••				3	+	2
Portuguese Settlements .	142	168		26	•••				+	142	+	168
(2) Total British Provinces (including Indian States in Political relation with Local Governments).	160,034	200,911	-4	0.877	688,341	689,086		-745	-5	28,307	-4	88,175
Ajmer-Merwara	19,616	27,543		7,927	68,610	72,972		4,362	-	48,994	_ 4	45,429
Andamans and Nicobars .				•••	175	162	+	13	_	175		162
(Total .	46	105		59	15,770	11,620	+	4,150	_	15,724	_ ;	11,515
Assam . Districts.	38	102		64	15,770	11,505	+	4,265	_	15,732	<u> </u>	11,403
States .	8	3	+	5	•••	115		115	+	8	_	112
[Total .	55	210	_	155	1,934	850	+	1,084	_	1,879	_	640
Baluchistan . Districts .	55	119	_	64	1.913	850	+	1,063	_	1,858	_	731
States .		91	_	91	21	•••	+	21	_	21	_	91

<sup>\*</sup> Include immigrants from Aden, not included in column 3, Subsidiary Table IV, Chapter I.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

## Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

## (1) RAJPUTANA—continued.

Province,	ETC.	Immigra	ANTS TO R	AJPUTANA	Α.	Emigra	NTS FROM I	Rajputan <i>a</i>	۸.	CIENCY O	OR DEFI- F IMMIGRA- CR EMIGRA- ON.
		1921.	1911.	Variati	on.	1921.	1911.	Variatio	on.	1921.	1911.
1		2	3	4		õ	6	7		8	9
	Total .	333	398		65	18,812	15,210	+ 3,6	602	18,479	- 14,812
Bihar and orissa	Districts .	330	398	_	68	17,059	13,672	+ 3,3	887	— 16,729	13,274
Ullisa	States .	3	•••	+	3	1,753	1,538	+ 2	15	<b>— 1,75</b> 0	- 1,538
	Total .	774	737	+	37	47,865	36,732	+ 11,1	.33	<b>— 47,</b> 091	35,995
Bengal	Districts .	774	736	<del>+</del> -	38	46,850	35,744	+ 11,1	06	46,076	- 35,008
	States .	•••	1	_	1	1,015	915	+ 1	.00	- 1,015	914
Sikkim			•••				73	_	73	•••	<b>—</b> 73
Danita	Total (in- cluding Aden).	14,762	14,558	+ :	204 1	156,357	141,251	+ 15,1	06	141,595	126,693
Bembay .:	Districts .	9,157	6,624	+ 2,	533 I	126,176	118,189	+ 7,9	87	-117,019	111,565
	States .	5,605	7,934	- 2,	329	30,181	23,062	+ 7,1	19	<b>— 24,576</b>	— 15,128
Burma		27	32	_	5	3,418	1,780	+ 1,6	38	- 3,391	1,748
Central Pro-	(Total .	629	936	_ ;	307	49,207	55,861	6,6	54	- 48,578	54,925
vinces and - Berar.	Districts .	628	936	- :	308	43,417	52,331	- 8,9	14	<b>— 42,789</b>	51,395
	(States .	1	•••	+	1 :	5,790	3,530	+ 2,2	60	- 5,789	<b>— 3,</b> 530
Coorg		1	•••	+	1		2		2	+ 1	_ 2
Madras (in- cluding	Total	212	290	_	78	1,436	1,521		85	- 1,224	- 1,231
Cochin and Travancore)	Districts .	203	283		80	1,415	1,484	_	69	- 1,212	<b>— 1,201</b>
11avancore)	States .	9 ,	7	+	2	21	37		16	_ 12	30
North-West	Total .	<b>3</b> 28	507		179	743	1,492	- 7	49	<b>—</b> 415	985
Frontier $\prec$ Province.	Districts .	328 💄	504	<u> </u>	176	292	1,492	- 1,2	00	+ 36	988
	Political Agencies.		3		3	451	•••	+ 4	51	-451	+ 3
Punjab (in-	Total .	65,524	85,526	20,0	002 2	255,902	246,609	+ 9,2	93	190,378	-161,083
cluding `\ Delhi).	Districts .	48,758	63,655	14,8	897 2	255,902	182,187	+ 73,7	15	-207,144	—118,532
	States .	16,766	21,871	- 5,1		•••	64,422	- 64,4	22	+16,766	42,551
United Pro- vinces of	Total .	56,587	70,064	13,4	177	68,112	103,024	- 34,9	12	11,525	— 32,960
Agra and	Districts .	56,046	69,464	— 13,4	118	67,980	102,929	- 34,9	49	— 11,934	- 33,465
	States .	541	600	_	59	132	95	+ :	37	+ 409	+ 505
India unspecific	ed	1,140	5 ;	+ 1,1	135	•••		•••	ł	•••	+ 5
(3) Total Politics and States in relation with t ment of India.	n Political he Govern-	82,064	101,408	19,3	344 1	80,565	166,539	÷ 14,0	26	<b>98,501</b>	65,131
Baroda State .		. 862	1,601	7	739	7,473	6,239	+ 1,2	34	- 6,611	- 4,638
Central India A	gency .	27,465	32,613	- 5,1	148	85,899	89,538	- 3,68	39	- 58,434	56,925
Gwalior State	• •	53,045	66,716	13,6	371	76,063	54,863	+ 21,20	00	- 23,018	+ 11,853
Hyderabad Sta	te	396	321	+	75	8,046	14,271	- 6,25	25	<b></b> 7,650	13,950
Kashmir State		133	90	÷	43	113	250	- 13	37	+ 20	<b>—</b> 160
Mysore State .		163	67	+	96	2,971	1,378	+ 1,59	93	- 2,808	<b>— 1,311</b>

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

## Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

## (2) AJMER-MERWARA.

Provinces, etc.	Immigrant	га то Алмі	er-Mes	WARA.	EMIGRANTS	s from Ajm	er-Merwara.	1	Excess IENCY OF ITON OVE	f Imm er em	IGRA-
	1921.	1911.	Vari	iation.	1921.	1911.	Variation	1	921.	1	911.
1	2	3	;	4	5	6	7		8		9
Grand Total	108,452	95,112	+ 13	3,340	42,437	84,110	-41,673	÷6	6,015	÷ 1.	1,002
(1) Total British Territory .	3 <b>1,652</b>	18,175	+	13,477	42,351	32,773	<b>-9,578</b>	-	-10,699		14,598
Total Indian States .	76,550	76,691		141	86	51,337	- 51,251	+	76,464	+	25,354
French Settlements .		3	_	3	•••	•••	•••		•••	+	3
Portuguese Settlements .	250	243	+	7		·	•••	+	250	+	243
(2) Total British Provinces (including Indian States in Political relation with Local Governments).	33,328	19,278	<del></del>	14,050	16,370	44,400	28,030	+	16,958	_	25,122
Andamans and Nicobars . Assam Baluchistan	$\begin{bmatrix}1\\7\\24\end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} \\ 6 \\ 23 \end{array}$	+++++	1 1 1	42 32 257	12 46 207	$\begin{array}{ccc} + & 30 \\ - & 14 \\ + & 50 \end{array}$	<u> </u>	$\frac{41}{25}$ $\frac{233}{233}$		12 40 184
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Bihar} & \text{and} \\ \text{Orissa} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Total} \\ \text{Districts} \\ \text{States} \end{array} \right.$	335 335 	112 112	+ +	223 223 	132 129 3	$143 \\ 141 \\ 2$	$ \begin{array}{ccc}  & & 11 \\  & & 12 \\  & & 1 \end{array} $	++	203 206 3	_	31 29 2
Bengal. $.$ $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} { m Total} & . \\ { m Districts} & . \\ { m States} & . \end{array} \right.$	970 970	289 289 	++	681 681	1,930 1,855 75	655 650 3	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 1,275 \\ + & 1,205 \\ + & & 72 \end{array}$	_ _ _	960 885 75	=	366 361 3
Sikkim				•••		2	- 2		•••		2
$\begin{array}{ccc} \textbf{Bombay} & . \begin{cases} \textbf{Total} & . \\ \textbf{Districts} & . \\ \textbf{States} & . \end{cases}$	5,463 $4,735$ $728$	1,917 1,570 347	+ + +	3,546 3,165 381	7,991 7,991 	36,368 24,976 11,392	28,377 16,985 11,392	_ _ +	2,528 3,256 728		34,451 23,406 11,045
Burma	48	21	. +	27	40	199	- 159	+	8	_	178
Central Pro- Total . vinces and Districts . Berar. States .	1,043 1,043	341 341	++	702 702	$1,934 \\ 1,929 \\ 5$	2,673 2,644 29	— 739 — 715 — 24	_ 	891 886 5	_	2,332 2,303 29
Coorg			1	•••		1	<b>–</b> 1	1	•••		1
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	396 391 5	224 218 6	+ + -	172 173 1	445 445 	120 120	+ 325 + 325	_ _ ! +	49 54 5	+ + +	104 98 6
North-West Frontier Districts . Province.	641 641	106 105 1	+ + -	535 536 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 24 \\ \dots \end{bmatrix}$	16 16	+ 8 + 8	+ +	617 617	+ + +	90 89 1
Punjab (in- cluding Delhi). Total . Districts . States .	6,269 5,713 556	4,111 3,496 615	+ +	2,158 2,217 59	1,814 1,814 	1,543 1,317 226	$\begin{array}{ccc} + & 271 \\ + & 497 \\ - & 226 \end{array}$	+ + +	4,455 3,899 556	+ + +	2,568 2,179 389
United Pro- Total . vinces of Districts . Agra and States .	18,097 17,710 387	12,115 11,981 134	÷ + +	5,982 5,729 253	1,729 1,726 3	2,417 2,415 2	$ \begin{array}{ccc}  & 688 \\  & 689 \\  & 1 \end{array} $	+ + +	16,368 15,984 384	+ + +	9,698 9,566 132
Oudh India unspecified	34	13	÷	21	***	•••	•••	+	34	+	13
(3) Total Political Agencies and States in Political relation with the Govern- ment of India.	74,874	<b>25.588</b>	_	714	26,067	39,710	+ 13,643	+	48,807	+	35,878
Baroda State	234 1,976 1,652 2,108 208 86 68,610	224 819 1,227 247 35 64 72,972	++++	10 1,157 425 1,861 173 22 4,362	2,642 722 2,946 11 20 19,616	179 4,234 992 6,698 27 37 27,543	- 69 - 1,592 - 270 - 3,752 - 16 - 17 - 7,927	+ + + + + + +	124 666 930 838 197 66 48,994	+   +   + + +	45 3,415 235 6,451 8 27 45,429

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Showing the strength of the Immigrants by Sex and Religion.

Name of Province and State or District.  Pe RAJPUTANA.  1. Mount Abu					AKYA.		4				CHRISTIAN.			HINDU.			JAIN.	
DTANA.			! — !			. <del></del> -	-	:	,			1		ι			•	1 t
RAJPUTANA.  1. Mount Abu	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females,
RAJPUTANA.  1. Mount Abu	!		'		-				•		! !						-	
1. Mount Abu	6,053	2,406	3,647	669	395	304	64	:	ο <b>ι</b>	2,311	1,269	1,052	177,937	62,850	115,087	6,156	2,233	2,923
	7.7	30	35	· ;	;	:	:	:	:	228	141	87	481	281	200			61
	:	:	:	35	18	17	;	:	:	21	13	6	12,984	2,043	10,941	120	88	33
3. Banswara	1,443	448	995	:	:	:	:	:	- ·	20	20	90	939	428	611	71	80	43
4. Bharatpur	:	:	:	107	69	48	:	:	:	122	19	11	24,372	7,658	16,714	199	45	154
6. Bikaner	:	:	;	143	- 61	22	:	:	:	61	46	56	17,544	7,858	9,686	107	152	139
6. Bundi	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	 :	18	12	9	906	480	426	30	G.	21
7. Dholpur	58	61 00	30	œ0	:	œ	:	:	:	21	10	17	16,702	3,928	12,774	263	2.0	184
8. Dungarpur	888	261	637	01	ıo.	10	·:	:	:	¢1	7	H	1,002	314	688		9	21
9. Jaipur	56	<b>L-</b>	19	106	65	41	-	:		838	450	888	17,214	2,657	11,557	379	130	240
10. Jaisalmer	11	9	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	202	66	166	4	©1	61
11. Jhalawar	:	:	:	Ħ	ေ	80	:	:	:	<u> </u>	G	83	11,458	3,605	7,863	409	165	777
12. Karauli	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	70	61	တ	2,957	. 688	2,269	15	8	9
13. Kishangarh	129	22	29	10	<b>L-</b>	တ	:	:	:	33	61	2	4,330	1,395	2,935	231	19	177
14. Kotah	275	133	142	181	96	80	<b>,</b>	:	<b>~</b>	508	101	102	21,141	8,978	12,163	768	195	199
15. Kushalgarh Chiefship	1,179	586	643	4,	61	61	:	:	:	-	Ħ	:	909	238	363	88		20
16. Lawa Estato	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	80	16	14	:	:	:
17. Marwar	a	10	4	27	21	9	:	:	:	280	152	128	4,192	1,965	2,227	200	88	118
18. Mewar	1,314	622	692	17	<b>a</b>	90	:	:	:	69	36	g	13,046	6,640	6,406	1,412	181	631
19. Partabgarh	510	229	281	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4,719	1,532	8,187	307	130	177
20. Shahpura Chiefship	61	œ	53	33	91	17	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,645	412	1,926	123	21	102
21. Sirohi	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	325	193	132	3,872	1,640	1,732	277	140	187
22. Tonk	138	62	92	90	₩	4	:	:	:	23	14	O.	12,0431	6,693	10,349	886	142	224
AJMER-MERWARA.	384	164	083	768	420	298	:	:	:	3,278	2,081	1,187	61,681	88,669	88,922	4,078	1,740	8,338

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—continued.

Showing the strength of the Immigrants by Sex and Religion—continued.

TARREST AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	The Part of the Pa				-	The second second second												
Y.	;	MUSALMAN.	-		STECH.			Parsi.			Jews.			CHINESE.			Toru.	
Name of troyings and State or District.	ous.	Males.	nales.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females,	Persons.	Malcs.	Females.	Persons,	Males.	Females.
RAJPUTANA.	45,410	20,476	24,934	5,172	3,045	2,127	243	126	111	130	8	Ħ	:	:	;	243,002	92,798	150,204
1. Mount Abu	201	133	38	-	4	က	50	- <u> </u>	12	:	:	:	:	;	:	1,061		437
2. Alwar 3. Bauswara	6.210	1,273	4,937	4	61	C1	:	, :	:	· ·	အ	ra	:	:	:	19,342	6,589	15,993
4. Bharatpur	10,713	4,004	6,709	. 64		e:	 €′	 	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15 K. 1	1,124	1,718
5. Bikaner	4,456	2,165	2,291	4,	2,876	2,099	· ·	·	:1 4	: :	: :	: :	: :	:	:	35,580	11,858	23,7,22
6. Bundı	178	96	628	9	en en	63	:	- :	:	:	:	:	:	: ;	:	22	9000	738
7. Dholpur	1,451	480	965	80	=======================================	91	က	ů.	- <del>-</del> -	:	:	:	:	: :	: :	18,540	4,545	13,995
8. Dungarpur	1,732	877	855	9	20	-	4	23		:	:	:	:	;	:	3,672	1,472	2,200
9. Jaipur	5,987	3,330	2,657	12	10	11	10	. 2	່າລ	t•	4	က	:	:	:	21.589	9,667	14,922
To Jaimer	346	71	153		₩		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	63.8	335	303
11. Julawar	913	464	449	리	11	Ħ	io	ক	т	:	:	:	:	:	:	12,820	4,261	8,550
12. NAFAUII	190	20 2	108	61	- (	н	G1	<b>31</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5,171	781	2,387
14. Kotalı	9.361	508.	. 555 . 1 055	4 8	63 K	7 6		:	 :	:	:	•	:	:	:	5,243	1,735	3,507
15. Kushalgarh Chiefship	111	12	40	;	3	70		O	07	:	:	:	:	:	:	24,664	10,876	13,788
16. Lawa Batate		·		:	:	•	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,929	858	1,077
17. Marwai	2,838	1,531	1.307	16		:	 :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.	16	14
18. Mewar	2,700		1,108	6	90	) e		3 0	ř b	:	:	:	:	:	:	7,640	3,810	3,830
19. Partabgarh	687		347	:	;			C 1	o 0	:	:	:	;	:	:	18,580	9,691	8,836
20. Shahpura Chletship	114	33	105	:	:	: :	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	6,231	2,236	3,995
21. Sirohi	1,827	1,386	441	တ	63	H	 	G	ç	-	<b>,</b>	:	:	:	:	6,000	202	202.
22. Tonk	1,402	626	776	г	-	:	. 4	ì	<b>9</b> 60	; ;	;	c	:	:	:	5,851	5,389 7 5,389	2,469
AJMER-MERWARA.	39,426	25,341	14,085	178	118	88	166	82	81	8	14	G)	9		္	109,890	628,679	51.211
							-		-	-	-		-					

Norg.-\* Includes one male Buddhist (Born in Bengal).

### CHAPTER IV.

## Religion.

1. The numerical strength of each religion is contained in the Imperial Data for discussion. Table VI, while Tables XV and XVI give figures for the denominations, races and ages of Christians. The following Subsidiary Tables, in which the most prominent features of the statistics are illustrated by means of proportional figures, will be found at the end of this Chapter:

Subsidiary Table I—showing general distribution of the population by religion.

Subsidiary Table II—showing distribution of the main religions by Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States or Districts, compared with the previous censuses.

Subsidiary Table III—showing the number and variations of Christians by Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States or Districts.

Subsidiary Table IV—showing the distribution of the urban and rural population by religion in each Natural Division.

2. The various religions have been metaphysically and theologically discus- Meaning of figures. sed in full in the previous reports. Discussion in this Chapter will therefore be confined to the analysis of statistics and to such general matters as may be considered necessary, to make clear what the returns of each religion include and how far the figures given are accurate and complete. With the advance of times and the repetition of the census operations at regular intervals, the difficulty of distinguishing religions from one another has practically vanished. It is now quite easy to ascertain which religion a person belongs to. The instructions for making an entry in respect of religion were identical with those issued in 1911. The religion which each person returned was to be entered and when a person belonged to an aboriginal tribe, the name of the tribe. All persons whose tribal name was found in column 4 of the schedule were taken to be Animists. It may be asserted safely that the statistics of religion are as accurate as they could possibly be. The effect of the instructions regarding the recording of Animistic religion will be fully discussed later.

3. The table in the margin shows the variations which have occurred in Variations.

various religions since 1911.

Rajputanaand Ajmer-Merwara.—The majority of the population are Hindus, being 83 per cent. After them come Musalmans with 9 per cent., then Animists and Jains with 5 and 3 respectively. The rest amount to something under 1 per cent. The important religions therefore are the Hindu

	RA	AJPU <b>TA</b> NA	١.	AJME	R-MERW	ARA.
Religion.	Numi	BER IN	Variation	NUMB	ER IN	Variation
	1921.	1911.	per cent. 1911-21.	1921.	1911.	per cent. 1911-21.
I.—Indo-Aryan. (1) Hindu—	2100 801					
(a) Brahmanie . (b) Arva	8.166.501 3.143	8,752.045 1.792	-6.7 + 75.4	362,832 1,509	388,552 884	-6.6 + 70.5
(c) Brahmo	22	82	-73.2		•••	"
(2) Jain	279,722	332,397	-15.8	18,422	20,302	-9.3
(3) Sikh	8,703	8,958	-28	219	922	- 76.2
(4) Duddins	•••	•••		1	•••	
IIIranian.						
Parsi	336	342	-1.8	211	262	-19.5
IIISemitic.						
(1) Musalman	900,341	985,825	-8.7	101,776	81,035	+ 25.6
(2) Christian	4,911	4,256	+15.4	5.531	5,432	+1.8
(3) Jew	26	31	-16.1	25	27	-7.4
IVPrimitive.						
Animistic	480,679	441,702	+8.1	4,736	3,979	+19.0
VOthers.	•••	,,,		9	***	

(Brahmanic), Musalman, Animistic and Jain.

Rajputana.—Every one hundred of the total population is made up of about 83 Hindus, 9 Musalmans, 5 Animists and 3 Jains. The proportion of Aryas, Brahmos, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Christians is too small to be taken into account.

Ajmer-Merwara.—In Ajmer-Merwara, Hindus represent 73 per cent. of the total population, next come Musalmans with 21, followed by Jains—nearly 4, and Christians and Animists—about 1 each. The other religions—Arya, Brahmo, Sikh, Buddhist and Parsi—are of little numerical importance. It will be observed that Ajmer-Merwara contains proportionately a far larger number of Musalmans than does Rajputana, the per centage being 20.5 in the former and 9.2 in the latter. The high per centage of Musalmans in Ajmer-Merwara, compared with 1911 (16.2), is due very greatly to the Urs Fair pilgrim population.

Distribution by main religions.

4. The table in the margin classifies the main religions, per hundred of the

AIMER-MERWARA RAJPUTANA. Year. Jain. Musal-Jain. Musal-Others. Ani-Hindu. man. mist. 1 5 12 1881 4 9 82 1 5 84 3 8 5 80 14 1 80 15 83 10 1901 2 3 9 5 78 16 83 1911 2 21 73 3 9 4 1921 83

population, at each census from 1881, and the diagram on the opposite page illustrates the classification graphically.

In Rajputana, the proportion of Hindus and Jains has been stationary for the last three decades, while that of Musalmans and Animists has fallen in the former religion and

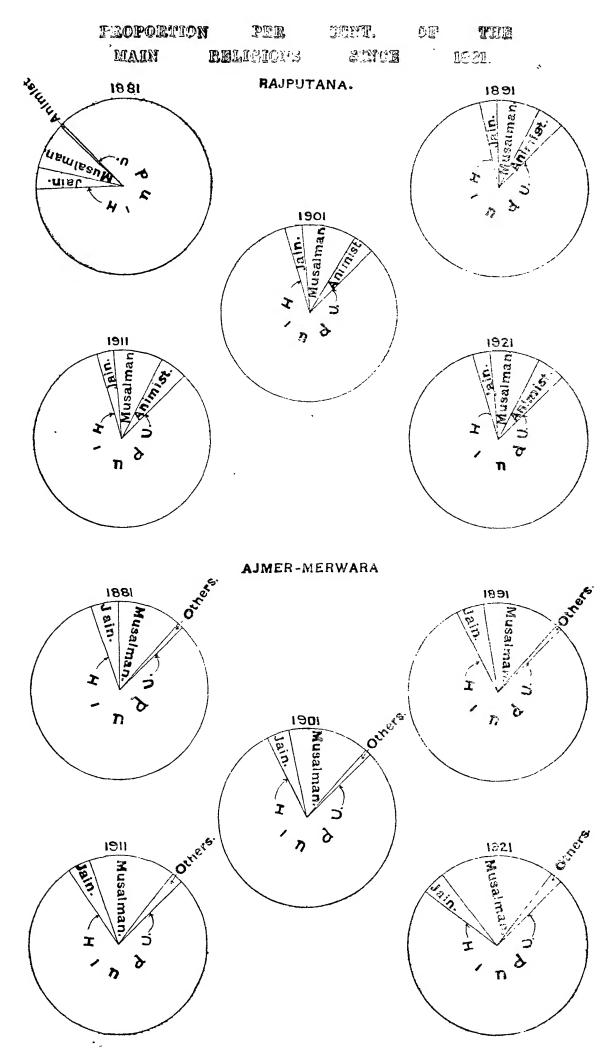
risen in the latter, by one each over 1901. In Ajmer-Merwara, the rise in the proportion of Musalmans has been very steady. The reason for the abnormal rise this year has already been explained. Hindus, on the contrary, have shown a constant decline since 1881. Other religions are, however, coming into prominence. Their population was one in a hundred in 1881, and doubled in 1911.

Distribution by Natural . Divisions. 5. The main religious distribution by Natural Divisions is given in the

				PER TEN	THOUS	AND OF THE	POPUL	ATION WHO	ARE
Natural	Divi	sions.		Animist.	Chris- tian.	Hindu.	Jain.	Musalman.	Sikh.
· ·			- }						
-	putan								
Eastern Divi-	sion-	-					 		
1911				34	5	8,726	131	1.101	1
1921				23	6	8,743	115	1,109	1
Southern Div	vision							1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
1911			•	1,964	6	7,144	520	364	1
1921	•	•		2,252	5	6,933	451	357	
Western Div	ision-	_	,						
1911			•	187	2	8.243	555	982	29
1921			•	30	3	8,472	496	961	32
Ajmer-	Meric	ara-					1	i 1	
1911	•	•	•	79	108	7,749	405	1.616	18
1921				96	112	7,326	372	2,055	4
				<u> </u>	·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		

margin.  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{s}$ 1911, Hindus have been the strongest through out. Among other religions, Musalmans are most numerous in the Eastern Division (in Rajputana) and in Ajmer-Merwara. Their numerical strength, compared with the total population, is not very large in the said areas, but their relative proportion to religions other than the Hindu, is overwhelming. Animists show a preponderance in the Southern Division. In relation to the total

population, they stand on the same footing in this Division as Musalmans in

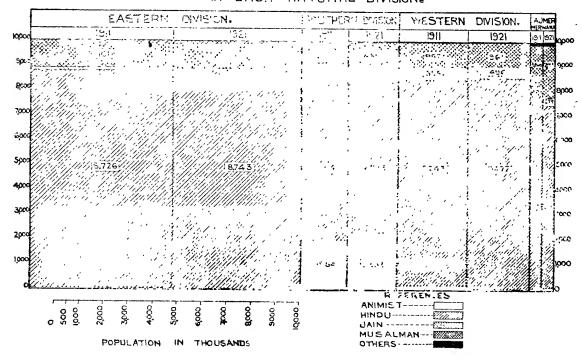


Eastern and in Ajmer-Merwara. The diagram below indicates the relative strength of the main religions in each Natural Division.

RAJPU TANASAJMER-MER WARA.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF DIFFERENT RELIGIONS

IN EACH NATURAL DIVISION.

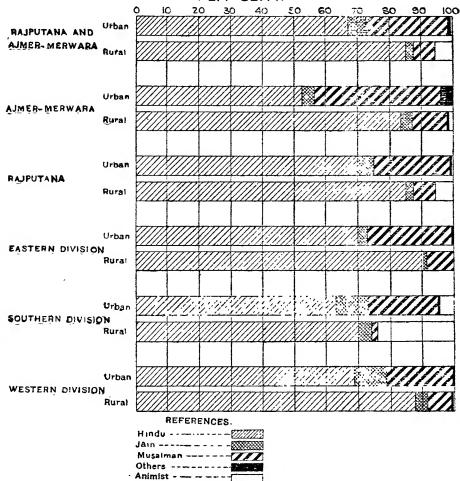


Animists are prominent in the Southern Division and practically invisible in others. Musalmans are by far the lowest in number in the Southern Division. They, even when coupled with Jains, do not come up to the strength of Animists. Jains, Musalmans and Christians put together, stand to Animists in this division, in the ratio of about 1: 3. In the Eastern Division, the ratio of the Musalman to other religions combined (excluding the Hindu) is nearly 8: 1. In the Western, the strength of the Musalman religion to other religions is 2: 1—the Hindu of course excepted. In Ajmer-Merwara, the ratio of the Musalman to other religions (excluding the Hindu) put together is 7: 2. The ratio of the Hindu to all the other religions together, stands in the Eastern, Southern and Western Divisions (Rajputana) and in Ajmer-Merwara as \$7: 13, 69: 31, \$5: 15 and 73: 27 respectively.

6. The diagram below illustrates the distribution of population by main Distribution of the Urban religions in Urban and Rural areas in Provinces and Natural Divisions.

Distribution of the Urban and Rural population by Religion.





In the two Provinces, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, out of every ten thousand of urban population, there are 6,703 Hindus, 2,593 Musalmans, 571 Jains, 53 Animists and Christians each, and 27 others. Similar proportions in the rural population are; Hindus—8,508, Musalmans—697, Animists—539, Jains—241, Christians—3, and others—12. Taking each Province separately, it will be observed that, in Rajputana, the proportions in the urban areas are; Hindus—6,885, Musalmans—2,424, Jains—595, Animists—58, Christians—22, and others—16 per ten thousand, while in Ajmer-Merwara, they are 5,247, 3,951, 380, 300, 8, and 114, respectively. The corresponding numbers in the rural areas of Rajputana are; Hindus—8,514, Musalmans—681, Animists—555, Jains—236, Christians—2 and others—12; and in those of Ajmer-Merwara, 8,362, 1,110, 368, 139, 18, and 3 respectively.

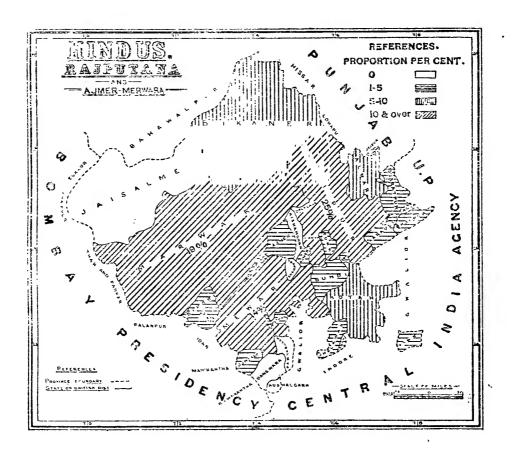
The characteristic feature of the distribution is, that Hindus, being attached more to agriculture, inhabit the rural areas in large numbers, while Musalmans and Jains, who seem to have an attraction for trade, commerce and industry, show an inclination for residing more in towns. Animists are hilly people and are therefore found in minority in the urban areas. They are found in much larger numbers in the Southern Division than in others, merely because that Division is mostly hilly. Of the total Animistic population, 95 per cent. live in the Southern Division. In the urban areas, they are generally employed as menials, such as grooms, etc., or as soldiers in the Military.

7. Definition of the term.—The term 'Hindu,' in modern times, includes Hindu persons born of parents, not belonging to some recognised religion other than Hinduism, who marry within the same limits, believe in God, respect the cow,

and cremate the dead. It is applied to the remnants of a great religion and civilization as well as to sinners against the most essential rules laid down by the codes of religion and social law and to the reformers who profess to belong to that body merely in name.

Hinduism is a non-proselytizing religion, but the modern advocates of conversion, however, hold that Hinduism being the oldest religion and the followers of all the religions being the converts from this old faith, it is open to take them back into the Hindu society, and so they are prepared to overlook the first essential of Hinduism, ciz., birth; and, considering the tendency of the educated classes, it will not be strange if conversions to the Hindu community, or admissions, as they should be more properly called, should become, in the near future, more frequent.

Combined Provincial Distribution.—The total number of Hindus, excluding Aryas, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, and Brahmo-Samajists in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, is 8,529,333, that is, more than four-fifths of the whole population; 96 per cent. of them reside in Rajputana and 4 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara. The combined Provincial distribution of Hindus is illustrated by the map printed below:—



Jaipur alone accommodates about one-fourth of the Hindu population of the two provinces combined. Marwar comes next with 18 per cent. and Mewar stands third with 13. The per centage suddenly falls to about 6 per cent. as we proceed to Alwar, Bikaner and Kotah, while Bundi, Dholpur, Sirohi and Tonk each contribute between only 2 and 3 per cent. Ajmer-Merwara gives 4 per cent. and the balance of the Hindu population is distributed over the remaining States in per centages ranging from 3 downwards to 1.

It will be seen from the Subsidiary Table II, that Hindus are in a large majority in every State and District excepting the States of Dungarpur and Banswara, and the chiefship of Kushalgarh, where the Bhil population predominates.

ARYA. 93

Variations per cent. in the number of Hindus are given on the margin

0				RATE OF V	ARIATION CFNT.
	ensus.			Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwa <b>r</b> a.
1881-1891		•	•	+ 17	÷ 16
1891-1901				-21	-13
1901-1911			•	+7	+ 2
1911-1921				-7	-7

with comparative figures for the last censuses. They increased by 17 and 16 per cent. respectively in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara during the first decade, but the next succeeding decade was marked with a retrograde step showing minus proportions of 21 and 13. In the third decade, this religion showed once more a slight improvement of 7 and 2 respectively, only to fall again in the same proportions in Rajputana and in more than

three-folds in Ajmer-Merwara in 1911-21. Hindus, so to say, have not kept pace with the development which the Musalman population has shown. It is a noticeable fact that, ever since 1881, their proportion to the total population in both the Provinces, has gradually decreased and, even if we included other Indo-Aryan religions, it would still show a decline. This unsatisfactory result is due to general causes which have led to a decrease of 6.5 and 1.2 per cent. respectively in the total population, of the present decade, of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. The heavy fall of per centage in Hindus (7.0) in Ajmer-Merwara this time is, as already discussed, only fortuitous, inas much as, if the pitgrim population were excluded, the general decrease in the total population would be lowered to 4.2 per cent.

8. Arya Samajism does not appear to have been recognised as a separate Arya

	Years.			R	AJPUTAN.	A.	Аја	ter-Merv	VARA.
	Tems.		_	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1001				!					
1891	•	٠	•	371	251	120	1,157	662	495
1901	•	•		632	376	256	<b>3</b> 66	225	141
1911	•			1,792	1.032	760	881	524	300
1921	•			3,143	1,752	1,391	1.509	882	627
									·-·

religion in the Census of 1881, as the report for that census does not contain a mention thereof. The Samajists were first recorded in 1891, when their number was only 371 in Rajputana. They have since been constantly rising, as the figures on the margin would show.

Every State, except Bundi, Karauli, Lawa (Estate), Partabgarh, and Sirohi, has returned more or less of them. They are found in majority in the urban areas.

- 9. Only 22 Brahmos were returned in Rajputana against 82 in 1911 Brahmo. while none in Ajmer-Merwara. These are distributed in Jaipur—2, Indergarh (Kotah)—19, and Kherwara Cantonment (Mewar)—1.
- 10. There is only one male Buddhist in Ajmer-Merwara, in the City of Buddhist Ajmer itself.

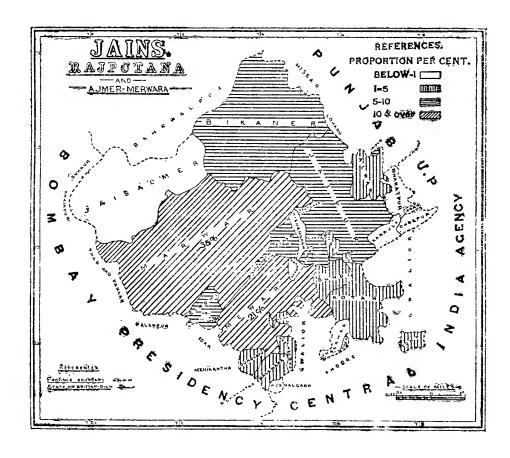
11. There are 298,144 Jains in the two Provinces combined, viz., Jain. 279,722 in Rajputana and 18,422 in Ajmer-Merwara, or about 15 per

Province	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Variat Per 1911-21	ions cent. 1881- 1921
Rajputana	378,672	417,618	342,595	332,097	279.722	16	26
Ajmer-Merwara	24,308	26,939	19,922	20,302	18,422		24

cent. less than at the last census (16 in Rajputana and 9 in Ajmer-Merwara). The main centres of

Jainism are Marwar and Mewar which together contribute 56 per cent. to their total population in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara—the former 35 and the latter 21 per cent. In Jaipur, Bikaner, Sirohi and Ajmer-Merwara the proportions of Jains are 9, 8, 5 and 6 per cent. respectively. The remaining 16 in the

hundred are distributed in small numbers in the rest of the Province of Raj-



putana. The per centages of their decrease in these States since 1911, are 22, 5, 23, 5, 13 and 9 respectively. The most prominent decrease is in Jaisalmer, Alwar, Bundi, Dholpur, Kishangarh, Kotah and Tonk. Karauli alone shows a small increase. Causes of decrease in this religion follow those of the other religions.

Jains, as a community, are thrifty and business-like and therefore concentrate at centres of trade such as Bombay, Calcutta, etc. They come home either when the season is slack or for the performance of religious ceremonies and rites. The Jodhpur-Bikaner and the Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railways have offered facilities for emigration.

Sects of Jains.—The question of the recording of the sects of this religion was preliminarily left to the discretion of the States but, on the representation of the leading members of the "Terapanthi" and the decision of the Local Administration, it was determined that their sects should be entered

Sect.	Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara
Swetambari	55,969	8.513
Digambari	71,312	6,376
Baistola or Dhundia	48.046	2,292
Terapanthi	31,020	817
Others	73,375	324

in the Schedules, as given by the persons concerned. The table on the margin shows the strength of each sect. The two main divisions, riz., Digambari and Swetambari are universally recognised but the sub-classification of the minor groups under the one main head or the other is intricate.

12. Since 1911, the Sikhs have decreased by nearly 3 and 76 per cent. in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. The decrease in Ajmer-Merwara

ANIMISTIC. 95

is attributable to the absence of the Sikh Regiment from Nasirabad and of the

	Y	ear.			Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara.
1911 1921	•	•	•	•	8,958 8,703	922 219

Sikh Cavalry from Deoli. Out of 8,703 Sikhs now in Rajputana, Bikaner claims 8,218 and Kotah 190. The rest are distributed in the other States. There are no Sikhs in Shahpura, Partabgarh, Lawa, Kushalgarh and Banswara.

Their chief occupation is either Military, Police, or Public Works Department service, or service as workmen in Workshops at Ajmer.

13. Captain (now Colonel) Bannerman, in his Report on the Census of 1901, Animistic observed in connection with the Animistic religion:—"The process of Hinduising has been in progress among the forest tribes for a long time, and the distinction between the tribal forms of faith and the lower developments of Hinduism, especially among those who live near and are in constant contact with the villages in the plains, is so faint that the record we have got, though valuable for the statistics it gives us of the sexes, ages and civil conditions of the forest and hill tribes, can hardly be supposed to really represent the number of persons who might properly be classed as Animistic."

Mr. Kealy, in 1911, attributed the entry of some of the Animists as Hindus, possibly correctly too, to a curious blend of the two religions, because of the forest tribes, *viz.*, the Bauries, Bhils, Minas and Grassias, being in constant touch with the ordinary Hindu.

The following extract from the report of the Local Census Superintendent, Kushalgarh, gives an idea of how the interpretation of instructions, elastic enough to insure entries sufficiently accurate in respect of the religion of forest and hill tribes, were wrongly construed and acted upon:—

"The Bhils, when asked about their religion, say that they are Hindus, but as they were entered in the specimen form of the Schedule given on the cover as Bhils under religion column No. 4 and caste column No. 8, the enumerator followed the instructions contained therein."

In Bundi, Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Marwar and Tonk, the hill tribes have been correctly returned as Hindus on the strength of these very instructions.

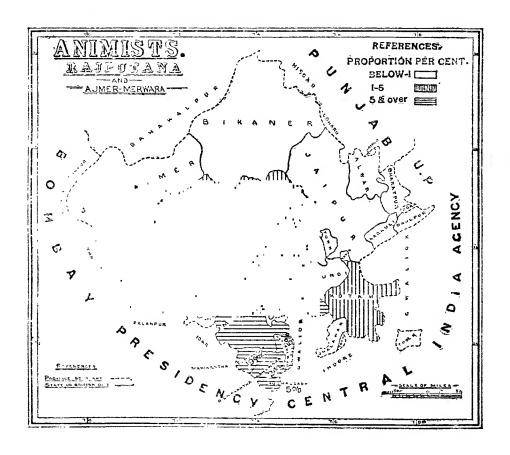
The question of the inclusion or otherwise of Animists among Hindus has always been a matter of some consideration to a Census Superintendent for some decades, and it would save a lot of incongruity in census results, if this question is settled finally and once for all. In the new Bombay Presidency census this question seems to have been considered at length and the Reverend Enoch Hedberg, who is writing a note on the subject, comes to the conclusion that, since all the Bhils, even the most wild and backward, with the exception of a few who have become Mahomedan or Christian, declare themselves to be Hindus, they should be taken at their word and classified as such. He observes that Bhils observe caste, though their caste feeling is not very strong; that they celebrate the Hindu festivals; and that they worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses. There may still, in most cases, be a noted difference between a common Bhil and an ordinary Hindu. But the difference is more of a racial or ethnological nature than a religious one and is rapidly disappearing. There is certainly much to be said for the theory that a Bhil or any one else should be taken at his word in religious matters, especially in a case like this where the distinction between Animism and Hinduism is often too subtle to be appreciated, even by educated people, and where there is in the vernaculars no readily understood word for Animism. So far one Province has apparently differed in practice from another, resulting in the fact that the number of those classed as Hindus by one has fallen short in one by the exclusion of Animists or has swelled in another by their inclusion. The 1911 Census Report for the Bombay Presidency stated that the vast majority of Bhils are outside the pale of Hinduism. Dr. Hedberg, however, hopes to prove his contention in some folklore notes, which he has apparently collected, and which should be of very considerable interest and lead to the final solution of the problem.

Variations.—The number of Animists this time has risen by 8 per

Province and Natural Division.	State.		102	21.	10	11.	ACTUAL V 1911-		VARIA TION
Nathral Division.			Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males,	Females.	PER CENT.
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara Rajputana	Total Total	:	246,969 244,533	238,446 236,146	228,495 2.6,508	220,186 218,194		+18,260 +17,952	+9+8
Western Division	Total		4.248	3,567	25,500	24,615	-24,232	-21,048	-85
	Bikaner Jaisalmer Marwar	:	\$ 608 3,572	2 560 3,005	2,246 26,254	1,912 22,703	+8 -1,578 -22,682	+2 -1,352 -10,608	
Southern Division	Total		234.084	226.701	187,966	153,703	+46,118	+43,001	+24
	Abu Banswara Dungarpur Kushalgarh Mewar Partabgarh Sirohi		459 78,235 48,145 12,025 102,384 12,536	336 59.168 45,807 12,005 96,820 12,478	47,323 37,523 8,488 81,794 10,530 *2,308	8,612	v a 1 I +10,912 +10,622 +3,537 +20,590 +2,306 *—2,308	a b l e +10,657 +9,049 +3,453 +19,520 +2,079 *-2,123	+22 +27 +41 +25
Eastern Division	Total		6,201	5,875	10,042	9,876	-3.541	-4,001	-39
	Alwar Bharatpur Buudi Dholpur Jaipur Jhalawar Karauli Kishangarh Kotah Lawa Shahijura		 44 115 716  245 2,000  (41 1,150	32 109 608   242 2,811   926 1,057	2,275  9555 228 6 263 1,575 980 3,751	2,257  824 102 272 1,517  963 2,835	172,231115239228618 +-1,432482,001	-14 -2,225 -109 -126 -192 -2 -30 +1,29437 -2,778	98
Ajmer-Me	rwera Teta'	. !	2,436	2,300	1,987	1,992	+419	+308	+1

risen by 8 per cent. in Rajputana and by 19 in Ajmer-Merwara. The variations between 1921 and 1911 figures in the individual States, are exhibited in the margin.

Southern Division.—Southern Division which properly speaking is a continuous range of hills, is the centre of the Animistic religion, where



95 per cent. of their total number reside. They are mostly Bhils but the Mina community also contributes a perceptible number to this religion. Of these 95 in the hundred, Mewar gives as high a proportion as 41 and Banswara 24. These are followed by Dungarpur with 19 and Partabgarh and Kushalgarh with 5 per cent. each. Sirohi presents a blank sheet—all the Grassias, etc., having been returned as Hindus. Kushalgarh shows the highest increase (41 per cent.). The number in this chiefship has risen from 17,100 to 24,120. Of these latter, 22,332 were born in the chiefship, and the rest were foreigners. Dungarpur also shows an increase of 19,671, of which only 2,405 were born

<sup>\*</sup> Includes figures for Abu

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outside the State. Mewar, Banswara and Partabgarh, show a rise of 40,110, 21,569, and 4,385 respectively. These also include a large number of Stateborn persons like Dungarpur and Kushalgarh. The increase in the figures of this religion is chiefly due to natural growth.

Western Division.—Bikaner has appeared with 10 this time. The rest of the States in this Division show a marked drop. Marwar returns only 6,577 against 48,957, and Jaisalmer 1,228 against 4,158.

Eastern Division .- Coming to the Eastern Division, it is found that Alwar, Jhalawar and Karauli, which had returned a few Animists last time, have given none this time, while Dholpur, which returned none in 1911, has registered 224 at this census. Amongst the other States of the Eastern Division, Kotah is the only one which gives a rise of 2,726. Bundi and Tonk show a big drop of 4,456 and 5,379 respectively. Shahpura indicates a slight decrease. The decrease in this religion, wherever it appears, is due to the hill tribes being recorded as Hindus, their general tendency being now to be classed as such.

14. For the purposes of census, Christians include (1) European and Allied Christian. Races, (2) Anglo-Indians and (3) Indians. The number of Europeans is artificially inflated by Anglo-Indians returning themselves as Europeans, as is evident from the fact that the number of those tabulated in Table XI under 'C born in Europe' is only 375 in Rajputana, but there is no means to enable an accurate estimate to be made of the number of persons thus wrongly classified.

Variations.—The Christian population of the Provinces has shown a steady increase ever since the first regular census in 1881. In that year, they numbered 2,225 and 1,294 in Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana respectively, and had multiplied to 2,683 and 1,862 respectively in 1891. A decade later, the number rose to 3,712 and 2,841, which went up to 5,432 and 4,256 in 1911. The present figures, viz., 5,531 and 4,911 for Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana respectively show that the progress this time has been only nominal. The present strength of Christians has thus almost tripled itself since 1881 in the two provinces combined, but, taking separately, it is four times as much in Rajputana and two times and a half in Ajmer-Merwara. The rise in Ajmer-Merwara has not been as high in this decade as in the one preceding it.

Rajputana.-Of the total number of Christians, 13 per cent. are Anglo-Indians and 70 per cent. Indian Christians; the remaining 17 belong to other European and Allied Races. The term 'Anglo-Indian' includes persons, being British subjects and resident in British India (i) of European descent, in the male line who is not a European or (ii) of mixed Asiatic and non-Asiatic descent, whose father, grand-father or more remote ancestor in the male line was born in the Continent of Europe, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa or the United States of America, and who is not a European.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The nationality of Christians returned in Ajmer-

Nationality. Per centage. Persons. 26 1,142 Europeans Anglo-Indians Indian Christians 3,343

Races (including Armenians) by race and age.

	Ye	ear.		British subject.	OTHERS.	TOTAL.
1911 1921				2,829 2,204	105 78	2,93 <b>4</b> 2,282
Actus Varia	riation per ce		:	625 22	27 26	6 <b>52</b> 22

Christians preponderate in Ajmer-Merwara.  $oldsymbol{E}uoldsymbol{ropean}$  and AlliedRaces.—Imperial

Merwara,

Table XVI gives figures European and Allied Of these, about 94 per cent. are British subjects in

in the margin. Indian

is indicated

Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined. The figures on the margin give the variations as indicated by the present decade against the figures of 1911 and amount in the aggregate to a shortage of

22 per cent. Definite conclusions regarding the causes of variations could be drawn if the figures in Table XVI of the present census and in the corresponding Table XVIII of the census of 1911 were available in one and the same age-periods.

	RAJPUTANA.	AJMER-MERWARA
Denomization.	Persons.	Persons.
Anglican Communion	617	1,059
Baptist Congregationalist	14	10
Lutheran Methodist	4 5	
Presbyterian Protestant (Unsectarian)	. 1 53 . 1 35	26
Roman Catholic Sect not returned	.   89 .   19	178
Total	840	1,442

Denominations of European and Allied Races.—In the margin is given a list of the denominations under which the various sects have been grouped. In both Provinces, the Anglican Communion is most strongly represented, being 73 per cent. in Rajputana and 74 in Ajmer-Merwara. The next in numerical strength are Roman Catholics, being 11 per cent. in Rajputana and 12 in Ajmer-Merwara.

Anglo-Indians.—Anglo-Indians have shown a steady increase in every

Province.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1 <b>9</b> 21.
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	1,080	841	1,239	1,387
Rajputana	444	503	529	641
Ajmer-Merwara	636	341	710	746

decade excepting that of 1891-1901. As to their decrease in that decade, Mr. Bramley, who conducted the census operations in Ajmer-Merwara in 1901, wrote:—

"The Chaplain of Ajmer writes that the only way the decrease of Eurasians\* can, in his opinion, be accounted for is on the assumption that many persons dislike the term 'Eurasian' and style themselves 'Anglo-Indian' in preference. That this view is accurate and accounts for the decrease to a certain extent is borne out by an examination of the Household Schedules for Ajmer itself. Thirteen persons returned themselves as Anglo-Indians and 48 as East-Indians. Even assuming all these were 'Eurasians' but were tabulated as Europeans a decrease of 234 remains to be accounted for."

						RAJPUT	FANA.	AJMER-MI	ERWARA.
D:	nomi	nation.	,		-	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
Anglican Commt Baptist Greck Lutheran Methodist Minor Protestan Protestant (Unsequence of Communication of C	t Den		tion			296 1 9 26 21 274	273 4  1 8 1 19 4  219	212 10  128  4 20  370 2	333   18  15  1 342
Thue harte delici	•	· -	T	ot <b>a</b> l		641	<b>52</b> 9	746	710

Denominations of Anglo-Indians.—The Roman Catholic has Church by far the greatest number of Anglo-Indian adherents in Ajmer-Mer wara and the Anglican Communion Church Rajputana. Figures for 1911 have been given side by side of those of 1921 for the sake of comparison.

Armenians.—The number of Armenians returned at this census is as low as 4 (3 in Rajputana and 1 in Ajmer-Merwara) and requires no comment.

Birth-place.—The marginal statement compares the numerical strength of

				_	RAJPU	TANA.	AJMER-M	ERWARA.
	Birth	-place	•		1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
P13								
England	•	•	•		368 ¦	246	1,094	990
Ireland	•		•		41 '	28	52	43
Scotland					112.	73	77	32
France					29	6	29	38
Other pla	ces	•		•-	20 :	22	14	38 7

back home on account of War could not be spared to return back to this Province by the close of the present decade.

the persons born in Europe and enumerated in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara with the figures of the previous census. It would appear that the figures shown under 1921 are almost in every case below those of 1911, and the apparent cause seems to be that persons called

<sup>\*</sup> Those who were classed under Enrasians in 1901 are now classed under Anglo-Indians.

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Indian Christians.—Every effort was made to obtain as correct a return of the denominations of Indian Christians as possible. Printed slips were issued to the Heads of the Missions working in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara for distribution amongst their respective adherents. These slips were to contain the name of the sects and were to be produced before the Enumerators for being transcribed correctly in the Schedule. Ambiguous entries of sect were corrected with reference to the denominations of the mission working in the locality to which they belonged.

MUSALMAN.

The marginal statement shows the advance made by Christian in the

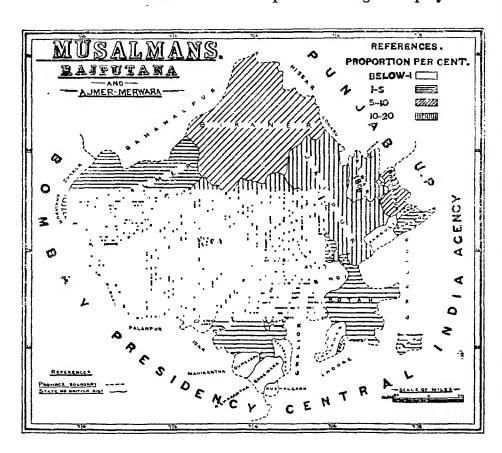
Denomination.		Rajpu- tana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	Total 1921.	Total 1911.	Varia- tions.
Anglican Communion Baptist Lutheran Methodist Minor Protestant Denomination Presbyterian Protestant (Unsectarian) Roman Catholic Syrian (Rome-Syrian) Salvationist Sect not returned All Denominations	•	146 29 15 1.278 3 1,333 49 510 1  66 3,430	265 1  745  1,520 33 765   14 3,343	411 30 15 2,023 3 2,853 82 1,275 1  80 6,773	309 19 8 1,441 5 2,710 140 877  1 5 5,515	+102 $+11$ $+7$ $+582$ $-2$ $+143$ $-58$ $+398$ $+1$ $-1$ $+75$ $+1,258$

two Provinces since  ${f There}$ 1911. has been an addition of no less than 23 per cent.  $_{
m since}$ 1911. The increase since 1891, is 431 per cent. Rajputana and per cent. in in 177 Ajmer-Merwara. The increase is apparently due to the natural growth of population.

The figures of vital statistics by religion are not available for Rajputana and are incomplete for Ajmer-Merwara.

There are some seven missions working in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara and a brief note of their activities since their inauguration is attached as an Appendix.

15. Distribution of Musalman population of the two Provinces com-Musalman bined.—The next largest religion in numerical strength and wide diffusion after the Hindu is the Musalman. The map on the margin displays distribution by



States and D i stricts. Jaipur, Alwarand Marwar the places where they are mostly to be found. Next to the m com e Ajmer-Merwar a 10), Bhar a t pur (9), Bikan e r 7), Mewar (5), and Kotah 4). Tonk, though a

Musalman State, ranks after them. Dholpur and Jaisalmer have each over 1 per cent The remaining States have only a sprinkling of the followers of the faith with per centages varying from '01 (Lawa) to ('81) Bundi. It would be of great interest to an inquisitive reader to know the genuine cause of the variations in the distribution from the historical point of view. Apparently, the cause seems to be that those States which have larger proportion of Musalmans had been subjected to constant invasions by Musalman Kings and utilised as rich fields for the conversion of the vanquished Armies to Islam. Large per centage of Musalman population in Jaipur, Alwar and Marwar is undoubtedly due to that cause.

Variation — The figures in the margin, taken from the Subsidiary Table I,

		_	VARIATIO	NS PER CL. I.
De	eer <b>d</b> e.		Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1881—1891			+ 17	+ 28
1891-1901			-7	3
1901—1911			+ 5	+12
1911—1921	-		-9	<b>+</b> 26
1881 - 1921		• '	+4	+76

show that in Rajputana there has been a rise of 4 per cent. in the Musalman population since 1881, though the recent census resulted in a loss of 9 per cent. Ajmer-Merwara, on the other hand, shows a large increase, giving a per centage more than twice as much as that of the preceding decade: but this abnormal inflation is

merely due to the inclusion of the pilgrims to the Urs Fair.

Urban and Rural.—The figures on the margin show that the decrease in

	!	RAJPCT	ANA.	AJMER-MEH	RWARA.
Decade,		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
1851—1891 1891—1901 1901—1911 1911—1921	•	326,799 313,220 318,755 319,315	664,552 611,436 667,070 581.026	36,446 37,768 12,121 65,075	37,819 34,263 38,611 36,701

the Musalman population in the present decade is in the rural population alone and this is in line with the general trend of the population as a whole.

Sects of Musalmans.—The only sect of importance is the Sunni, which

	Sec	t.		;	Rajput ma.	Ajmer-Merwara.
				— i		
Sunni .				. 1	879,778	100,363
Shia . Ahl-i-Hadis	•	•	•	•	19.101 S∪3	1,190 223
Unspecified		:		•	659	

alone contributes over 97 and 98 per cent. to the Musalman population in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. The rest are either Shia, Ahl-i-Hadis or such as have not returned their sect. The

majority of local converts to Islam record themselves as Sunnis. Of the local converts, many have retained their original caste names, a few of which are

Agwan.	Bhadbhunja.	Daroga.	Gujar.	Kharol.	Labana.	
Abir.	Bhat.	Dhakar.	Jat.	Khatik.	Lodha.	
Balai.	Brahman.	Dhanak.	Jingar.	Khati.	Lohar.	
Banjara.	Chakar.	Dholi	Jhinwar.	Khatri.	Mali.	
Bare:h.	Chamar.	Dhobi.	Jogi.	Kir.	Mer.	
Beldar.	Chhipa.	Gandhi.	Kalal or Kalwar,	Koli.	Mina.	
Bhand.	Dabgar.	Gho-i	Kandera.	Kumhar.	Mochi.	
Bhangi.	Dakot.	Ghanchi.	Kasera.	Lakhera.	Rajput.	

given in the margin. Further details will be found in Table XIII. The general

awakening of the political sense of Islam in India during the last decade has not been lost in Ajmer-Merwara, and branches of political institutions, like the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee, have commenced their activities only during the last two or three years.

16. There are only 26 and 25 Jews in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. Those in Rajputana are distributed in three States, viz.: Alwar (8), Jaipur (7), and Sirohi (11).

17. Parsis number 336 and 211 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively against 342 and 262 in 1911. They are usually found in the Industrial and Trading Centres.

Jew.

Zoroastrian,

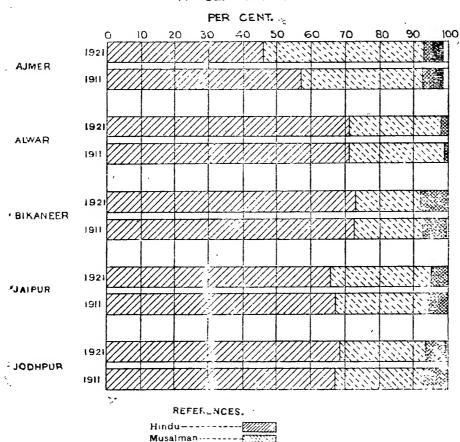
18. Under head "Others" 9 Chinese were registered in the Ajmer city. Others. They were silk merchants who usually visit India in this part of the year.

19. There are 11 cities in the two Provinces together, but for the purposes of Distribution by Religion in Principal Cities.

· { 113.512 100	52,088 46	53,470 47	2.991	3,193	1,770
\$\begin{cases} 44,760 \\ 100 \\ 69.410 \\ 100 \\ 120,207 \\ 100 \\ 73,480 \end{cases}\$\$	31,701 71 50,648 73 78,458 65.5	12,127 27 13,238 19 35,177 29.5	2.5 837 2 5,294 8 6,269 5 4 161	3 42  146  181	1.5 53  84  122 
	$ \begin{cases} 69.410 \\ 100 \\ 120,207 \end{cases} $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Note. - The proportions per cent, are given in Italies under the figures of actual population,

DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN RELIGIONS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA IN 1921 AND 1811.



Christian ----

Others

here, only the five biggest have  $\mathbf{been}$ chosen. The numerical strength and the proportion per cent. of the p o pulation by religions is given on the margin, and the relation which each bears to the other is exhibited in the diagram below the table. A birds-eye glance at the diagram would show thatthe inter-relations between the religions are everywhere, markedly similar this time to those that were at the last census. Ajmer is an except i on, in as much as, the abnormal rise a mong Musalman s this time has reduced the proportion of Hindus, when compared with

1911—the cause, as has been repeatedly explained, being the influx of the followers of the former religion to the Urs Fair. Other variations are so meagre as not to attract the notice of a casual observer.

### SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

# General distribution of the population by religions.

	Actual -	PROPOR	TION PER	10,000 OF	POPULATIO	N IN		VA BIATIO	N PER CENT		Per centa of Net
Religion and Locality.	number in 1921.	1921	1911	1901	1991	1881	1911-1921	1901-1911	1891-1901	1881-1891	variatio 1881-192
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I) INDO ARYAN—				j							
1. Hindu (Brahmanic)	1			f							
Rajputana and Ajmer- Merwara	8,529,333	8,249	8,286	8,311	8,339	8,724	<b>6</b> ·7	+6.2	20.5	+17.1	-7
Ajmer-Merwara	362,832	7,326	7.749	7,977	9,054	9,162	-6.6	+2.1	—12·9	+162	-3
Rajput <b>a</b> na	8,166,501	8,296	8,311	8 327	8,351	8,750	-6.7	+67	~20·8	+17 2	7
2. Hindu (Arya)—	,		1								
Raiputana and Ajmer-	4.050			_						_	
Merwara	<b>4,652</b> 1,509	50	2 .	1	1	•	÷73·8	+162.9	-33'4	*	*
Rajputana	3,143	31 3	19	8 1	21	•	+70°5 +75°4	+ 141·5 + 183·5	68'4 +75'7	•	
	•			}							
3. Sikh— Rajputana and Ajmer-	4				1						
Merwara	8,922	9	99	2	1 ,		-9.7	+326.0	+ 74.5	+595.8	+4,571
Ajmer-Merwara	219	4	18	в	4	4	-76.2	+249.2	+23.9	+17.0	+20
Rajputana	8,703	9	9 ,	2	1		2.8	+335'9	+84'1	+12,300.0	+96,600
4. Jain-			1	•							
Rajputana and Ajmer- Merwara	298,144	288	320	352	345	382	-15·5	<b>-3</b> ·1	—18 <sup>.</sup> 5	÷10·9	26
Ajmer-Meiwara	18,422	372	405	418	497	528	-9.3	4-1:9	260	+10.8	24
Rajputana	279,722	284	316	349	339	375	-15'8	-3.4	18:0	+10.9	-26
II) IRANIAN—				1			I				
Parsi.	i				1	i					
Rajputana and Ajmer- Merwara	EAM	-		;	1	1		. 00:1	. 15.0	. 401.m	
Ajmer-Merwara	<b>547</b> 211	1	1 5	1 3			-9·4 -19·5	+ <b>20</b> ·1	+ 15·3 17·2	+ <b>431·7</b> + 16 <b>4</b> ·0	+567
Rajputana	336					!	-1.8	+ .0	+424	+3,300.0	+181
III) SEMITIC—	·				1	ì					
1. Musalman—	- 1		1								
Rajputana and Aimer	7 000 11m	400			1						
Merwara	1,002,117 101,776	969 -	967	978	835	871	-6.1	+5.6	6.2	+17.5	+9
Rajputana	630.047	<b>2,0</b> 55 915	936	1,510 952	1,369 ' 812	1,255 S53	+25.6	+12.5 +5.1	-6.8 -3.0	+28.5 +16.8	+76
2. Christian—	; 1		!	1	1					i.	
Raiputana and Ajmer-	; !		!		,						
Merwara	10,442	10	9	6	4	3	+7.8	+47.8	+ 44.2	+ 29.2	+196
Ajmer-Merwara . Rajputana .	<b>5</b> ,531	112 5	108	78	50	48	+1.8	+46.3	+38.4	+20.6	+ 148
najputana	4,911	U	4	3	2 :	1 ;	+15.4	+49·8	+52.6	+43.9	+ 279
3. Jew-	1					1				:	
Rajputana and Ajmer- Merwara	51						-12.1	+1,060.0	+ 94·2	•	
	25		1	•••	1	2	-7·4			-24.5	73*
Ajmer-Merwara	26	•••					-16.1	+520.0	-66:7	•	•
Ajmer-Merwara			1			!		(	1		
Rajputana				1						i	
	!			1		;				1	
Rajputana  IV) PRIMITIVE—  Animist.  Rajputana and Aimer-	,	470	407	240	475	•	J 6.0	ga·a	A3.4		*
Eajputana  IV) PRIMITIVE —  Anemost.	485,415 4,736	<b>470</b> 96	<b>407</b>	349	475	•	+8·2 +19·0	24·4 	41·4 <sub>}</sub>	*	

Norg.—Figures for 1891, 1881 and 1901 exclude figures for villages of Babalwas and Ratakhera, transferred to Bikaner from Hissar District, Punjab between 1901 and 1911, as their details by religions are not available.

• Figures for 1891 are not known.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the main religious by Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States or Districts.

						NUMBER PI	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE-	THE POPUL	ATION WHO	ARE-				
Prorfuce; Natural Division and		ANIM	ANIMIST.‡	1			CHRISTIAN.					llradu.		
State of District.	1991,	1911.	1901.	1801.	1931.	1911.	1901.	1801.	1881.	1921.	1011.	1901.	1801.	1881,
1	63	e	4	12	8		æ		10	=======================================	13	13	14	13.
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	470	407	349	475	10	6	9	4	က	8,249	8,286	8,311	8,339	8,724
Rajputana	488	422	998	496	тo	ঝ	 ස	63	H	8,296	8.311	8,327	8,351	8,750
Rastern Division*		34	- 82 ::	: :	9 1	,c	e20 ≥1	CQ २1	1	8,743 7,400	8,726	8,702	8,870 7,589	8,894 7,704
Bharatpur		702		:::	16	ਜ਼ : :	; ; . — .	:::	 	8,030 9,311 9,262	801.8 800.0 829.0	9,132 9,214 9,214	8,256 9,336 9,289	8,293 9,506 9,176
Jaipur			 LG	:	۵	ာ	<del>.</del>	ro		9,093	860%	9,006	121,8	9,130
Jhalawar Karauli	: ;	14.1	. 10	::	<b>∻</b> ⊶°	m 01 6	:	 :	  :	8,917	8,786 9,414	8,652 9,395 0,595	9.406	9,366
Kishangarh Kotah Lawa, Estato	27 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	48 48 18	231	: : :	" EF :	no no ;	ဗ :	 sı : :	 : <b>: :</b>	8,030 9,103 8,930	9,730 9,140 8,900	8,198 8,950 8,798	9,900 t	9,210
Shahpara Chiefship	388	412 250	::	-	:	: :	:			8,797	8.703 8,152	9,031 8,252	9,137 8,596	9,340 8,690
Southern Division +	2,852		2.015	-	£ 100		9	00	<i>c</i> v	6,983	7,144	826.9	7,393	9,133
Abu	6,167 4,964	5,792 : 4.666	6.000 8 0.000 8 0.000 8 0.000 8	6,165 6,165 7,048	 	c :	e	a - a :	. : :	3,329 4,301	3.647 3.647 4.566	3,192 3,192 5,692	3,297	9,564 8,708
Kushalgarh Chiefedip	8,271 1,443	7,771	1,306	8,295 2,048	:	71 : :	91		 - <b>-</b> : :	1,317	1,679	2,036 7,662	1,353	9,157
Partabgarh Sirohi	3,772	3,338 234	2,213	3,036 150	 66 ::	: #	40	.: 98	: 23	5.085 8.838	5,398 8,429	6,1 17 7:272	5,707 8,574	9,461 8,652
Western Division  Bikaner Jaisalmer Marwar	30	471 238	169  211 218	:·::	ကတ တ :	: ୧୬୬୮ ଜା	: 57	: <b>1</b> :::	.:	8,472 8,370 7,071 8,559	8,243 8,213 6,902 8.311	8,296 8,442 7,086 8,298	8,603 8,714 7,324 8,620	8,091 8,569 5,316 8,123
Ajmer-Merwara	96	79	:	:	112	108	82	20	48	7,326	7,749	7,977	8,054	8,162
4			THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	CANAL PARTICIPATION OF THE PERSON OF THE PER	The state of the s	USE STATEMENT AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON.		S SEATON MANAGEMENT CONTRACTOR	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	A. 15 A. D.				

\* Excludes Ajner. † Excludes Mewara. ‡ Figures for 1881 not available.

Novr.—(1) Easiern Division figures for 1881 and 1891 include Jhalawar and Kotah, but owing to alterations of the States between 1801 and 1

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the main religious by Provinces, Natural Divisions, and States or Bistricts—concluded.

Province Natural Division and			JAIN.			NUMBER	ER 10,000 OF	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE FOPULATION WHO ARE Munalana.	ATION WHO	ARE			У.		
State or District.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1801.	1841.	1921.	1911.	1901	1801.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1801.	1881.
	91	11	ž	62	02	les .	61		76	22	98	23	88	29	30
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	288	320	352	345	385	696	296	826	835	871	<b>6</b> 3	6	cs.	, <del></del>	:
Rajputana	284	316	349	339	375	915	936	952	818	823	6	6	63		:
Fastern Divison* Alwar Bharatpur Bundi Dholpur	115 48 611 518 73 73	131 52 49 302 77 146	746 59 53 53 379 86 168	146 59 69 271 95	137 100 100 188	1,109 2,550 1,896 136 650 650	1,101 2,516 1,833 187 691	1,122 2,474 1,797 189 699 726	7,001 2,350 1,675 393 623 709	967 1.637 372 725 725 674	H 01 01	: :: T	::::	· : : : :	::::::
Juahwar Karauli Kishangarh Kotah Kotah Lawa Betate	257 282 283 253 254	258 27 364 100 554	317 30 419 109 599	23 442 679	.: 39 559 . 283	813 521 759 602 513	896 778 697 643	981 778 788 696 603	571 571 751		n	9 L#	;;;;		:::::
Shahpura Chiefship	252 252	31.2	362 242	370 532	121 168	476 1,317	508 1,334	591 1,504	493 1.172	536	::	: :	i i	::	::
Southern Division†  Abu Banswara Dungaryar Kashalgarh Chiefship	451 9223 1287 171 458	N 0 t 266 316 233 533	6555 n v n 313 585 585 635 635	575 i l a b 300 130 189 503	549 1 e . 875 	357 1,633 272 4.17 236 350	364 295 421 317 354	395 N o t a 278 427 361	345 v n i l n 238 2501 163 321	316 b 1 e . 436 418 	: :::::	× ; ; ; ;	я v в :::		:• : : : :
Partabgarh Sirohi	601 793	868 808	911,	696 970	1,129	537 311	571 383	723 384	561 272	535 205	: :	:	i- :	:	::
Western Division Bikaner Jaisalmer Marwar	496 357 106 560	355 355 125 649	625 400 161 710	563 316 131 664	828 -131 155 98 <b>5</b>	961 1,183 2,611 838	988 1,311 9,502 805	903 1,130 2,542 772	831 962 2,545 709	991 999 2, <b>5</b> 92 890	33 125 1 890	29	927	∾ ∞ : :	::::
Ajmer-Merwara	372	405	418	497	528	2,065	1,618	1,510	1,369	1,255	4	18	æ	4	4

\* Excindes Ajmor. † Excludes Merwara.

Norz.—(1) Eastern Division figures for 1881 and 1891 include Jhalawar and Kotah, but owing to alterations of the boundaries of these States between 1891 and 1891 edizion for the States themselves cannot be given.

(2) Bikaner figures for 1881, 1891 and 1996 exclude figures for Babalwas and Rata Khera, transferred from Hissar District, Punjab, between 1891 and 1911, their details by religion are therefore not available.

(3) Sirohi figures for 1891 to 1911 include those of Abu District.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Christians. — Number and variations.

		V	ACTUAL NUMBER.				VΔ1	VARIATION PER CENT,		
Province, Natural Division and State or District,	1021,	1911,	1901.	1891.	1881,	1911 to 1021.	1901 to 1911,	1891 to 1901,	1881 to 1691,	1881 to 1921,
	8	8	4	123	•		80	6	10	11
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara Rajputana	10,442	9,688	6,553 2,841	4,545	3,519	+7.8	+47.8 +48.8	+ 44.2	+29.2	+196.7
Eastern Division Alwar Bharatpur Bundi Dholpur	3,083 47 794 20 33 1,259	2,622 92 566 41 1,326	1,647 166 102 1 26 925	1,013 166 6 6	760 90 8 8 7 7 27	+ 17.6 (8.9 + 10.3 19.5 5.1	+ 55.2 - 44.6 + 454.9 - 100.0 + 67.7 + 43.4	+62.6 +1,600.0 +333.3 +31.0	+ 83.3 + 84.4 + 84.4 - 25.0 - 100.0 - 77.8 + 27.9	+ 305.7 - 17.8 + 9,825.0 + 185.7 + 22.2 + 128.1
Jhahawar	36 19 17 830	26 28 23 507	10 22 31 31 	18 113 55	13 17 25 25	+ 38.5   132.1   + 63.7	+ 100.0 + 27.3 - 25.8 + 46.5		+ 38.5 - 23.5 23.5 120.0	+176.9 +11.8 
Shahpura Chiefship	861 :	12	18	20	18	100·0 +133·3	33.3	-100.0	-33·3 +11·1	-100.0 +55.6
Southern Division Abn Banswara Dungarpur Kaalalgarh Chicfship	1,015 244 146 11 11 179	1,043 + 2 2 287	# 875 3	648 +  	313 + 2 130	+ + 450.0	+ + 18.5	+ 36.3	+ 105·8 + + 100·0 100·0  + 5·1	+ 225.3 + + 7,200.0 
Partabgarh Sirohi	434	***************************************	624	1 504	. 179		100.0 + 28.8	+400.0	+ 181.6	+142.5
Western Division Bikanor Jaisalmer Marwar	813 191 622	591 151 440	319 35 224	207 21	222 14 1 207	+ 26.5 + 41.4	+ 85:3 + 58:9 + 96.4	+54.1	- 6.8 + 50.0 100.0	+ 266.2 + 1,264.3 100.0 + 200.5
A)mer-Metwara	6,531	5,432	3,712	2,683	2,225	+1.8	+ 46.3	+ 38.4	+ 20-6	+148.6

\*1911 figures include figures of Abn also.
† Figures by religion are not available.
Note.—Eastern Division excludes Ajmer and Southern...Merwara.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Religions of Urban and Rural population.

		And the second s							***************************************	*		
		Newber 1	NEVREER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE-	BAN POPUEATION	WITO ARE—		!	NUMBER PER	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RUBAL POPULATION WHO ARL-	POPUTATION W	но лит-	1
rrowince and Natural Division,	Avimist.	Christian,	Hindu,	Jain.	Musalman,	Others.	Animist,	Christian,	Hindu.	Jain.	Musalman.	Mhers.
	71	~			o l		æ	6	100		21	13
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara .	žč Š	53	6,703	571	2,593	28	539	က	8,508	241	697	12
Ajmer-Merwara	<b>∞</b>	300	5,247	380	3,951	114	139	18	8,362	368	1,110	တ
Rajputana	28	22	6,885	595	2,424	16	555	¢3	8,514	236	681	12
Kastern Division	9		7.019	293	2,650	14	97	4	5,032	13	S 55	ເຈ
Southern ,,	777	7.0 24	6,280	1,017	2,190	16	2,104	П	6,988	403	203	prof
Western "	เฉ	16	6.875	266	2,094	18	10	7	8.771	403	719	41
							:					

### APPENDIX.

Note on Christianity in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwaro.

General.—Of all the religions returned in this census, in these Provinces, the Christian religion is the only one which is promulgated through well organised societies and in a systematic way. Its agencies seem to possess ample financial resources to carry on its work of propaganda. It will be seen from the notes below, which are based on information kindly

- (1) The United Free Church of Scotland, 1860.
- (2) The Church of England Societies-
  - (a) Church Missionary Society, Bhil Mission. Kherwara, 1880.
  - (b) Church Missionary Society, Bharatpur. 1902.
- (3) The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America.
  - (a) Ajmer, 1882 (Jaipur and Bikaner).
  - (b) Bharatpur, 1892.
- (4) The Roman Catholic Mission Church, Ajmer, 1802
- (5) The Baptist Mission, Dholpur, 1899.
- (6) The Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Banswara. 1914.
- (7) The Irish Pre-byterian Mission, Abu Road and Mount Abu.

supplied by the heads of the various missions working in these Provinces, that the oldest mission has been working here for over half a century. The spread of Christianity is not to be judged solely by the number of its converts, but by the influence it has had on persons who have come into direct touch with its teachings or have been influenced by its institutions. It must be admitted, without fear of contradiction, that these societies have been more conspicuous by the help they have rendered through medical and educational work than by preaching. There are some seven missions working in the two Provinces. On the margin are given their names with the year in which each started its work. All of the missions are part of large missions working elsewhere.

Efforts were made to ascertain the number of converts from the date of the commencement of each mission, but the information supplied is incomplete and it is not possible to use it with safety. The information given may be studied with caution. The short description herein inserted may not satisfy a keen critic but to an ordinary reader it will be of interest

1. The Presbyterian Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland.—This is the oldest mission of all those which are at work in Rajputana. Reverend Dr. Shoolbred was its founder. He started his work in 1860 in Beawar—a town in the British District of Ajmer-Merwara. In the first decade of its work this mission was able to open branches at five places, viz.—Nasirabad (1861), Ajmer (1862), Todgarh (1863), Jaipur (1866), and Asapura (1870). The next decade saw these branches increased by three at (1) Deoli (1871). (2) Udaipur (1877) and (3) Alwar (1880). In the third decade two more branches were opened, one at Kotah (1880) and the other at Jodhpur (1885). There was then a lull till 1900 when the last branch was opened at Piploda in Marwar (1905). The aggregate number of persons converted to Christianity by this mission, in its several circles of activities from the very start, is said to be about 2,567. The preaching work is conducted through Indian and European preachers in churches, bazars, moballas and villages. A convert, before being baptised, is given regular instruction in the principles and doctrines of Christianity. He is further allowed time and opportunity to assimilate them according to the special circumstances of each case. The age at which conversion takes place is not available. The mission renders help to its followers, either by securing service or imparting industrial training. The number of such converts as were given such assistance could not be made available. The

Institution.	Station.	Number bene-
		fitted.
Hospital	Ajmer	40,604
	Ajmer (Women's)	13,170
	Nasirabad	23.657
	Jaipur .	10,639
	Jodhpur .	31,795
	Udaipur	47.329
	Piploda .	8.975
Husband Memorial	*	•
High School, Ajmer.	Aimer (1921)	342
Mission High School .	Beawar	242
	Jaipur	146
	Nasirabad	410
A. V. Middle School .	Alwar	139
	Bandikui .	191

mission holds an unique position by virtue of its manifold operations of public utility, other than conversion. It has vernacular schools attached to every mission station and Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Beawar, Ajmer, Nasirabad, Jaipur, Alwar and Bandikui. The society renders valuable medical relief to the people of Ajmer, Nasirabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Piploda where it has established medical institutions of its own. The marginal statistics collected from the Protestant Missionary Directory for the year 1920-21 would show the extent of relief afforded to the public by its Medical and Educational Institutions. In addition to the above institutions of such a generous nature, it has Boarding Houses for boys in Nasirabad and

Beawar and for girls in Nasirabad and Piploda, as well as an industrial home for women in Beawar.

2. (a) Church Missionary Society—Bhil Mission, Kherwara.—This well-known society has the greater part of its work in Western India, Gujrat, and commenced work in Kherwara (Mewar, Rajputana) in 1880. The Reverend C. S. Thompson was the first Missionary in Rajputana. A branch was opened at Kotra in Mewar in 1891. The full number of converts could not be ascertained owing to old record not being available. The

three years' record (1918-1920) shows 47 converts. The activities of this mission are practically confined to the tracts inhabited by Bhils. The propaganda work is conducted by the missionary moving from village to village. The convert is taught by a catechist in his own home generally. The period of preparation varies from 6 months to a year or more. The society seems to aim at conversion by families and not by individual persons. The ages at which conversion takes place run from 18 to 40 years. The converts continue their agriculture of the conversion takes place run from 18 to 40 years. tural vocation. Efforts were made to teach industrial work but without success. Few converts are engaged in service. Famine orphans of 1900 and 1902 were trained as school teachers and are working as such in the schools established by the mission. The number of teachers is about 15 or 20. The mission maintains a central school at Kherwara and village schools at Kagdar, Jhentra, Kotra, Bokla, Mewada and Kambi.

Church Missionary Society, Bharatpur.—This mission inaugurated work at Bharatpur in 1902 and established a branch at Bayana in 1912. The Reverend James with Misses Patterson and Fowler were the first workers at the latter place. The mission succeeded in converting 13 men to Christianity from its start to 1920. 58 Indian Christians are now attached to this Church. The Evangelistic work is conducted by bazar preaching, distribution and sale of Christian literature amongst men, and regular Bible instruction to women in the Zennanas. Regular lessons are imparted to an enquirer before he or she is baptised at about the age of 25. If they possess sufficient education, they are given employment in schools, if not they are allowed to seek their own livelihood. There are 2 primary schools for boys and 2 for girls, 3 in Bharatpur and 1 in Bayana. There were 3 schools for boys till last year, but one of them was turned into a girl school lately. The highest average number of pupils on their rolls was 107 boys and 77 girls in 1917-1918. Besides their educational institutions, the mission carries on teaching work in Zennanas. There are 100 women under such training.

(a) Ajmer-Merwara. Jaipur. Bikaner.

3. Methodist Episcopal Mission of America.—This is an American Mission of world wide activity. It made its first appearance at Bandikui whence it came to Ajmer in 1882. The first missionary to inaugurate work here was the Reverend W. F. C. Maysmith. Branches

were opened at various places in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara between 1890 and 1900. The localities where this mission is working are—Phulera and Naraina in Jaipur, Rupnagar (Kishangarh) and Bikaner—in Rajputana, and Pisangan, Pushkar, Ajmer City and Tilaunia in the Ajmer-Merwara District. The Evangelistic work is carried on both in English and Vernacular, and the preaching work is conducted by paid agents and volunteers. Agents live at central places and tour in the surrounding villages. Instruction is imparted to an inquirer before he is baptised. The time of conversion depends upon his ability to comprehend the instruction given. Some are benticed after a few bours and athere are bent mailing for the instruction given. Some are baptised after a few hours and others are kept waiting for several months or even years. The mission attempts the conversion of whole families, and it naturally follows that the majority of persons converted by this mission are minors, as the average family has more children than adult members. The mission expressed its inability to furnish the ages of its adherents. It helps its converts to a better social and economical position by securing service for them and by vocational schools but the majority remain at their original work. The society conducts boarding schools in Ajmer for boys and girls. It has a sanitarium for women in Tilaunia and for men in Ajmer. These institutions are mainly used for the benefit of Christians.

This is another branch of the mission last described. Its work was extended to
Bharatpur in 1892 from Muttra, where it had (b) Bharatpur. already been established. The Reverend J. E. Scott was its founder. It stands third in regard to length of work in these Provinces. The mission, within five years after its commencement, established branches at Kumher (1894), and Bhusawar, Bayana and Rupbas (1897). The Nadbai branch was opened in 1910. Information as to the number of converts is not available in full but the mission had at its credit 494 converts in the 8 years (1907-1910 and 1917-1920). The preaching work is done by permanent preachers going from village to village. It does not encourage individual conversion unless the enquirer is fit to reply to certain required questions. The converts are mostly of mature age, ranging from 20 years old and upward. The mission maintains 4 primary schools with an average of 85 pupils at the places named above.

4. Roman Catholic Mission .- Father Daniel opened mission work in Ajmer in 1892. Branches were opened successively at Parbatpura near Ajmer and Jhalrapatan (Rajputana) in 1906, Bhawanikhera near Nasirabad in 1909 and Suket (Kotah State) in 1914. Their converts are few and spread over all ages. The preaching work is done at meetings in the Chapel. Nobody is allowed to be baptised unless he or she is willing to be thoroughly instructed. The mission aims at training the minds of the people, rather than registering their names, after some sort of initiation. They are usually left to their own resources. Educational work only is carried on. Four village schools are maintained at (1) Ajmer, (2) Parbatpura (3) Bhawanikhera in Ajmer-Merwara and (4) Suket (Kotah State in Rajputana) Parbatpura, (3: Bhawanikhera in Ajmer-Merwara and (4) Suket (Kotah State in Rajputana).

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- 5. Baptist Mission.—Its founders were the Reverend D. Jones and the Reverend J. G. Potter, who started work at Dholpur in 1899. From the date of its inception to the decade ending 1920, the mission baptised only 15 persons. Evangelistic work is carried on amongst men and women through preaching in bazars, Zennanas, Schools and Hospitals. A convert is taught for 3 months before baptism. Converts are always looked after and some sort of service is provided for them. The mission has a school for Hindu and Mahomedan girls, and since its start has visited 300 houses in order to teach women. In 1908 Dispensary work was undertaken and in the following year a Doctor and an Evangelistic Missionary came to live in the city; for 3 years they lived in the city, until in 1913 a house was built at the State expense and handed over to the Baptist Mission. It receives a grant of Rs. 100 a month and a contribution of Rs. 300 for annual repairs from the State.
- 6. The Canadian Presbyterian Mission.—The work of this mission was begun as recently as 1914 in Banswara. The Reverend D. J. Cock, Miss Cock and Miss Campbell were its founders. The mission has since its start opened two branches, one in Sagwali in 1917 and another at Khaidar. 25 persons have since then embraced Christianity through its instrumentality. The work of the mission is still in its infancy. The work of instruction is carried on by the Missionary and trained Indian preachers. Christian principles are imparted to an inquirer before he or she is baptised. The length of training depends entirely on his or her mental and spiritual condition. Persons of adult age only are admitted as converts, the exact age not being available. The inhabitants of Banswara and other places, where the mission is working, are mostly Bhils and they earn their livelihood mostly by cultivation of the land. The mission gets opportunities of imparting better methods of agriculture, and at times of scarcity tries to render help in every possible way. The mission has opened two small elementary schools for Bhils and one Central Hospital and Dispensary.
- 7. The Irish Presbyterian Mission—Abu Road and Mount Abu.—Work is carried on by this Mission in Abu Road and Mount Abu. It is in charge of a Missionary resident in Deesa. A primary school is carried on at Abu Road and annual preaching tours are made among the neighbouring Grassia population. A primary school is also carried on in Mount Abu, where the Mission owns a Missionary Home of rest. Occasional services are conducted for the Christians attached to this Mission in both these places.

### CHAPTER V.

## Age.

Introductory

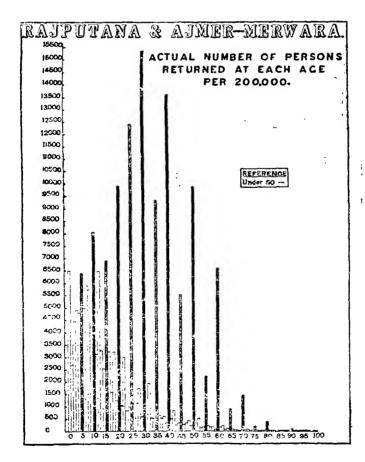
1. The statistics of age are contained in Imperial Table VII of the Volume of Tables. where they are distributed according to civil condition and religion, i.e., among unmarried. married and widowed of each religion. The figures in the Provincial Summary (Part A of the Table) are given separately for each year up to 5, after which they are arranged by quinquennial groups up to 70, and those for 70 and over clubbed together into one group. In figures for separate units and for cities (Parts B and C), these figures have been compressed. Proportional figures. illustrating more important features of the statistics, are given in the ten Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter.

Nature of the Return of Age.

2. Instructions to Enumerators, for filling in the age column of the Census Schedule, briefly, were:—

Column 7—(Age). Enter the age which each person will be on 18th March, 1921. Enter the number of years actually completed. If an infant has not completed 12 months of life, enter the word 'infant'.

The rule was sufficiently clear and easily intelligible. It must not, however, be imagined that the entries are even approximately correct. It is not only in India, that the entries of age are most unreliable, but the complaint appears to be general even in the Western Countries, due partly to carelessness and partly to deliberate concealment of true age. Mis-statement of age originates chiefly from ignorance and also from vanity and superstition. Where the age is not accurately known, there is a tendency to report it in numbers ending in 0s or 5s. The middle-aged wish, that they may be considered younger. Older people seem prone to overstate their age, in order to add to their prestige, which enhances with the advance

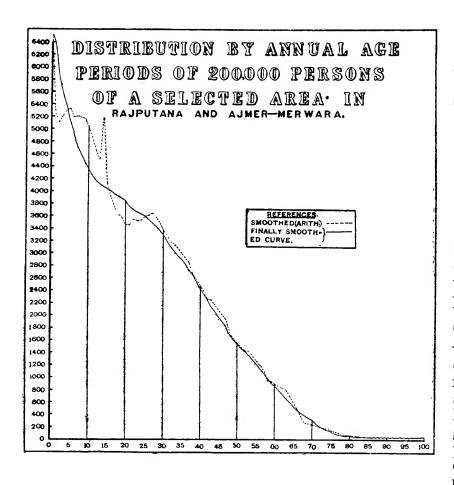


of age. There is a superstitious idea, that telling one's age correctly tends to reduce the span of life. The tendency of under-stating the age of an unmarried girl is based among Hindus on the stigma which attaches itself to a man whose daughter does not get married between 8 and 13 years of age.

Subsidiary Table I shows age-distribution 100,000 of each sex of the Hindu Musalman and religions in a selected area. Under normal conditions, the number returned under each age should descend in a gradual scale, in proportion as the age rises from (0) onward, unless disturbed by unusual factors, such as epidemics, migration, misstatement, etc. But the examination of the Table shows figures heaped up at almost every multiple

of 2 or 5 and seldom at odd numbers. The figures are exaggerated most at the age of 30, next at 25, then at 35, 20.10 and so on. The accumulation of figures at certain ages differs in sexes. All these irregularities are well illustrated in the diagram on the margin.

3. The figures in Subsidiary Table I have been smoothed by Bloxam's method. Smoothing of errors,



The figures of intermediate and final smoothing, also asthose smoothed by hand, have been shown against the actual figures in Subsidiary Table I- A. Corresponding figures for 1911 are printed in italics. These smoothed figures serve as a rough indication of a correct distribution by age of the population of the selectedtracts. The variations between the curves of the final arithmetical smoothing and that done by hand have been graphically presented in the diagram on the margin.

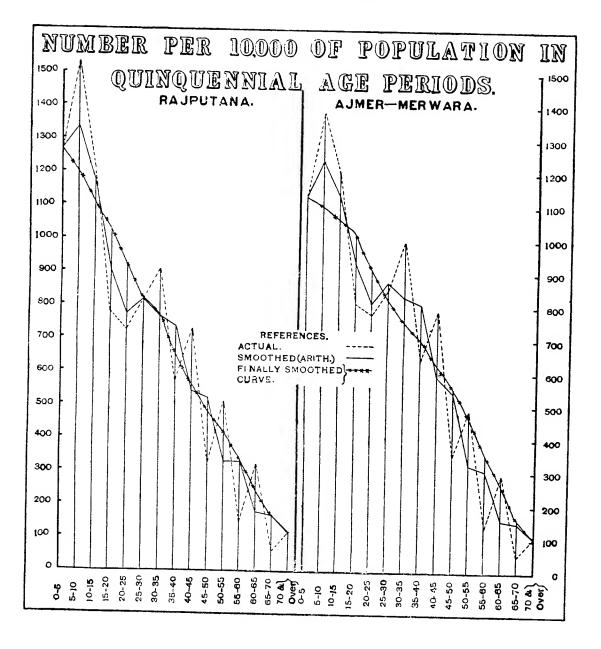
4. Where the inaccuracy of age is restricted to a margin of five years, its Age Distribution of effect can be reduced by the device of grouping the ages in quinquennial periods adopted in Imperial Table VII.

In the margin is given the table showing, separately for Rajputana and Ajmer-

		Rajputana		Ајъ	ter-Merwa	RA.
Age- period.	Number per 10,000 of popula- tion.	figures	Smoothed from curve by hand.	Number per 10,000 of popula- tion.	Smoothed figures (Arithmetical).	Smoothed from curve by hand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5 5—10	1,266 1,528	1,266 1,333	1,265 1,198	1,132 1,383	1,132 1,238	1,130 1,097
10—15	1,328	1,333 $1,170$	1,108	1,199	1,131	1,058
15—20 .	778	902	1,022	810	929	1,018
20-25 .	725	773	922	777	813	913
25-30 .	817	817	817	852	875	817
30-35 .	. 908	765	718	996	829	753
35-40 .	570	737	648	639	808	702
40-45.	732	542	562	788	592	623
45-50 .	323	522	480	349	542	555
50—55 .	512	326	418	489	324	465
55-60 .	144	326	328	134	306	350
60-65 .	322	175	238	296	160	260
65-70 .	58	164	163	51	151	155
70 and						
over .	113	113	113	105	105	105
					1	

Merwara, the proportion of persons to 10,000 of the population at each quinquennial age-period. The figures arrived at by arithmetical smoothing smoothing by hand are also shown opposite  $\operatorname{each}$ ageperiod. The difference between the figures in columns 2 and 5 and that between  $_{
m those}$ in columns 4 and 7, give a vivid indication of the extent of irregularities in the age-statistics, which exist $_{
m in}$ Imperial

Table VII, in spite of the grouping by quinquennial periods. The actual and smoothed curves drawn according to these statistics are printed in the graphs overleaf.



Tests of accuracy.

5. (1) Concentration on ages ending in 5s or 0s.—There are several methods of testing the extent of the concentration upon ages ending in 5s or 0s. Perhaps the one most satisfactory is to compare the number of persons between the ages of 23 and 62 years whose ages are returned as multiples of five with one-fifth of the total number of persons of those ages. These age-limits cover the period within which the tendency to concentrate on multiples of five is most marked. If there were no concentration upon the years ending in 5s or 0s, these two figures would be about equal. The greater the concentration the greater will be the

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons between the ages 23—62 years, re- turning ages as multiples of five . One-fifth of total number of persons	74,972	35,888	39,084
of each age between the years 23—62 inclusive . Index of concentra- tion per cent., that number reported as	18,432	9,145	9,287
multiples of five forms of one-fifth of total number aged 23—62 inclu- sive	407	392	421

ratio which the first of these figures bears to the second. The ratio thus gives a measurement of the degree of inaccuracy in the replies to the age inquiry. Such a calculation, made for the ages returned by single years for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined (vide Subsidiary Table I) is given in the margin. The index of the concentration on ages ending in 5s or 0s for females is 421 and that for males, 392. The same, on the total of the two (males and females), is 407 per cent. As might be expected, the concentration for males was lower than that for females. The total number of women reported at the ages of 68, 69, 71 and 72 combined was only 65, while the number reported at the age of 70

alone was 794. Subsidiary Table I, on which the above discussion is based, was compiled for the Hindu and Musalman religions only. The per centage of literates to the total population (including children aged 0—5) for these two religions combined, in both the Provinces, comes, for males and females together, to 3·1 (males 5·5 and females 0·4). Roughly speaking, the per centage of concentration conforms to the per centage of illiterates and results in the conclusion, that the principal factor leading to this inaccuracy is 'illiteracy,' or—in other words—'ignorance.'

The marginal table shows the concentration on multiples of five in relation

Name of Country.	Year in which census took place.	One-fifth of total number of persons aged 23-62 inclusive.	Total number of persons from 23 to 62 whose reported age was multiple of five.	Index of concen- tration on multiples of five.	Per centage of illiterates.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara United States England and Wales Canada New South Wales Spain Russian Empire Brazil	1921 1910 1901 1881 1901 1900 1897 1890	18,432 8,605,240 3,039,175 331,900 118,027 1,740,885 10,421,518 1,163,148	74.972 10.337,363 3,037,840 365,892 132,799 2,433,202 19,022,215 2,279,788	107 120 100 110 112 139 182 196	$\begin{array}{c} 96.3 \\ 7.7 \\ \dots \\ 17.1 \\ 4.9 \\ 58.7 \\ 72.3 \\ 85.2 \end{array}$

to per centage of illiterates for certain foreign countries in comparison that for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined. proportions columns 5 and 6 are not quite similar everywhere, but, it would appear, that all the countries show much less concentration than Rajputana and Aimer-Merwara and so also much less proportion of illite-

rates. If the ratio of the figures in column 6 to those in column 5 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara is compared with that of the other countries, it would be found that the former is higher than Spain alone and almost in line with Canada.

(2) Errors in reporting ages of children.—Another test of accuracy of replies to the age inquiry can be made by a study of the distribution, by single years, of the ages of children under five years. The table below shows the distribution of the total children as also of those of the Hindu, the Musalman and

	1		B	AJPUI	TANA.						AJME	R-ME	RWAR	١.		
Year		LL HONS.	Hin	ov.	MUSAL	MAN.	Animi	STIC.	ALI RELIG		Hr	NDU.	Mus	ALMAN.	ANIM	ISTIC.
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
Total	1,246,56	10 <b>0</b> ·0	1,014,629	100.0	116,437	100.0	81,525	100.0	56,092	100.0	42,652	100.0	10,138	100-0	680	100-0
ο.	304,833	24.5	248,718	24.5	30,404	26.1	16,071	19.7	14,344	25.5	10,966	25.7	2,523	24.9	135	19-8
1.	145,743	11.7	117,879	11.6	15,609	13.4	7,896	9.7	7,385	13.2	5,453	12.8	1,500	14.8	68	10.0
2.	237,574	19-1	192,982	19.0	21,911	18.8	15,878	19.5	10,951	19-5	8,177	19-2	2,109	20.8	129	19-0
3.	279,263	22.4	226,485	22.4	24,923	21.4	21,093	25.8	12,270	21.9	9,521	22.3	2,075	20.5	193	28.4
4 .	279,152	22.3	228,565	22.5	23,590	20.3	20,587	25 3	11,142	19 9	8,535	20.0	1,931	19.0	155	22-8

the Animistic religions as recorded in 1921. If the enumeration were correct, one would expect to find the largest number of children under 1 year of age followed by a decrease in the number year by year. For the total population, the largest number is certainly that reported as under 1 year of age, but the proportions of persons returned at the ages of 0 to 2 are in very great discord with one another. Notwithstanding all the clear instructions on the subject, it is apparent that most of the children who were of the 1—2 age-period have been returned under age 0 and a few under 2—3, which accounts for the low proportion against the age-period 1. This discord is apparent not only under 'All religions,' but also in all the religions shown individually in the Table. For the Hindu and the Musalman the degree of accuracy is higher than for the Animist.

The table on the margin compares the per centage of persons in each year of

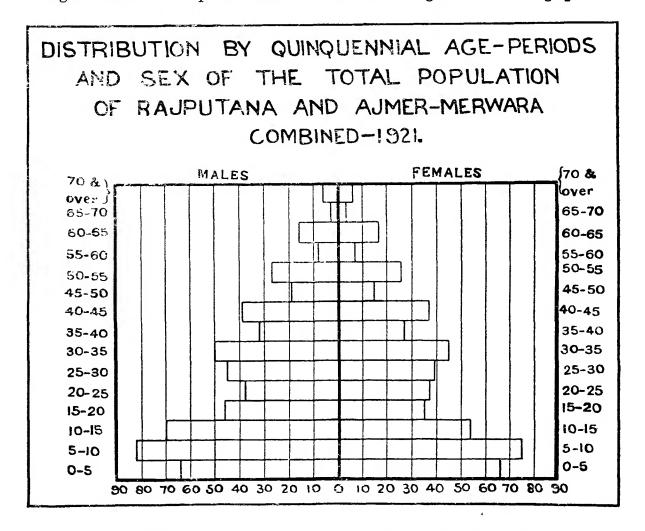
, A ma		RAJPU	TANA.			AJMER-M	EBWARA.	
Age.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Under 5 years, Under 1 year, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years,	100·0 24·5 11·7 19·0 22·4 22·4	100·0 26·8 10·4 20·3 23·1 19·4	100·0 15·2 14·2 21·9 23·3 25·4	100·0 24·9 10·9 18·3 21·9 24·0	100·0 25·5 13·2 19·5 21·9 19·9	100·0 28·1 10·6 20·6 22·9 17·8	100·Q 18·9 9·6 20·2 23·7 27·6	100·0 26·0 12·4 18·7 21·4 21·5

age with the total population under 5 at each Census since 1891. In all the enumer ations the number of children reported as I year was lower not only

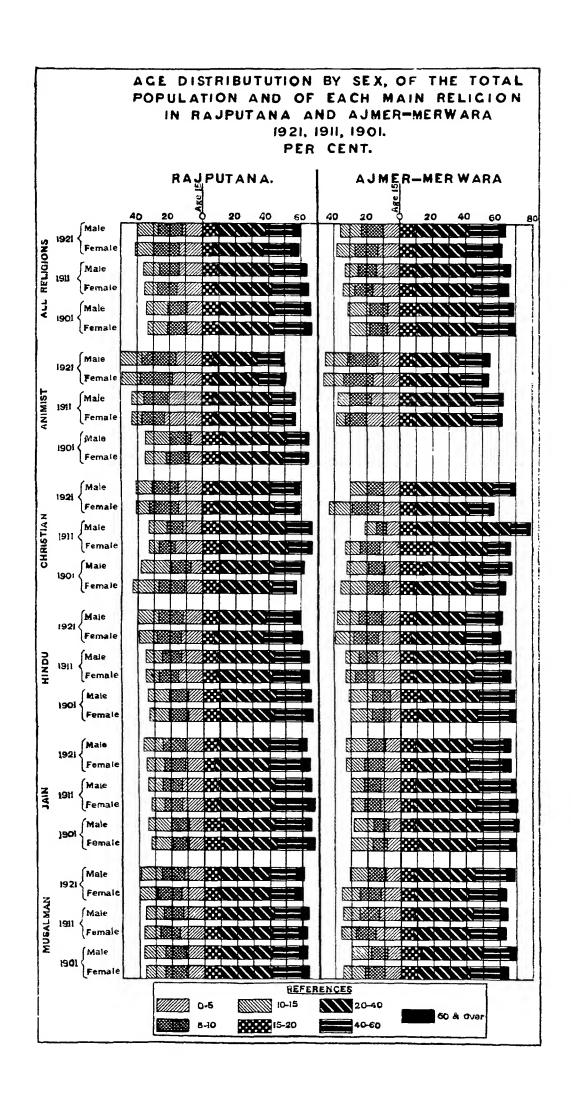
than that registered under 1 year but also than that in all the other ages. The difference was the greatest in 1911 both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Errors in the ages of children also occur owing to the use of double terms employed in reply to questions relating to the age of children—e.g., phrases like—'Baccha'; 'Ek derh baras'; 'Ek do baras'; 'Do dhai baras'; 'Dhai tin baras'. An enumerator, in using his discretion to drive at the correct figure from such complicated replies, can do nothing better than entering the age in whole numbers. 'Ek derh' may thus go into 'two years' or 'one year' and more often in the latter, if the child has not been weaned.

Distribution of the population by sex and age-periods.

6. (a) Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.—Subsidiary Table II(a) presents the distribution of the Provincial population by sex and quinquennial age-periods. The same distribution for the Provinces together is exhibited in the diagram below. The special feature of the decade begins with the age-period



0—5 which exhibits a smaller proportion of children than that done by 5—10. Under normal circumstances, the highest indication should have been in the first period (0—5), but the mortality in the latter half of the decade among persons of the reproductive ages has to account for this. The proportion of females is



slightly higher in the first age-group and in the one of 60—65: in the rest it is either about equal to males or lower than them. The groups where it is considerably low are the 10-15, 25-30, 30-35, 35-40 and 45-50, and the result of this is apparent in the first age-group which, as has been said above, has a lower proportion both of males and females when compared with the one next above

If, as has been said before, the age figures had not been vitiated by misstatement of ages and by epidemics, which chose special age-periods for their ravages, and in certain cases more from one sex than from the other, the diagram

should have presented the shape of a regular pyramid.

(b) Rajputana.—Dealing first with only the 1921 figures, it will be seen that in Rajputana nearly one-eighth of the population is under 5 years of age, onesixth—between 5 and 10, and one-fifth—between 10 and 20. Ages 20—55 claim nearly half the total and the survivors at ages 55 and over hardly reach onesixteenth. Comparing the sexes age by age (Imperial Table VII), it is found that the excess of females in ages 1—5 is maintained throughout, though unequally. Of the remaining age-periods, all, except 60—65 and 70 and over, show an excess of males over females.

(c) Ajmer-Merwara.—In Ajmer-Merwara, the constitution is just the same as in Rajputana, excepting that in the decade under review the proportion of children under 5 is lower, being one-ninth against one-eighth in Rajputana. As to sex proportions, females exceed males only in the ages 1-4 and in the age-groups 60—65 and 70 and over and is almost in line with Rajputana.

7. The Swedish Statistician, Sundbärg, holds that in all the Western Countries Sundbärg's theory the number of tribution.

			NUMB	ER OF	PERS	ONS PI	ER MILI	LE.			
			Rajp	UTANA.				AJ	MER-M	ERWAR.	1.
Age period.		By Nat	ural Divis	ions.	Ву	Religio	on.		В	y Religi	on.
	All Reli- gions.	Eastern	Southern	Western.	Animist	Rindu.	Musalman.	All Reli- gions.	Antmist.	Hindu.	Musahnan.
<b>[</b> 0—15 .	400	432	381 ;	412	498	396	398	371	451	385	328
15-50 .	485	470	496	474	427	488	484	521	465	510	555
50 and over	115	98	123	114	75	116	118	108	84	105	117

persons aged 15—50 ' is uniformly about half the total population, that any varia tions which occur in age constitution, take place in the other

main groups '0-15' and '50 and over'. Where the population is growing, the number in the former is much greater than in the latter; but where it is stationary, the numbers in the two groups approach equality (India Report, 1911, para. 206, page 149). The conclusion arrived at by the Swedish Statistician, that the agegroup '15-50' contains about half the total population is not exactly supported by the marginal figures. The proportions also vary both in Religions and in Natural Divisions.

8. The diagram on the opposite page exhibits the age distribution by sex, Distribution of the total population of each Province and of each main religion, and sex and main religions in the Provinces. compares their civil condition in the three decades of 1901, 1911 and 1921. It further illustrates the proportions of males and females below 15 years of age to those above it. For the purposes of discussion here, persons under 15 years of age will be termed as children, those between 15 and 40—'adults,' and those again above 40—'old.'

For 'All Religions', the proportion of 'children' has been increasing from decade to decade, both in males and females, and again both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara—while that of the 'old' has remained practically stationary. The decline thus has been among the 'adults.' Among Animists, the proportion of children in Rajputana has run up so high during the decade that it alone equi-balances that of the adults and of the old together on the scale. In 1921, the Christian females of Ajmer-Merwara seem to have exerted but the mark could not be reached. The pride of the Jain religion lies in the very high proportion of the old which no other religion has reached. Hindus are of course very near them. Contrary to Christians, Musalmans have retained the highest proportion of persons aged 60 and over.

Variation in age distribution.

Mesn Age.

9. Subsidary Tables VI and II(a) show that there has been a great decrease in the proportion of children in all the various age-groups under 0—5 and in each of the two Provinces as compared with the previous decade, except in females of the 3—4 group. 0—10 also shows a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in Rajputana, but in Ajmer-Merwara it is four times as high as in the other Province. The largest decrease is noticed in the age-groups 15—40. Influenza has this time changed the ordinary course of things. As far as 'All ages' is concerned, the proportion of decrease is nearly equal in the Eastern and in the Western Divisions, but the Southern Division shows an increase of only 8 per cent. against 26 in 1911. The decrease among those under 10, in the Western Division (5.3), is higher than that

	PER CENT VARIATI 1911	ions in
State.	Popula- tion.	Children under 10 years.
Bharatpur . Bikaner . Karauli . Kotah .	-11·2 -5·9 -8·8 -1·4	+1·0 +0·7 +3·5 -0·6

in the Eastern (3.5). The increase in the Southern Division, viz. 9.9, is less than one-eleventh of what it was in the preceding decade. but is nearly double the decrease in the Western Division.

In Rajputana, there has been a decrease in the population of all the States in the Eastern and Western Divisions (excepting Shahpura in the former Division) but an increase in that of all those in the Southern. The increase or decrease in population is not affected by birth-rate alone, as the few examples in the table on the margin will show.

Splitting up the age-group 0—10 into two, it is found that there has been a loss in the age-group 0—5 in Rajputana to the extent of 18·1 per cent., while the succeeding group 5—10 has indicated a gain over 1911. Coming to the reproductive age-group, it would appear that the figures in the 15—40 period indicate a fall (Subsidiary Table VI). The inference, which one can draw from the above, is that loss in the population of the reproductive age during the latter half of the decade has resulted in the abatement of the birth-rate during that half of the

	!	PER CEN VARIATI	
State.		Popula- tion,	Persons aged 60 and over.
Bikaner Jhalawar Karauli Kotah .		-5.9 -0.1 -8.8 -1.4	$+13.4 \\ +31.5 \\ +5.1 \\ +15.8$

decade—otherwise the figures in the age-group 0—5 should not have fallen so low. The proportion of persons in the 10—15 age-group to the total population, as given in the Subsidiary Table VI, shows that there has been an increase all round, ranging from 7·1 in the Eastern Division to 104·3 per cent. in the Southern. The rise is the most marked in the latter. The number of persons of the ages 60 and over has increased by 1·4 per cent. since 1911 in the two Provinces combined (1·2 in Rajputana and 7·2 in Ajmer-Merwara). Excepting those noted on the margin, all the States in the Eastern

and Western Divisions show a decline in the number of old persons, but the rise in the Southern Division is such as, after counter-balancing the decrease in the other Divisions, raises the Provincial figure above par. In Ajmer-Merwara, the increase is undoubtedly due to the Urs Fair which attracted persons of advanced

10. Definition.—The 'Mean Age' is the average age of the persons who were alive on the date of the census and not the mean duration of life. It necessarily depends largely on the proportion of young children and of old persons to the population. An increase in the birth-rate will result in a larger proportion of children and will lower the mean age. Conversely, where the number of children is small and old persons are numerous, the mean age will be high. A high mean age may therefore mean, either a long average span of life, or a small proportion of children consequent on a low birth-rate, or both.

In Provinces.—The mean age of the total population calculated roughly in

	Rajp	UTANA.	AJMER-	Merwara.
Year.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1891 . 1901 . 1911 . 1921 .	29·4 25·4 24·8 24·6	25·0 25·9 25·2 24·8	24·4 25·5 25·0 25·3	24·4 26·3 25·2 25·2

the manner referred to in the India Administrative Volume, 1901 (page 309), for the present and the three preceding Censuses, is noted in the margin. The difference between the mean ages ascertained in the present Census and in those preceding it, has been only slight, except in the case of females in Ajmer-Merwara in the 1901 decade.

In main religions.—For a comparison between the mean ages of the main

Religion.	Mean	AGE.	CHILDRE	PER 100 FEMALES	Proportion of Males, 60 and over, per 100 males aged 15-40.		
T	Rajpu- tana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	Rajpu- tana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	Rajpu- tana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	
1	2	3	4	1. 5	6	7	
Hindu—  1921  1911  Musalman—  1921  1911  Animistic—  1921  1911	24·6 24·9 24·6 24·9 21·1 21·3	24·7 25·0 26·8 25·0 22·7 23·5	254.1	167-9 141-5 149-7 154-7 198-3 148-6	11·2 9·5 13·5 12·1 8·0 4·3	9·5 7·7 10·6 10·3 9·3 7·0	

religions in different localities and in the Censuses of 1921 and 1911, it is desirable take only the figures males, as the returns of their ages are comparatively more reliable.  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{s}$ shown in the marginal table,

Hindu and the Musalman have a higher mean age than the Animistic in Rajputana, while in Ajmer-Merwara the Musalman has the highest.

11. The proportion of children of the age-period 0-10, per 100 married females recundity by religion. of the reproductive age 15-40, may be taken as a fair test of the relative fecundity of the different communities. Subsidiary Table V-A shows these proportions for the three main religions, viz., Animist, Hindu and Musalman. The proportion has been the highest among Animists in both the Provinces, except in 1901, when they were enumerated in a non-synchronous way and children screened on superstitious grounds. Girls among Animists are usually married after the age of puberty to youths who are generally not much older than themselves. portion of young widows is thus comparatively small and the more so because those who become widows in the prime of life invariably marry again. This adds to the natural gift of the excessive fecundity possessed by them. Musalmans came next in the previous two decades, but in the one under review Hindus have superseded them. This retrograde step is limited not only to the proportion of children to married females, but also to persons aged 15-40, and, since the proportion of married females (15-40) to total females among Musalmans has not gone lower than that among Hindus, the only solution, in the absence of vital statistics, is to assume that there were proportionately more deaths among the Musalman children during the decade under report.

12. Rajputana.—The castes representing the various strata in society, have Age distribution by caste.

	Рворов	tion per l	,000 of	EACH SEX I	N CERTAL	N CASTES.
Caste.	· 0-	<b>5.</b>	5-	-12.	12—15.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		WELL	-TO-DO CL	Asses.		
Ahir 5 Sheikh . Brahman . Kayastha Rajput .	117 116 108 102 96 94	135 144 132 114 124 105	208 189 182	191	75 70 71 67 67 73	66 59 58 54 50 57
		Labou	TRING CL	ASSES.	ı	
Chamar	134 134 128 125 126 116	150 142 143 131 151 134	217 194 209 206 198 210	213 216 212 195 198 204	71 73 67 68 66 75	57 71 61 57 57 63

been selected for discussion under this heading. The figures on the margin show  ${f number}$ children by sexes under 15 years of age, detailed under three groups, 0-5, 5-12 and 12-15. The labouring classes are more generally prolific than the classes in the higher strata of society the main reason being that among all the castes indicated in the table in the margin as belonging to the lower strata of society: widow marriage is permissible while, in the well-to-do classes, excepting Sheikhs,

		NUMBER PER MILLE AGED									
Caste.		15-	-10.	40-AND OVER.							
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
		WELL-TO-DO CLASSES.									
Kayastha		413	400	267	260						
Rajput	• !	408	387	235	271						
Ahir	•	404	374	202	225						
Sheikh		400	391	232	228						
Brahman		398	379	251	272						
Jat	•	392	359	$\overline{215}$	228						
		LABO	OURING CLAS	SSES.							
$\mathbf{Lodha}$		396	386	203	185						
$\mathbf{T}$ eli		393	378	206	221						
Koli		389	386	221	208						
Dhobi		382	388	219	229						
Chamar		381	382	197	198						
Kumhar		380	362	216	222						

Jats and Ahirs, such marriage is prohi-The fecundity in the above bited. three castes therefore far exceeds that among Brahmans, Kayasthas Rajputs.

The most striking point in the figures on the margin is the fact that higher castes-Kayastha, Rajput, Ahir, Sheikh, Brahman and Jat show a larger proportion of old persons than that exhibited by the labouring classes. The high figure of old Brahman and Rajput women is specially noticeable, which also shows that longevity of life does not go hand in hand with fecundity. The classes which show a higher birthrate exhibit a lower proportion of aged people.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The proportion of children of each sex in the castes belong-

		NUMBER PER MILLE AGED							
Caste.	0-	_5.		_12.	12—15.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
		<b>Н</b> 16Н	ER STRAT	A OF SOCIE	TY.				
Kayastha .	99	129	160	161	69	49			
Certain trading	92	100	156	161	73	63			
classes.	:								
Brahman	85	103	144	157	67	50			
Rajput	72	104	134	160	62	<b>51</b>			
		Low	ER STRAT	A OF SOCIE	TV.				
Raigar	133	147	229	221	77	62			
Lohar	125	139	187	197	81	58			
Khatik	118	140	218	218	. 70	54			
Balai	117	133	211	207	74	58			
Bhangi	116	124	193	198	65	64			
Kalal	107	112	182	212	76	75			
Kachhi	103	121	52	61	69	30			
Rebari	99	110	199	212	92	59			
	•		('HR15	STIANS.					
Christian (Indian)	109	122	205		97	140			
Christian (others)	1	156	53	129	23	49			
Carrotter (Controls)				1		10			

ing to the lower strata of society far exceeds that of those in the higher. proportion of females in the age-group 0-5 is higher than that of males. This shows that, among castes discussion, under more female children are born than male. The marked feature thefigures of the marginal table is that Christians other than Indian show an exceptionally high proportion of females compared with males and the more so in the 5-12 group.

13. Comparison with other Provinces.—The marginal figures compare the

BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION. Province. Males. Females. Delhi . . .
 Central Provinces 23.24 24.88 48.12 22.23 23.2745.50and Berar. 3. The Punjab .
4. The United Provinces of Agra 99.00 20.8343.82 22.0120/22 42.23vinces of and Oudh. Agra5. Ajmer-Merwara . 6. Bombay . . 20.4318.16 38.5917.76 17.20 16.43 34.19 7. Burma 16 25 33.45 8. The North-West-18.214.6 32.8 Frontier Province. 9. Bengal 32.816 65 15·7 32 2510. Assam 15.6011. Madras 15.0 30.7 12. Bihar and Orissa. 19.9 18.9 28.8

Note.-Birth statistics for Rajputana available and the Province has therefore been left out of discussion.

birth-rate per 1,000 of the population in Ajmer-Merwara with that in some of the British Provinces in India. This, in Ajmer-Merwara, is comparatively high and the Province stands fifth in comparison. The proportion of male births has been a little higher than that of females.

Growth or Decline (Birth-rate).—One of the ways by which we can ascertain whether birth-rate is declining, is a comparison of the proportion of children of 0-5 age to the number of married women of child-bearing ages for a series of years. 15-40 years is that age.

Birth-rate.

(a) Rajputana.—These proportions are given on the margin. Taking the

		Proportion of Children to 1,000 married females of 15-40.											
Province.		Hindu.			Musalman.			Jain.		Animist.			
	1	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Rajputana .	-	556	813	843	709	813	839	575	764	765	446	1,151	1,146
Ajmer-Merwara	$\cdot  $	345	809	753	554	846	683	486	753	669	•••	863	880

Provinces individually, it will be seen Rajputhat tana has proshown gress in every suc cessive decade and in

all religions, except in one solitary instance of the present decade, in which This is due to a number of the proportion of the Animist fell by 5 to the mille. Bhils and Grassias having registered themselves as Hindus.

(b) Ajmer-Merwara.—The progress here has been seriously hindered during this decade in all the religions excepting the Animistic. This is due not to any natural causes, but to the temporary influx of people of beyond the 0-5 age to the Urs Fair. Since this Fair is visited by Hindus and Musalmans alike, all the religions excepting the Animistic have been affected and the Musalman the most.

14. The average number of children per family has on the whole fallen since Average number of children per family. In Rajputana, it was 1.53 in 1891 and fell to 1.08 in 1901, but rose to 1.14 in 1911 and yet slightly higher in the present Census, being 1.21. Similar averages in Ajmer-Merwara were 1.51 in 1891, .79 in 1901, 1.06 in 1911 and the same again in the present Census. There was a serious drop in 1901 in Ajmer-Merwara but since then the average has been gaining ground.

15. The crude average death-rate for Ajmer-Merwara during the past ten pesth-rate.

		Year.	Death-rate per mille.		
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916	:	:	:	•	44·41 38·25 25·85 30·33 26·03 40·48
1917 1918 1919 1920 Avera	ge		•	•	102.96 $114.78$ $28.67$ $25.71$ $47.53$
				- 1	

years, has been nearly 48 per annum per mille of the population. Similar figures for the whole of Rajputana are not available. This high average is the out-come of the havoc wrought by Plague and Influenza during the years 1917 and 1918, when the mortality rate soared as high as 103 and 115 per mille respectively, or more than twice as high as the annual average rate of the decade. Looking at the figures of the last 20 years (1900-1920), during a major portion of which the annual rate varied from 26 to 32 for the two sexes combined, it might be assumed that the normal lay between these two figures. It may therefore be

asserted that, with the Census stand-point, 1913 and 1920 were the only favourable The year preceding the one in which the final Census was taken, was remarkably so, when the death-rate per mille was the lowest and must have influenced the population to a considerable extent.

Comparison with other Provinces.-The figures in the margin compare the

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF Province. Males. Females. TOTAL. 1. Madras. 26.3 25.0**25**·6 Burma
The North-West- $26.74 \\ 30.3$  $27.56 \\ 30.3$ 28:34 30.3 Frontier Province 30·5 30·67 Bengal 31.7 31.1 5. Assam6. Bihar and Orissa 31.81 31.2 35.2 33.3 34·56 36·22 39·02 37·58 The Punjab . 36.56 36.88 40.1240.27 40.19 vinces. 10. Delhi .
11. Central Provinces 38.23 47.85 42.99 42.24 46.14 44.18 and Berar. 12. Ajmer-Merwara 45.88 49 40 47 53 death-rate in Ajmer-Merwara with that in the other British Provinces. It is very unfortunate that Ajmer-Merwara has fared the worst this in respect.

Deaths by Age-periods.—The per centage of deaths which occurred in each age-period, in certain selected years in the decade, is given in the Subsi-diary Table IX appended to this Chapter. The years selected for this Table were all such as indicated an abnormal mortality. The infant mortality has, as usual, been generally very high in contrast with the average of 'all ages' of the decade which was almost one-sixth of that among infants (both sexes), but this can be neutralized. by births. The average number of deaths among males of 60 years and over was 106.29 per mille.

The figures on the margin compare the death-rate per mille in the decade

		Males.			FEMALES	
Decade.						- 1
	15-20.	2030.	3040.	15—20.	20-30.	30—40.
1901-11	13.8	17:9	23.0	19.5	21.8	24.8
1911-21	17.3	21.7	27.4	28.1	28.3	31.6

under review and in that preceding it, among the child producing ages of both sexes. It would be seen that the deathrate in each and all of these periods, this time, has been comparatively higher than in 1901-1911 and, the more so,

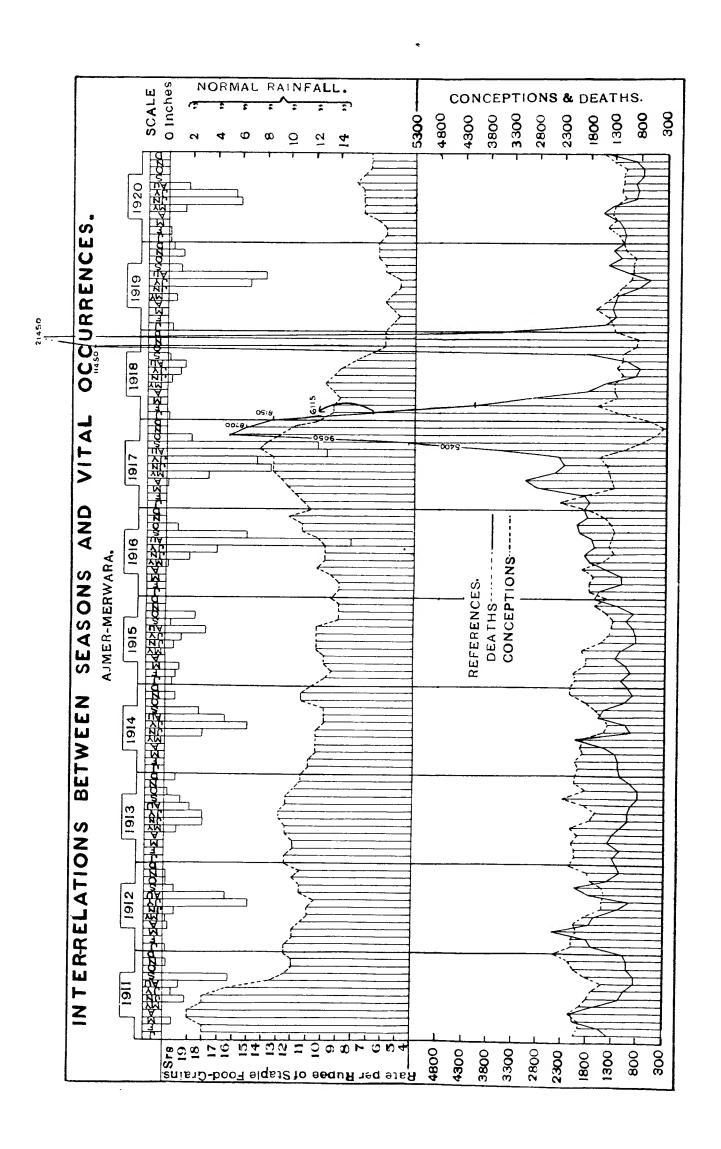
among females where the variations are about twice as high as in males. This bespeaks of a rather gloomy future in so far as the multiplication of the indigenous population is concerned.

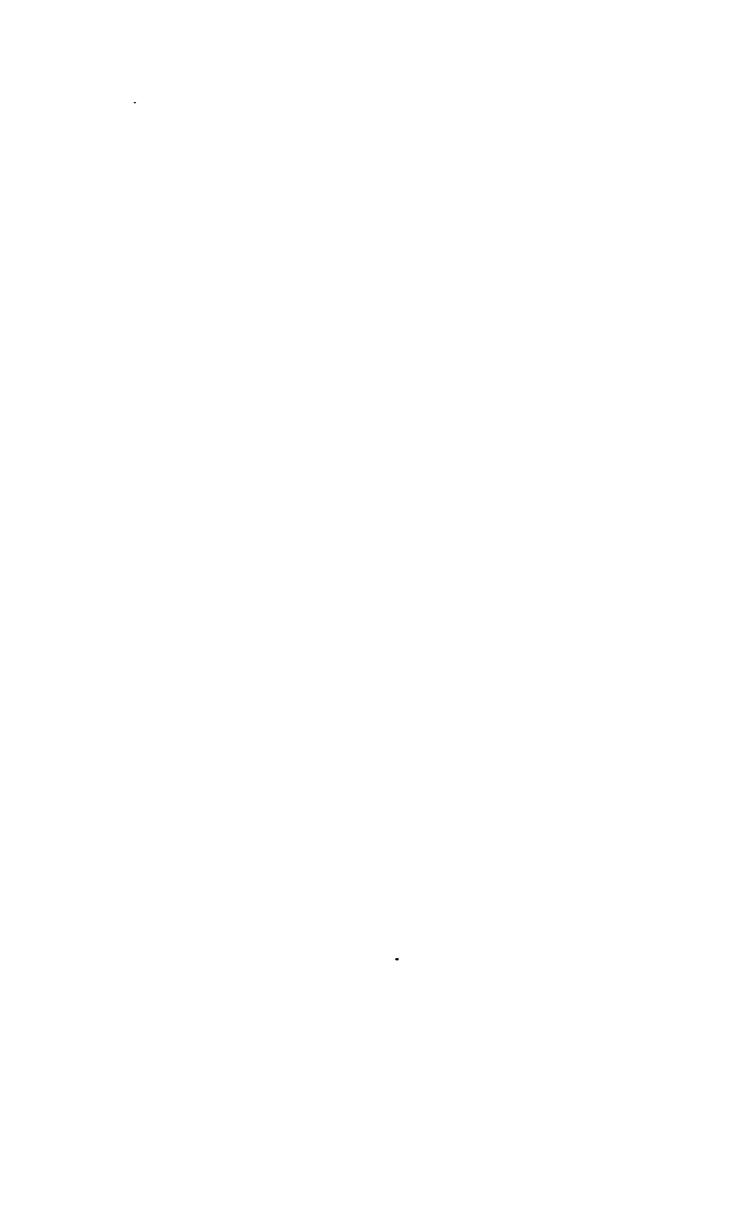
16. The diagram on the opposite page, illustrates some interesting interrelations between seasons and vital occurrences in the Ajmer-Merwara Province.

Broadly speaking, mortality here is slightly high towards March but very low about August. It again rises towards the close of the year. March is generally the time when, with the change of weather, the standard of health is reduced, and minor ailments generally take serious form ending in fatality. The most favourable time for Malaria, Influenza or Plague is the close of the year. It will ordinarily be seen from the conception and the death curves, that the course of the one is the inverse of the other, i.e., when the mortality curve rises, the conception curve falls and vice versâ. The number of conceptions begins to decrease from about May to September.

Barring the years of paucity of rainfall or those of 1917 and 1918, which were of excessive mortality, the food curve takes a tendency to rise (i.e., food grains become cheaper) by the middle of the rainy season when prospects of food crops are known, and naturally when there is plenty to aid the recuperation of vitality, the chances of conceptions are greater. That this is so, can be seen from the comparison of the price and the conception curves, the rises and falls whereof are in most cases similar. The death and price curves do not seem to have much relation to one another.

Vital Statistics and Seasons.





#### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Age Distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods. Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Agu.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
0	3,102	3,430	38	338	238	76	17	5
1	1,240	1,441	39	171	149	77	. 22	. 8
2	2,106	2,339	40	6,447	<b>~</b> 7,160	78	12	. 7
3	2,266	2,621	41	279	203	79	2	4
4	2,261	2,536	42	493	310	80	164	233
5	3,280	3,118	43	147	96	81	7	2
6	2,498	2,470	44	186	137	82	31	
7	2,869	3,029	45	2,822	2,698	83	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3
8	2,920	2,795	46	174	78	84	•••	•••
9	2,116	2,119	47	172	138	85	21	15
10	4,285	<b>3,7</b> 80	48	259	148	86	2	•••
11	1,535	1,575	49	128	80	87	1	· · ·
12	3,632	2,845	50	4,624	5,261	88	5	1
13	1,732	1,526	51	. 176	147	89		
14	1,393	1,137	52	313	206	90	59	41
lõ	3,816	3,086	53	88	50	91	3	. 1
16	1,695	1,509	54	93	59	92	2	•••
17	859	707	55	1,214	998	93	1	. 1
18	1,634	1,565	56	113	93	94		. 2
19	675	552	57	99 '	56	95	. 5	, 7
20	4,308	5,609	58	101	59	96	1	3
21	584	457	59	52	30	97	1	•••
22	1,501	1,477	60	2,905	3,685	98	•••	•••
23	459	377	61	102	77	99		1
24	557	396	62	145	89	100	·	
25	6,014	6,423	<b>63</b> .	43	32	101	•••	! , 1
26	657	524	64	113	25	102	•••	•••
27	633	482	65	469	434	103	•••	•••
28	882	840	66	47	15	104	•••	
29	281	282	67	39	14	105	1	•••
30	7,122	8,256	68	29	13	106	•••	•••
31	360	318	69	13	11	107	•••	•••
32	1,091	822	70	662	794	108		•••
33	334	199	71	23	14	109	***	•••
34	259	222	72	38	27	110 .	•••	<b>'</b>
35	4,740	4,603	73	19	6			
36	381	253	74	7	5			1
37	316	192	75	107	103		i	1

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE IA.

# Showing the adjustment of age-periods given in Subsidiary Table I.

	1			AND FE							E AND F COMBINE	
AGE.	Census year.	Actual,	ARITHM		Additional smoothing	Αc r.		Census year.	Actual.		ETICAL PHING.	Addition
			Inter- mediate.	Final.	by hand.					Inter- mediate.	Final.	by hand.
0	{ 1921 1911	6,532 7,444	6,532 7,444	6,532 7,444	6,530 7,444	26	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	1,181 1,354	3,482 4,#61	3,600 4,100	3,554 3,576
1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1921 \\ 1911 \end{array} \right.$	$\frac{2,681}{3,013}$	$\frac{4,553}{5,210}$	5,251 5,967	6,367 7,075	27	}	1921 1911	1,115 1,241	3,404 3,902	3,654 4,081	$\frac{3,479}{3,531}$
2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1921 \\ 1911 \end{array} \right.$	4,445 5,172	4,668 5.248	5,099 5,580	5,831 6,492	28	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	1,722 2,150	3,992 1,205	3,604 3,940	3,429 3,490
3	{ 1921 1911	4,887 5.812	4,642 4,889	5,206 5,3, 6	5,581 6,26 <i>6</i>	2 <b>9</b>	,	1921 <i>1911</i>	563 522	3,891 4,028	3,507 3,772	3,378 3,410
4	{ 1921 1911	4,797 4,800	5,099 5.108	5,295 5,128	5,355 5.960	30	Ş	1921 1911	15,378 15,759	4.051 1,191	3,381 3,569	3,303 3,309
5	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1921 \\ 1911 \end{array}\right.$	6,398 5.646	5,390 5,016	5,326 $4.905$	$\substack{5,155\\5,664}$	31	{	1921 1911	678 470	3,813 3,877	3,291 3,423	3,203 3,191
6	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1921 \\ 1911 \end{array}\right.$	4.968 4,108	5,555 4,720	5,189 4,557	4.930 5.451	32	{	1921 1911	1.913 2.956	3,797 3,869	3,181 3.254	3,113 3,090
7	{ 1921 } 1911	5,898 4,715	5,443 4,329	5.201 4,407	4,705 5.777	33	{	1921 1917	533 578	2,590 2,513	3,156 3,195	3,028 3,010
8	{ 1921 1911	5,715 4,330	5,776 4,191	5,181 4,280	4,580 1,905	34	5	1921 1911	481 481	2.581 2.546	3,075 3,104	2,953 2,857
9	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1921 \\ 1911 \end{array} \right.$	4,235 2,845	$5,405 \\ 3,849$	5,166 4,211	4.455 4.677	35	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	9,343 8.982	2.3(0 2,216	3,008 3,#37	2,903 2,8#0
10	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1921 \\ 1911 \end{array} \right.$	$8,065 \\ 4,959$	5,520 3,950	5,020 4,062	4,354 4,528	26	{	1921 1911	63 <del>4</del> 635	2,308 2,244	2,921 2,946	2,828 2.657
11	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1921 \\ 1911 \end{array}\right.$	$3,110 \\ 2,395$	5,029 3,615	$\frac{4,846}{3,955}$	4,239 4,418	37	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	508 405	2,276 2,202	2,856 2,883	2,733 2,526
12	{ 1921 { 1911	6,477 5,264	4,688 3,563	4,634 3.848	$^{4,154}_{4,326}$	38	{	1921 1911	576 776	3,129 3,257	2,644 2,658	2,653 2,433
13	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1921 \\ 1911 \end{array}\right.$	$3,258 \\ 2,612$	4,455 3,853	4,487 3,888	$^{4,104}_{4,271}$	29	<i>\\</i>	1921 1911	320 27#	3,099 3,501	2.539 2.555	2,563 2,33 <u>1</u>
14	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1921 \\ 1911 \end{array}\right.$	2,530 2,585	4,474 4,129	5,179 3,899	$\frac{4,079}{4.210}$	40	<b>?</b>	1921 <i>1911</i>	13,607 14,260	3,158 3,288	2,425 2,438	2,473 2,230
15	{ 1921 1911	6,902 6,407	3,492 3,462	4,112 3,982	4.029 4,151	41	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	482 370	3.091 3.192	2,340 2,355	2,367 2,166
16	{ 1921 { 1911	3,204 3,778	3,480 3,849	3,901 3,994	4,009 4,093	42	{	1921 1911	803 822	3,092 3,185	2,252 2,268	2,257 2,093
17	{ 1921   1911	1,566 1,927	3,220 3,535	3,730 4,034	3.954 3.980	<b>4</b> 3	(	1921 1911	243 239	1,474 1,396	2,246 2,277	2,167 2,019
18	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}1921\\1911\end{array}\right.$	3,199 4,546	3,823 4,772	3,635 4,109	3,909 3,909	44	į	1921 7977	323 237	1,428 1,373	2,164 2,188	2.057 1,936
19	{ 1921 { 1911	1,227 1,417	3,390 4,309	$\frac{3,565}{4,764}$	3,879 3,867	45	í,	1921 1911	5,520 5,317	1,336 1,264	2,088 2,108	1,982 1,840
20	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}1921\\1911\end{array}\right.$	9,917 12,592	3,672 4,765	3,458 4,139	3,849 3,807	46	<i>\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\</i>	1921 <i>1911</i>	252 252	1,362 1,301	2,003 2,016	1,892 1,739
21	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}1921\\1911\end{array}\right.$	1,041 1,064	3,200 4,080	3,457 4,193	3,754 3,735	47	<i>(</i>	1921 <i>1911</i>	310 278	1,339 1,287	1,922 1,932	1,802 1,676
22	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}1921\\1911\end{array}\right.$	2,978 4,207	3,145 4,060	3.541 4,198	3,704 3,723	48	<i>§</i>	1921 1911	407 121	2,212 2,295	1,702 1,700	1,682 1,594
23	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1921 \\ 1911 \end{array}\right.$	836 1,119 .	3,649 4,390	3,521 4,259	3.654 3.691	49	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	205 16;	2,227 2,286	1,626 1,629	1,612 1,496
24	{ 1921 1911 **	953 1,320	3.677 4,448	3,527 4,191	3,629 3,630	50	<b>?</b>	1921 <i>1911</i>	9,885 10,335	2,268 2,321	1,548 1,555	1,552 1,436
25	{ 1921 1911	12,437 14,241	3,304 3,855	3.587 4,180	3,604 3.619	51	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	323 211	2,215 2,272	1,480 1,491	1,482 1,330

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

# ${\bf SUBSIDIARY\ TABLE\ IA} - continued.$

# Showing the adjustment of age-periods given in Subsidiary Table I—continued.

					AND FI							AND FE OMBINEI	
Age.		Census year.	Actual.	. Акітнм змоот		Additional	AGE.		Census year.	Actu <b>al.</b>	ARITHM SMOOT		Additional smoothing
				Inter- mediate.	Final.	by hand.					Inter- mediate.	Final.	by hand.
52	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	519 451	2,203 2,270	1,407 1,422	1,421 1,367	78	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	19 11	95 103	71 86	68 74
53	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	138 175	669 633	1,416 <i>1,423</i>	1,371 1,191	79	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	6 3	92 103	66 84	58 64
54	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	152 <i>157</i>	645 <i>620</i>	1,346 <i>1,333</i>	1,276 1,130	80	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	397 482	93 104	60 79	48 58
55	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	2,212 2,171	573 556	1,275 1,244	1,226 1,024	81	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	9 7	90 103	56 77	46 56
56	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	206 147	377 555	1,199 1,152	1,161 941	82	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	36 16	89 103	51 56	42 55
57	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	155 <i>131</i>	563 539	1,129 1,063	1,076 817	83	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	3 5	17 <i>1</i> ≢	48 54	37 54
58	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	160 <i>169</i>	1,439 1,306	956 879	996 737	84	<b>\</b>	1921 <i>1911</i>	4	15 13	41 46	33 <i>53</i>
59	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	82 75	1,433 1,301	921 844	901 686	85	· ·	1921 <i>1911</i>	36 37	8 10	35 <i>38</i>	31 <i>52</i>
60	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	6,590 6,009	1,449 1,318	885 806	851 644	83	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	2 3	9 10	29 30	29 51
61	. {	1921 1911	179 <i>121</i>	1,432 1,297	855 774	786 594	87	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	$rac{9}{9}$	23 24	25 48
62	<b>\</b>	1921 <i>1911</i>	234 216	1,443 1,295	822 742	743 546	88	<b>\</b>	1921 <i>1911</i>	6 2	22 18	15 14	24 47
63	{	1921 <i>1911</i>	75 63	306 251	800 717	651 444	89	}	1921 <i>1911</i>	1 1	22 18	14 13	22 46
64	`{	1921 1911	138 67	282 238	699 <i>624</i>	601 3 <b>16</b>	93	5	1921 <i>1911</i>	100	23 18	13 12	21 29
65		1921 1911	903 787	246 209	598 530	526 325	91	5	1921 <i>1911</i>	4 1	22 18	12 12	15 24
66	; ` {	1921 1911	62 59	240 207	496 435	478 215	92	· ·		$rac{2}{4}$	22 18	12 11	14 23
67	`{ `{	1921	53 71	217 197	394 341	416 198	93	ξ		2	4 5	11 11	13 21
68	{	1911 1921	42	327	270	386 17.4	94	{	1921 1911	 2 1 3	4 5	10 . 10	9
69	(	1911 1921	51	281 322	228 248	341	95	· ·	1921	12	4	7	18
70	.{ .{	1911 1921	1,456	274 325	210 228	318	96	· (	1911 1921	14 ,	4	9 3	17 5
71	€ {	1911 1921	1,206 37	272 321	183 211	254	97	•	1911 1921	3 1	<i>5</i> 3	8 3	16
72	į	1911 1921	23	266 319	177 194	138 206	98	{	1911 1921		5 1	7 2	15 3
73	5	1911 1921	60 25	261 70	163 183	135 181	99	į	1911 1921	<i>3</i> 1	7	6	12 2
	1	1911 1921	$\frac{21}{12}$	<i>56</i> 67	$\frac{163}{162}$	128 156	100 and	_ { _	1921	5 11	6	5 11	<i>10</i> 11
74	į	1911 1921	·13 210	<i>53</i> 60	149 141	126	over.	ζ	1911	21	22	14	24
75	. ؤ د	1911 1921	162 22	43 59	133 119	120 83							
76	{	1911 1921	10 30	41 57	117 98	108 78							
77	. ફે	1911	9	39	102	98							

#### SUBSIDIARY

#### Age Distribution of 10,000

				RAJPUT	'ANA.			
Age.	192	1.	191	1.	190	01.	189	1.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	295 140 224 261 268	326 157 260 309 301	372 141 276 314 273	405 159 313 355 290	131 122 192 204 228	144 138 210 223 240	328 147 245 286 330	37 15 26 32 33
Total 05 .	1,188	1,353	1,376	1,522	877	955	1,336	1,46
5—10	1,517 1,290 841 689 825 901 588 710 341 501 153 292 59 105	1,541 1,109 708 766 807 915 550 756 302 524 135 354 57	1,212 972 923 899 957 947 569 718 335 534 147 273 50 88	1,186 798 789 995 942 965 524 779 305 563 128 347 47	1,204 1,339 1,111 903 907 906 570 741 350 491 190	1.233 1,172 992 973 871 915 548 813 332 541 176	1,387 1,134 857 786 882 924 569 703 338 473 170	1,36 98 73 84 86 93 55 77 30 56
Mean age .	24.6	24.8	24.8	25.2	25.4	25.9	24.4	25

Note 1. 1881 figures for Rajputana are not available.
1901, have been taken from the report for 1901. Those for Ajmer-Merwara, and, in both Provinces, those for 1891 and

#### SUBSIDIARY

#### Age Distribution of 10,000 of each sex in Natural

			-	Western 1	Division	•						SOUTHER
Age.	19	21.	19	)11.	19	001.	18	391.	19	921.	19	11.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-5	1,541 1,399	1,306 1,546 1,258 695 2,943 1,687 565	1,420 1,195 984 947 3,356 1,694 404	1,531 1,164 839 799 3,373 1,746 548	931 1,038 1,443 1,271 2,914 1,886 517	1,007 1,061 1,376 1,177 2,894 1,939 546	1,513 1,470 1,198 766 2,897 1,660 496	1,603 1,451 1,142 701 2,793 1,680 630	1,297 1,731 1,333 800 2,877 1,635 327	1,465 1,709 1,111 642 2,933 1,710 430	1,721 1,301 724 843 3,649 1,525 237	1,874 1,203 568 706 3,627 1,665 357
Mean age .	24.1	24.6	24.5	25.2	26.5	26.8	24.0	24:3	23.2	23.8	23.3	24.0

Note 1. 1881 figures are not available.
 The 1891 and 1901 figures for Eastern Division exclude the Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.
 The 1891 figures in the Southern Division exclude estimated Bhils and Grassias.

TABLE II(a).

#### of each sex in each Province.

				AJMER-MEI	BWARA.				
192	21.	19:	11.	190	01.	189	91	18	881.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Female
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
271 135 199 225 210	311 166 248 275 243	390 146 285 315 257	441 168 321 362 268	130 65 136 155 187	126 66 138 167 188	344 171 251 284 293	396 182 280 328 318	386 224 209 305 307	438 247 228 339 319
1,040	1,243	1,393	1,560	673	685	1,343	1,504	1,431	1,56
1,334 1,267 854 772 882 994 677 780 385 470 142 260 50 93	1,441 1,117 758 784 817 998 593 795 307 511 126 239 52 119	1.122 818 863 1,035 1,083 1,014 613 677 340 529 147 254 70 42	1,135 677 782 1,091 1,014 1,001 527 751 307 559 123 334 45 94	1,367 1,172 1,112 1,002 908 581 830 328 484 154	865	1,393 1,131 842 747 880 960 559 741 354 466 144	1,418 981 780 818 846 937 510 770 278 501 115 542	1,273 874 882 1,015 1,003 983 573 641 318 462 160	1,286 711 82 1,05 966 98: 508 711 28 509 13:
25.3	25.2	25.0	25.2	25.5	26.3	24.4	24.4	24.3	24-

 <sup>1891</sup> and 1901 tigures exclude Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.
 1891 figures for Rajputana exclude estimated Bhils and Grassias.

TABLE II(h).

#### Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara Combined. Divisions.

oroisivi.							Eastern	Division.			
19	01.	18	91.	19	21.	1	911.	1	901.	. 1:	891.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Female-	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
575 1,196 1,455 1,270 3,893 1,441 170	637 1,192 1,221 1,057 3,832 1,786 275	1,397 1,583 1,212 888 3,184 1,457 279	1,485 1,472 963 792 3,252 1,590 446	1,139 1,417 1,225 866 3,084 1,767 502	1,324 1,468 1,041 742 3,134 1,735	1,244 1,192 1,046 937 3,291 1,821 469	1,398 1,191 856 813 3,385 1,825 532	932 1,282 1,260 996 3,299 1,806 425	1,018 1,306 1,064 888 3,355 1,848 521	1,215 1,272 1,071 897 3,299 1,778 468	1,378 1,275 852 769 3,361 1,789 576
24.6	26.5	22.7	24.0	25.1	25.0	25.4	25.6	26.4	27.2	25.3	25.6

The 1901 figures for the Western Division have been taken from the report of 1901.
 Ajmer was included in the Eastern and Merwara in the Southern Division in 1911, while this time both Ajmer and Merwara have been included in the Eastern Division.

#### **SUBSIDIARY**

#### Age Distribution of 10,000 of each sex

				RAJPUTA	LNA.			
Age	19:	21,	191	1.	190	01.	189	1.
-	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. ANIMIST.								
0-5	1,594 2,108 1,309 701 2,579 1,446 263	1,801 2,021 1,120 609 2,805 1,325 319	2,105 1,485 720 736 3,489 1,285 180	2,273 1,373 584 657 3,602 1,261 250	670 1,336 1,466 1,220 3,923 1,239 146	836 1,372 1,277 1,092 3,837 1,365 221	1,437 1,768 1,245 876 3,183 1,272 219	1,60 1,54 99 80 3,32 1,37
Mean age .	21.1	21.0	21.3	21.4	23.3	23.6	21.6	22.
2. CHRISTIAN.			<del></del>	<del></del> <del>-</del>				
0-5	1,482 1,585 1,024 554 3,499 1,535 321	1,557 1,779 859 602 3,668 1,269 266	1,204 1,038 1,121 938 4,109 1,420	1,727 996 617 1,110 4,110 1,148 292	764 1,167 1,925 1,065 3,165 1,703 211	1,104 1,604 1,553 1,036 3,192 1,307 204	1,291 1,118 915 800 3,507 2,225 144	1,500 1,38: 1,08: 1,24: 3,46: 1,22: 80
Mean age .	23.9	22.4	23.8	22.8	24·1	21.9	25.7	21:
3. HINDU.		-						
0-5	$1,164 \\ 1,496 \\ 1,290 \\ 851 \\ 3,020 \\ 1,720 \\ 459$	1,331 1,528 1,102 707 3,043 1,744 545	1,349 1,196 970 931 3,389 1,753 412	1,499 1,173 790 789 3,433 1,803 513	869 1,188 1,334 1,112 3,283 1,796 418	941 1,216 1,158 982 3,313 1,895 495	1,327 1,383 1,136 855 3,162 1,694 443	1,46 1,36 95 74 3,16 1,72
Mean age .	24.6	24.8	24.9	25.4	25.5	26·1	24.5	25
4. JAIN.		;			**************************************			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,157 1,378 1,268 775 3,076 1,877 469	1,100 1,251 1,128 737 3,221 1,982 581	1,319 1,235 923 838 3,404 1,871 410	1,248 1,124 813 793 3,503 1,987 532	864 1,105 1,405 1,228 3,137 1,888 373	894 1,022 1,285 1,168 3,206 1,939 486	1,471 1,349 1,111 810 2,995 1,804 460	1,39 1,20 1,00 79 3,12 1,88
Mean age .	25.5	26.6	25.5	26.6	25.2	26.4	24.7	26
5. MUSALMAN.	····							
0-5	1,203 1,442 1,286 845 3,045 1,655 524	1,394 1,483 1,155 756 3,066 1,606 540	1.317 1,233 1,112 958 3,157 1,725 498	1,469 1,236 963 851 3,256 1,689	1,034 1,321 1,311 1,019 3,127 1,722 466	1,147 1,296 1,202 967 3,081 1,760	1,325 1.308 1,087 891 3,207 1,690 492	1,48 1,32 93 78 3,22 1,68
Mean age	24.6	24.2	24.9	24.8	25.0	24.8	24.8	24

Figures for 1881 for Rajputana are not available.
 Figures for Hindu in Columns 8, 9, 16 and 17 include figures for Arya Samajist.
 1891 figures in Rajputana exclude estimated Bhils and Grassias.

TABLE III.

## in each Main Religion and Province.

				AJMER-MERW	ARA.				
192	1.	191	1.	190	1.	189	1.	18	81.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,252 1,839 1,400 833 2,828 1,507 341	1,631 1,761 1,148 617 3,109 1,304 430	1,661 1,339 669 709 3,946 1,349 327	1,993 1,295 462 793 3,655 1,461 341			Not availa			
22.7	22:4	23:5	22:9						•••
1,005 974 965 943 4,673 1,130 310	1,317 1,557 1,437 877 3,349 1,185	844 596 715 1,007 5,666 982 190	1,224 1,168 906 1,996 3,330 1,132 244	875 974 1,343 1,362 3,470 1,730 246	719 1,349 1,570 877 3,638 1,374 473	1,430 1,059 785 798 4,486 1,238 204	1,891 1,676 1,102 627 3,755 806 143	793 438 387 832 6,802 690 58	2,013 92( 56- 1,786 4,086 544
24.0	22.0	24.3	21.8	24.8	24.2	23.6	19:7	24.7	19:
1,101 1,424 1,318 850 3,174 1,753 380	1,261 1,474 1,124 742 3,162 1,728 509	1,425 1,126 789 851 3,751 1,702 356	1,580 1,121 642 762 3,671 1,750 474	639 1,111 1,416 1,163 3,579 1,808 284	625 1,107 1,233 1,094 3,621 1,896 424	1,355 1,418 1,141 837 3,119 1,697 433	1,493 1,418 976 773 3,114 1,675	1,458 1,287 866 876 3,558 1,574 381	1,57 1,28 700 81; 3,51; 1,64;
24.7	24.9	25.0	25·3	25.5	26.5	24.3	24.5	24.2	24
888 1,112 1,275 931 3,469 1,957 368	1,061 1,166 1,070 859 3,362 2,000 482	1,151 1,030 837 929 3,869 1,891 293	1,252 1,049 662 752 3,770 2,043 472	707 943 1,146 941 4,035 1,964 264	835 949 1,313 1,059 3,464 2,018 362	1,144 1,144 1,101 943 3,380 1,910 378	1,275 1,241 973 878 3,245 1,895 493	1,228 1,197 899 917 3,683 1,773 304	1,38 1,23 76 83 3,51 1,83
26.3	26.5	26.0	26.9	26:7	26.4	25:7	25.7	25.2	25
866 1,076 1,106 845 3,744 1,875 488	1,181 1,346 1,081 795 3,269 1,791 537	1,358 1,174 964 875 3,483 1,698 448	1,538 1,218 847 812 3,428 1,666 491	830 1,003 1,187 1,275 3,593 1,692 420	965 1,230 1,254 1,048 3,243 1,783 477	1,349 1,357 1,097 835 3,146 1,705	1,642 1,476 1,009 792 3,028 1,533 520	1,375 1,260 936 904 3,475 1,591 459	1,57 1,29 83 83 84 1,56
26.8	25.5	25.0	24.6	25.5	25.2	24.8	23.5	24.6	24

 <sup>1891</sup> and 1901 figures in Rajputana exclude the Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.
 1901 figures in both Provinces are taken from the 1901 Report.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

## Age Distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

C1	w	1 3	IALES—NUE	BEB PEB MI	LLE AGED			FEMALES-	-Number pe	R MILLE AC	IRD
Castes.	Locality.	0-5.	5—12.	12-15.	15-40.	40 and over.	05.	5—12.	<b>12—</b> 15.	15-40.	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	8	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 11:-	Rajputana	116	208	70	404	202	144	198	<b>5</b> 9	374	225
1. Ahir .	Ajmer-Merwara .	62	131	57	553	197	133	159	48	442	218
2. Balai .	∫ Rajputana	119	214	66	377	224	140	210	5 <b>2</b>	375	223
D-1-1 .	Ajmer-Merwara .	117	211	74	385	213	133	207	58	390	212
3. Bambhi .	∫ Rajputana	134	227	88	354	197	138	236	68	345	213
	Ajmer-Merwara .	110	197	84	376	233	127	195	56	396	226
4. Bhangi .	{ Rajputana .	128	220	71	376	205	147	211	•58	385	199
· ·	Ajmer-Merwara .	116	193	65	451	175	124	198	64	434	180
5. Brahman		102	182	67	398	251	114	181	54	379	272
	Ajmer-Merwara .	85	144	67	464	240	103	157	50	425	265
<ol> <li>Certain trading (asta</li> </ol>	Rajputana	112	186	71	393	238	115	179	63	389	254
(Mahajans).	( Ajmer-Merwara .	92	156	73	447	232	100	161	63	425	251
7. Chamar .	{ Rajputana	134	217	71	381	197	150	213	57	382	198
	Ajmer-Merwara .	131	233	70	375	191	134	<b>22</b> 8	58	<b>38</b> 3	192
3. Christian	{ Rajputana	155	149	121	408	167	169	171	97	421	142
(Indian).	Ajmer-Merwara .	109	205	97	476	113	122	208	140	402	128
). Christian	{ Rajputana	134	179	61	399	227	122	195	60	441	182
(oti ers).	Ajmer-Merwara .	92	53	<b>2</b> 3	655	177	156	129	49	474	192
10. Dhobi .	{ Rajputana	125	206	68	38 <b>2</b>	219	131	195	57	388	229
	l Ajmer-Merwara .	114	224	85	378	199	139	215	55	373	218
11. Gujar .	∫ Rajputana	112	200	76	399	213	129	206	64	375	226
	Ajmer-Merwara .	. 108	224	82	381	205	121	219	70	380	210
2. Jat .	∫ Rajputana	117	201	75	392	215	135	212	66	359	228
	Ajmer-Merwara .	97	198	76	429	200	113	198	63	399	227
13. Kachhi	∫ Rajputana	122	207	71	394	206	143	211	57	393	196
or mount	Ajmer-Merwara .	103	52	69	638	138	121	61	30	546	242
14. Kalal .	∫ Rajputana	120	199	80	389	21 <b>2</b>	127	209	58	380	226
in many	Ajmer-Merwara .	107	182	76	411	224	112	212	75	346	255
iē. Kayastha	∫ Rajputana	: 96	157	67	413	267	124	166	50)	400	260
or recognization	Ajmer-Merwara .	99	160	69	440	232	129	161	49	415	246
16. Khati .	∫ Rajputana	. 114	206	75	373	232	133	189	til)	378	240
to. Minut,	Ajmer-Merwara .	; 100	182	77	407	234	116	176	54	419	235
17. Khatik	∫ Rajputana	128	219	76	38 <b>2</b>	195	150	215	61	387	187
in Humin	Ajmer-Merwara .	118	218	70	• 399	195	140	218	54	397	191
18. Kolı	f Rajputana .	. 126	198	66	389	221	151	198 .	57	386	208
10. Kun	Ajmer-Merwara .	121	168	57	465	189	140	169	54	448	189
19. Kumhar	∫ Rajputana .	128	209	67	380	216	143	212	61	362	222
15. Kummar	Ajmer-Merwara .	. 121	206	78	392	203	127	197	63	368	245
20. Iodha .	∫ Rajputana .	. 134	194	73	396	20.3	142	216	71	386	185
20. 100ma .	Ajmer-Merwara	. 110	250	57	384	199	141	202	51	4(n)	206
21. Lohar .	∫ Rajputana .	. 120	212	79	274	215	138	209	65	366	222
er nonar .	Ajmer-Merwara	. 125	187	81	385	222	139	197	58	383	223
22. Mali .	S Rajputana .	. 121	199	69	397	214	141	198	53	387	221
zz. Man	Ajmer-Merwara	. 114	191	<b>6</b> 8	401	226	128	173	48	404	247
23. Raigar .	Rajputana .	. 131	220	69	377	203	155	223	55	379	188
muigal ,	Ajmer-Merwara	. 133	229	77	374	187	147	221	62	381	189
24. Rajput	∫ Rajputana .	. : 94	190	73	408	235	105	180	57	387	271
majput	Ajmer-Merwara	. 72	134	62	515	217	104	160	51	421	264
25. Rangrez	S Rajputana .	. 128	179	71	390	2;2	143	202	74	359	222
-o. Manetez	( Ajmer-Merwara	. 107	211	43	435	204	122	206	78	366	223
26 Pal .=:	f Rajputana .	. 122	225	\$4	264	205	132	217	70	357	224
26. Rebari.	Ajmer-Merwara	. † 99	199	92	401	209	110	212	59	378	241
97 Shalld	Rajputana .	. 108	189	71	400	232	102	191	58	391	228
27. Sheikh .	Ajmer-Merwara	. , 72	120	57	438	253	106	169	47	431	247
28. Teli .	( Rajputana .	. 116	210	75	393	206	134	204	63	378	221
-C. 1811	<										

Note.—The figures in this Table are based on Imperial Table XIV, not on XIII.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV A.

Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

							1	RAJPUTAN	VA.		,	AJ	MER-MER	WARA.	
		Castes.				PROPOR CHILDRE SEXES 1	EN BOTH	PERSONS	OVER 40 O AGED 40.	No. of married females	CHILDRI	TION OF EN BOTH PER 100	PERSONS	00 AGED	No. of married females
						Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	Males.	Females.	per 100 females of all ages.	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15-40.	Males.	Females.	aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.
		1				2	3	4	, 5	6	7	8	9	. 10	11
1. 4	Ahir .				. !	85 0	228.0	50·1	60 2	32 0	46 0	154.5	35.6	49.3	37.4
2. ]	Balai					90 7	217.3	59.3	59 5	32.9	86 3	203-6	55.4	54.2	34.0
3. 1	Bambhi					105-2	276 6	55-6	61.8	28.3	81.6	185-3	62.1	57.0	33.7
1	Bhangi •					92.7	216 7	54.7	517	33.6	70 9	178-6	38.7	41.5	38.2
	Brahman					74.4	214.7	63-1	71.6	28-1	54.4	167-8	51.7	62.5	32.6
	Certain tra	ading o	astes	(Mal	1a-				, ,,	201	0.1	10.0	J1 ,	023	320
	jans)		•	•	•	75-6	205.5	60.6	65.1	28.7	58.3	173-0	52.0	59-2	31-9
7. (	Chamar	٠	•	•	• '	93-5	223.0	51 8	52.0	33 0	95·1	215.0	50-8	49-3	34.0
8. 0	Christian (	Indian)		•	• '	77-6	196 8	41.0	33.7	34.5	73-4	247 0	23.9	31.9	26-0
9, 0	Christian (c	thers)	•	•	•	75-3	226.2	57.0	41.2	30.7	31.1	204.5	27-1	40-6	30-3
10.	Dhobi	•	•	•	-	85 4	204.4	57.5	59-0	33.3	92·1	221.2	52-8	58-4	33-4
11.	G ujar.	•	•	•		83-1	220-6	53 4	60 3	32·1	88-2	217 9	53 9	55·2	33.3
12.	Jat .	•	•	•	!	87.8	236.4	54.9	63.7	30.6	72.9	199.7	46.5	56.7	33·2
13.	Kachhi	•	•			84.7	206.3	52.3	49.7	34.4	27.3	100.0	21.6	44-4	45.5
14.	Kalal .	•		•		85-1	215.0	54.7	59-7	31.1	80-5	219 3	54-3	73.7	28-9
15.	Kayastha				.	66.2	183 9	64.5	65.0	32.3	63.5	178-8	52-8	59.5	34-9
16.	Khati				• 1	85 5	212 3	62-0	63-4	31 6	69 4	173-4	57-6	56.0	35∙6
17.	Khatik				•	92-6	216-7	51.0	48 1	33-6	87-1	205-9	49 0	48.0	34-2
18.	Koli .			•		86.7	209 6	56-9	54.0	33.7	65-4	152.6	40.7	42 2	40.6
19.	Kumhar					93-1	2 1 8	56.9	61.5	30 9	85.6	226.6	51.8	66-6	29-9
20.	Lodha			•		87-6	217-4	51-1	47.8	33 4	90 0	226.3	51.9	51·5	32.3
21.	Lohar	•				91-6	229 3	57-6	60-6	30-8	84.2	210 9	57·7	58· <b>4</b>	32.3
22. 1	Mah .					84.1	212-2	54.0	57.0	32 6	75-2	183.7	56-4	61·1	34-4
23. ]	Raigar					96-3	228 0	53 8	49 7	32 8	96.7	229-5	50 0	49-8	32.5
24.	Rajput					71 2	225 0	57-4	70-1	28.9	48-1	178-0	42 0	62.9	32.0
	Rangrez		•			86 8	218 2	59-5	618	31-4	79:2	275.8	47.0	62.4	28.4
	Rebari					96-4	260-3	56.2	63-0	27.9	79-1	241.5	52·1 <sub>1</sub>	63.8	27.9
	Sheikh	•				78-1	200.7	58-2	58-4	33.2	49.5	159-9	51.7	57:3	37·1
28. 1						85.9	213.3	52·5	58.3	32.3	76.4	190-1		65-4	
I	~ ~44	•	•	•	• .	30 8	210.0	24.0	20.9	04-0	10.4	TAO.T	53-5	05-4	32-4

#### SUBSIDIARY

#### Proportion of children under 10 and of persons aged 60 and over to those

_	<u>.</u>	ROPORTION	OF CHILD	KEN, BUTH	SEXES, UNI	JER IU	
'rovinge, Natural Division, and State or District.	PEI	100 PERSONS	AGED 15-40.			RRIED FEMALE 5-40. (a)	S AGED
_	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
:	1			1			
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER- MERWARA.	73.0	61.9	48.3	69.8	187-6	151-0	130.2
Rajputana.	73·6	62·1	48.9	69.7	188.8	151 3	131.8
		59·3	52·1	62.0	174.4	143.2	131.6
Eastern Division. (b)	68.7		1				
Alwar	71.0	63.7	67-4	64.1	181.6	152.2	158-6
Bharatpur	63.5	54.1	63.0	50· <b>4</b>	168.0	137-1	155-6
Bundi	77.2	67.8	35.4	67.9	196.7	159.2	101.1
Dholpur	66.2	58.3	62.7	63.0	177-8	147.6	157-1
Jaipur	66.9	58.2	51.7	61.8	168.3	138.9	128-8
Jhalawar	68.5	56.8	36.4	62.5	177-1	142.5	106-2
Karauli	<b>70·4</b>	57·1	56.6	67.4	186.6	145.9	143-9
Kishangarh	66-6	55.1	36.4	72.0	171.9	139-1	95.7
Kotah	72.8	61.6	42.8	59.8	180.0	144.7	116.2
Lawa Estate	68.3	55.1	36.9	66-4	$169 \cdot 6$	132.4	89-1
Shahpura Chiefship	, <b>75·0</b>	63-4	32.5	74.8	181-1	151.9	87.9
Tonk	74.8	64·1	39.0	66.2	182-7	152-6	105.2
						-	
Southern Division. (c)	85.4	$\ell 8.9$	35·6	73·5	211.5	166.0	106.6
Abu District (d)	46.1	•••	•••	•••	139-2	•••	•••
Banswara	106.8	79.0	44.3	(e)66·1	252.7	185.0	122-7
Dungarpur	98-5	72-1	35.9	62.0	230-1	170.7	111-6
Kushalgarh Chiefship	110-2	84.1	51.7	<i>(f)</i>	267.2	204.7	167-9
Mewar	80-9	66.9	$32 \cdot 6$	74.8	203-1	163.0	100-7
Partabgarh	83.3	$64 \cdot 6$	34.9	53.9	$202{\cdot}2$	156.3	102-8
Sirohi	84.5	73.0	48.8	82.2	210-6	171.2	132-1
!							
•							
Western Division.	74.8	62 <b>·6</b>	48.8	84.2	202-2	<i>156</i> ·9	143-6
Bikaner	<b>7</b> 5·0	60.9	49.3	73-6	200.1	156.5	132-6
Jaisalmer	70.8	61.9	61.0	84-2	247.9	174-2	181-
Marwar	<b>74</b> ·8	63.2	48.2	88.0	201.6	156-4	146-0
		* ,					

<sup>(</sup>a) 1891 figures are not available.
(b) Ajmer has been excluded from the 1921 figures.
(c) Merwara has been excluded from the 1921 figures.
(d) Figures for Abu District are not available for previous censuses when they were included in Sirohi.

TABLE V.

aged 15-40; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

192	21.	19	911.	19	01.	1	891.		-40 PER 100 1 ALL AGES. (a)	FEMALES
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1901.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			1 1		,		:			
11.7	14:2	9.5	. 11.9	9.2	11.3	11.0	14.4	31.4	36.8	34
11.9	14.2	9.6	12.0	9.3	11.4	11.0	14.4	31.3	36-7	34
13.0	13:4	10.9	12.5	9.7	12.1	11:1	13.9	32.8	37.0	36
14.9	15.2	14.0	14·1	13.9	14.5	11.8	13.4	32.3	34.9	34
12.0	12.2	10.5	11.4	108	12.5	8.7	10.9	34.5	36.5	<b>3</b> 5
10.3	12.6	8.4	10.1	4.9	6.4	10-1	13.1	30.5	38.0	35
12.7	14.8	11.5	12.8	10.6	12.5	11.0	13.7	33.1	36.3	35
13.7	15.7	11.8	14.2	10.4	13.8	12.4	15.6	33.0	36.8	36-
15.4	13.7	9.4	9.2	5.9	6.9	9.8	12.0	30.9	37.8	35.
12.5	14.3	10.0	11.5	9.5	12.0	10.9	13.5	33.3	37.1	36-
8.4	11.4	7.0	10.4	5.7	8.0	10.1	13.5	32.6	38.0	38
11.8	12.7	8-8	9.3	5.9	7.4	. 9.5	12.0	32.3	39.2	35
9.7	11.4	9.9	8.4	7.0	8.2	11.0	13.7	34.6	38.4	40.
9.0	14-2	$6 \cdot 4$	10.3	3.7	6.3	8.9	14.7	31.9	38-7	38.
11.1	13.0	9.3	11.2	6.9	9.7	10.4	14.7	32.4	37.7	35.
			1					į	:	
				,			t	•	, 	
	ı		i ı					1		
· 8·9	14.8	5.5	8.4	3.4	<b>5</b> ·9 ;	7.1	11.2	<i>30-1</i>	37.7	34
5-1	6.3	•••		***	•••	•••	, ,	39-1	•••	•••
8.2	12.9	3.6	7.1	2.3	4.7	(e) 4·6	(e) 9·8	28.5	36.3	35
7.5	10.7	3.3	5.9	1.7	3.4	4.7	9-2	30.2	37.6	33.
8.7	14.7	3.9	7.8	3.9	8.0	(f)	. W	27-8	33.6	29:
8.9	11.8	5.3	8.3	3.3	5.6	7.0	11.1	30.3	38.0	34
8.6	11.1	4.5	6.3	3.1	5.5	5.0	8.3	31.2	38.6	34
11.3	14.5	8-8	11.9	5.4	8-4	10.0	14.3	29.6	36-6	34
			;					!		
11.6	15.5	9.1	13.1	12.4	13·4	13.5	18.0	29.2	35.6	29-0
14.2	18-1	9.7	13.7	9.3	13.7	14.5	18.5	29.3	35.2	33
8.8	13.6	8-1	11.3	9.3	[15.8	13.5	18-7	25.0	33.2	29
10.8	14.7	9.3	13.0	13.5	13.2	13.2	17.8	29.3	35-9	28
9.6	12-9	7-9	10.7	6.4	9.3	11.0	<b>13</b> ·9	33-6	38⋅6	37.

<sup>(</sup>e) Includes Kushalgarh Chiefship.
(f) Included in Banswara.
Note.—(1) 1891 and 1901 figures exclude the Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.
(2) 1891 figures exclude estimated Bhils and Grassias.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE V A.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons aged 60 and over to those aged 15-40 in certain religions; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

			OPOR' BOT	rion (	OF CH	ILDRE ER 100	N,		GED 60	RTION 0 AND AGED	OVER	PER		MARR	UMBER LED FEN 15—4	IALES
Religion, Pro Natural I	vince and Division.	PE	rsons <i>l</i> 15—40			RIED FE SED 15-		192	21.	19	11.	19	01.	100	FEMAL ALL AGI	ES OF
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	Males	Fe-	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	1921.	·1911.	1901
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RAJPUTA AJMER-ME					4	i			:			:				
Animist		112.2	85.1	41.7	253.5	189-9	125.0	8.0	9.3	4.3	5.9	2.8	4.5	30.0	38.8	34.8
Hindu		71.9	60.8	47.8		148.7	127.9	11.7	14.5	9.5	12.1	9.3	11.4	31.4	36.9	34.5
Musalman		69.0	63.6			153.6			14.0	11.9	12.9	11.0	13.3	33.0	36-1	32.4
			i				1000	10 1	, 110	11.0	12.0	11 0	-00			
			:		,				1			1				
Rajpu	ntana.	•														
Animist		112.4	85.3	41.7	254·l	190.3	125.0	8.0	9.3	4.3	5.9	2.8	4.5	30.1	38.7	34.8
Hindu		72.3	61.0	48-4	186-9	149-1	129.6	11.2	14.5	9.5	12.2	9.5	11.5	31.3	36.8	34.3
Musalman		71.4	63.8	58.5	178.7	153.5	156.3	13.5	14.1	12.1	13.1	11.2	13.5	32.7	36.0	32.2
						:			ļ				, :			
						'		•		ı						
Eastern l	Division.						,		•			1				
Animist		94.1	81.7	43.8	205.9	175-6	127.8	9.0	8.9	6.1	5.7	4.0	3.8	33.9	40.3	34.1
Hindu		68.8	59.3	52.4	175.4	142.9	132-1	12.9	14.5	10.9	12.6	9.7	12.2	32.7	37.1	36.0
Musalman		69.0	62.5	60.7	168-3	147.6	148.6	14.5	9.3	13.3	13.7	12.2	13.3	33.8	36.0	34.6
			1						i	i.		: :				İ
			t t						!			1				-
Southern	Division		1						1			:				
Animist		113-1	86.3	39.9	255•4	192.7	118-9	7.9	9.3	2.8	3.9	2.2	3.6	30.0	38.7	35.9
Hindu		79.7	66.2	34.2	201.8	161.9	103-9	8.6	12.7	5.5	8.9	3.3	6.0	30.0	37.5	34.2
Musalman		88.2	59.8	39.1	1734	143.0	109.5	10.5	12.0	845	8.8	6.1	7.2	33.7	39.5	36.9
												ı				1
Western	Division.															
Animist		99.3	79.3	57-1		186.5		11.7	8.8		9.4	8.2	13.4	28.4	37.0	26.9
Hindu		74.8	61.4	47.3		154.8		11.5	15.8	9.2.		12.8	13.2	$29 \cdot 2$	36.0	30.4
Musalman		84.2	68-0	58.2	226.3	170.7	204.4	11.9	13.9	10.4	12.7	10.3	16.2	29.8	35.0	24.3
									1							
Ajmer-M	lerwara.	0 = 0	co :		100.0	1400				~ ^				a		
Animist		87.6	69.1	20.0		148.6		9.3	11.5	7.0	7.7			33.6	42.3	
Hindu		66.1	58.0	36.8		141.5	95.1	9.5	13-0	7.7	10.7		9.0	33∙4	39.2	38.3
Musalman	• • •	50.0	61.2	43.4	149.7	154.7	124-1	10 6	13.2	10.3	11.6	8.6	11.1	35.2	37.1	35.2

<sup>\* 1891</sup> figures not available.

Note.—(1) 1891 and 1901 figures exclude the Tonk Parganas of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj.

(2) 1891 figures exclude estimated Bhils and Grassias.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

#### Variation in population at certain age-periods.

	,	Varia'	TION PER CEN	T. IN POPULA	rion.	
Province and Natural Division. Period		0—10.	10—15.	15—40.	40—60.	60 and over. *
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara $\left\{egin{array}{l} 1911-21 \ 1901-11 \ 1891-19 \end{array} ight.$	$-6.3 \\ +6.6 \\ -18.6$	$-1.4 \\ +33.3 \\ -38.1$	+27.8 -25.3 -2.3		-8·3 +3·0 -13·0	+1·4 +8·9 27·6
Ajmer-Merwara { 1911-21 1901-11 1891-19	$ \begin{array}{ccc}  & -1.2 \\  & +5.1 \\ 001 & -12.1 \end{array} $	$-4.4 \\ +53.5 \\ -44.5$	$+57.5 \\ -39.6 \\ +8.4$		$^{+1\cdot3}_{-1\cdot7}_{-4\cdot3}$	$^{+7\cdot 2}_{+20\cdot 0}_{-34\cdot 3}$
Rajputana { 1911-21 1901-11 1891-19	$\begin{array}{ccc} -6.5 \\ +6.9 \\ -19.0 \end{array}$	$-1.2 \\ +32.5 \\ -37.8$	$^{+26\cdot6}_{-24\cdot5}_{-2\cdot8}$	$-16.6 \\ +4.4 \\ -11.3$	$-8.8 \\ +3.2 \\ -13.4$	$+1.2 \\ +8.5 \\ -27.3$
Eastern Division { 1911-21 1901-11 1891-15	$ \begin{array}{ccc}     & & -9.7 \\     & & +0.1 \\     & & -9.7 \end{array} $	$-3.5 \\ +10.4 \\ -20.3$	+7·1 -17·6 +8·8	16·1 1·3 7·1	13·3 +0·3 7·6	-3·2 +6·6 -18·1
Southern Division { 1911-21 1901-11 1891-19	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & +8.1 \\ 1 & +26.0 \\ 001 & -31.1 \end{array}$	$^{+9\cdot 9}_{+113\cdot 6}_{-60\cdot 2}$	$+104.3 \\ -39.2 \\ -19.3$	-11·1 +13·5 -13·7	+ 13·5 + 24·8 - 30·6	+38·0 +68·5 59·7
Western Division { 1911-21 1901-11 1891-19	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-5·3 +44·5 -50 0	+31·1 -28·8 -9·9	20·8 +12·7 13·8	-12·9 -1·3 -14·4	-4·6 -2·3 -29·1

Note.—The figures for Ajmer-Merwara are excluded from the Natural Divisions.

\* Include figures for unspecified age-periods.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

#### Reported birth-rate by sex in Ajmer-Merwara.

				Yea	г.					2	NUMBER OF BIRT	нs in 191	11-20 PER 1,000 o of 1911.	F TOTAL POPULATION
										_	Persons.		Males.	Females.
				1						-	2	-	3	4
1911 .		•	•	•	•	•	•			. !	48		25	23
1912 .	•		•		•					•	47		25	22
1913 .	•	•				:					43		23	20
1914 .				•	•	•	•	•			47		25	22
1915 .	•	•		•							44	ı	23	21
1916 .	•					•			•	•	39	i.	20	19
1917 .				•			•				37	!	20	17
1918 .			•	•			•	•	•	•	26	1	14	12
1919 .	•				•		•		•	•	30		16	14
1920 .										•	28		15	13

Figures for Rajputana are not available.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

#### Reported death-rate by sex in Ajmer-Merwara.

	Year	·.			Number of deaths in	1911-20 per 1,000 al population of l	
					Persons.	Males.	Females.
	ı		 		 2	3	4
1911	:		 	 	 44 38 26 30 26 40 103 115 29 26	44 33 26 30 26 39 97 107 29	45 39 26 31 26 42 110 123 29 25

Figures for Rajputana are not available.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Reported death-rate by sex and age, in decade and in selected years per mille being at same age according to the Census of 1911.

#### AJMER-MERWARA.

		AVERAGE O	F DECADE.	19:	11.	19	12.	19	16.	19	17.	19	18.
Age.	-	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males,	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Ages .	•	45.88	49.40	41.21	44.61	37.62	38 96	39.31	41.80	96.85	109.87	107-25	123.3
Inder 1 year		278.05	252-81	274.45	289.94	360 93	325-62	298.17	288.92	282.15	299.78	349.5	394
1—5		88-42	87.74	192 26	192.87	91-67	84.06	107.89	117.05	224.28	243.23	112-95	105-9
510		22.37	23 37	17.39	15.61	13.59	13 56	18.48	18-13	70-77	80.18	60 29	66 (
10—15		18.17	24.24	7 17	7.09	6.09	11.68	11.12	13-13	53.10	69.73	65.82	91.1
15-20		17.27	28.06	11.93	16.87	8.80	17.34	8.97	13 53	37.27	54 08	67.76	110-0
20-30		21 72	28.34	17 06	20 34	10.69	13 61	9.83	13.03	41.22	49-19	95.17	127-9
30—40		27.44	31.57	21.50	20.94	11 59	13 27	14.11	13.96	54.79	61.92	112-60	139-1
4050		38.78	31 33	$30\ 42$	12.98	22.05	17 24	23 90	15.79	75.90	70-36	125.06	109-
5060		55.89	50. 22	53 00	44.40	39.45	35.39	42 05	35.32	115 01	107-10	133-43	134
60 and ove	r	106-29	93-33	88 62	61.03	61.55	50 31	102-65	91.73	251-44	239-96	226.16	212-

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

#### Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of the population in Ajmer-Merwara.

					ACTUAL	NUMBER OF	DEATHS IN					Average annual rate
Disease.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920	Total of ten years	per mille of population
1 ;	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cholera	50	13	••	9	3	861	12	7	59	1	1,015	0.20
Small-pox	1.432	3,050	20	23	3	703	1,275	27	73 '	325	6,933	1.38
Plague	346	13	••	••	• •	39	11,415	3,719	47	••	15,579	3.11
Fever	16,666	12,936	10,886	12,726	10,585	15,350	34,300	39,723	11,054	9,413	182,709	36.44
Deaths from all causes	21,182	19,178	12,960	15,208	13,052	20,296	51,623	57,553	144875	12,392	238,319	47.53

Note.-Figures for Rajputana are not available.

Note.—(1) Figures for Rajputana are not available.
(2) The proportional figures for selected years have been taken from Volume III-Statistics of British India.

#### CHAPTER VI.

#### Sex.

#### I.—General.

1. Separate figures are given for each sex throughout the Census Tables, Reterence to Statistics. according to the subject dealt with; the Tables most relevant to the consideration of the statistics in this Chapter are I, II, VII and XI and, for individual castes, IX, XIII and XIV.

The following Subsidiary Tables illustrate the more salient features of the returns:—

- I.—General proportions of the Sexes by Provinces, Natural Divisions, States or Districts.
- II.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three Censuses, separately for (1) Rajputana and (2) Ajmer-Merwara.
- III.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by certain religions for Natural Divisions of Rajputana and for Ajmer-Merwara.
- IV.—Number of females per 1,000 males for certain Selected Castes.
- V.—Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex in Ajmer-Merwara during the years 1891 to 1920.
- VI.—Number of deaths of each Sex at different ages for Ajmer-Merwara.

#### II.—Actual Population.

2. The population of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara consists of males and Sex Proportion in the females as given below:—

Province.							Males.	Females.
Rajputana . Aimer-Merwara	•		•	•	•		5,184,891 269,566	4,659,493 $225,705$

In other words, there are 899 and 837 females to every thousand males in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively.

3. With other Countries.—The proportion of sexes in these Provinces is comparison of Statistics.

			Coun	try.		•				Proportion of females to 1,000 males.
I. Portugal										1 10=
2. Norway .				•	•	•	•	•	•	1,107
3. England and	Wal	es			•	•	•	•	٠.	1,099
4. Scotland				·	•	•	•	•	•	1,068
5. Denmark			-		•	•	•	•	•	1,063
6. Sweden .					•	•	•	•	•	1,061
7. Italy .							•	•		1.046
8. Austria .					-	•	•	•	•	1.037
9. France .		_				-	•	•	•	1,036
10. Switzerland				•		-	-	•		1,034
11. The German	Emp	ire			•	-		-	•	1,034
12. The Netherla								·	٠	$1,026 \\ 1,021$
13. Belgium								•		1,021
14. Ireland .								-		1,004
15. Japan .		•			•					979
16. The Union of	Sout	th Af	rica							946
17. India .										944
18. The United	State	s of .	Ameri	ica						943
19. The Australia	an Co	mmo	nwea]	lth						926
20. Rajputana										899
21. New Zealand						•				895
22. Ceylon .					•					8 <b>8</b> 7
23. The Dominio	n of (	Canad	la	•						589
24. Ajmer-Merwa	ıra		•							8.7

Note.—The figures for Foreign Countries have been taken from the Report of England and Wales for 1911.

quite different from what it is in most of the other parts of the world for which reliable statistics are available. Excluding the places named at Nos. 15 to 24, the proportion of females out-numbers that of males, the position secured by Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara being so low as twentieth and last respectively. places are lower in proportion than putana are New Zealand, Ceylon and Dominion the Canada.

With other Provinces in India.—The table in the margin compares the propor-

				Provi	ince.			Proportion of females to 1,000 males.
1.	Bihar and Oris	sa		•				1,029
2.	Madras .							1,023
3.	Central Provin	ces						1,002
4.	Burma .							955
5.	Central India							954
б.	Bengal .							932
7.	Assam .							926
	Bombay							919
9.	United Province	ees cf	Agra	and	Oudh			909
	Rajputans							899
	North-West Fr		r Prov	rince				848
12.	Ajmer-Merwar	a						837
	Punjab .							828
	Baluchistan							735
15.	Delhi .					•		733
16.	Andamans and	l Nico	bars			•		303

tion of females in the Provinces of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara with the Provinces in main India. The proportion here greater only than in $_{
m the}$ North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Delhi,  $\mathbf{and}$ Andamans and Nicobars. The other British Provinces surpass Rajputana

in this comparison. Ajmer-Merwara is yet two places lower than Rajputana.

By Natural Divisions.—Among the Natural Divisions, as in 1911, the Southern Division has the highest proportion of females, viz. 949, the Eastern comes next with 910 and the Western—last with 894. These figures are all higher than those for Ajmer-Merwara (837). The high figure in the Southern Division is greatly due to the large proportion of Bhil population among whom females are numerous. This again is the only Division in which the proportion of females is higher in the Natural population than in the Actual.

#### III.—Natural Population.

Sex Proportion.

4. In Provinces.—The proportion of females in Natural population is lower than that in the Actual by 14 to every thousand males in Rajputana, and higher by 10 in Ajmer-Merwara. Of the persons born and enumerated within these Provinces, 9,601,382 in the former and 385,381 in the latter, 4,509,289 and 174,494 were females, giving a proportion of 886 and 827 respectively to every thousand males. Similar proportions among immigrants were 1,625 and 888, and among emigrants 882 and 1,088 respectively. The proportion of females in the Natural population, therefore, is 885 in Rajputana and 847 in Ajmer-

		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	RAJPUT	TANA.		АЈМ	ER-MER	WARA.	
			SEX DETAIL	s.	Propor-	s	EX DETAI	LS.	Propor-
		Males.	Females.	Total.	females to 1,000 males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	tion of females to 1,000 males.
Actual population Deduct Immigrants Add Emigrants Natural Population	:	5,184,891 92,290 461,623 5,554,224	4,659,493 149,943 407,283 4,916,833	9,844,384 242,233 868,906 10,471,057	899 1,625 882 885	269,566 57,449 20,325 232,442	225,705 51,003 22,112 196,814	495,271 108,452 42,437 420,256	837 888 1,088 847

Merwara, as exhibited in the marginal table. The proportion of females in the Natural population is lower than that in the Actual in

Notes.—Immigrants include persons born in Aden and enumerated in the Provinces.

Rajputana, while reverse is the case in Ajmer-Merwara, where it exceeds in the Natural. Another striking feature of the figures is, that females exceed males among immigrants in Rajputana, while they are in excess among emigrants from Ajmer-Merwara. The reasons seem to be that, (1) more males come into Ajmer-Merwara for labour, (2) the immigrant male population of Ajmer-Merwara is considerably swelled by troops who are often without their women-folk in Ajmer, Nasirabad and Deoli, and (3) the pilgrims at the present Urs Fair were mostly males.

In Natural Divisions.—Except the Southern Division, where females are in greater proportion in the Natural population than in the Actual, all the others follow the line of the parent Province. In the Southern Division this excess has been mainly contributed by Mewar, where the variation between the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the Natural and the Actual population is plus 63 in favour of the former.

In Ajmer-Merwara the proportion, as has been said above, is higher in the Natural population than in the Actual.

#### IV.-Migration.

5. Provincial—(1) (Rajpulana).—Among immigrants from the adjoining Pro- sex Proportion.

Immigrants from guous Province		i-	Males.	Females.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.
12			6.618	10 00	7 (151
Ajmer-Merwara	•	•		12.965	1,951
Punjab			21.669	41,718	1.925
Gwalior			20.624	32,421	1,572
United Provinces			22.022	34,565	1.570
Central India .			10.702	16,763	1,5 6
Bombay			6,766	7,986	1.180
					1

vinces, the proportion of females from Ajmer-Merwara was twice as high as that of males, while that of those from the Punjab, was a little less than that from the former. The figures in the margin show in order, the proportion in question of immigrants from the contiguous Provinces and prove that more women are brought in as brides.

(2) Ajmer-Merwara.—Rajputana is the only contiguous Province and the proportion of female to one thousand male immigrants from that Province comes up to 1,201. Thus Ajmer-Merwara receives fewer number of females in exchange of what it gives to Rajputana.

(3) Natural Divisions (Rajputana).—The migration of females between the

Division'	Emigrants from	Immigrants to
Eastern Division	21.850	35,525
Southern ,,	15,976	10,773
Western ,,	29,808	21,566

Natural Divisions of Rajputana is indicated in the margin. The Eastern Division draws more on the other two Divisions than it gives—the import being 163 females in exchange for every 100 it exports. The rest of the Divisions suffer loss in the transaction to the extent of 33 and 28 per cent. In other words, the Western Divisions

sion exchanges 100 emigrant for 72 immigrant females and the Southern for 67.

#### V.-Variation in Sex Proportion.

6. There were 899 females to 1,000 males in Rajputana and 837 in Ajmer-In Actual Population.

	Proportions per mille.						
Province.	19:	21.	1911.				
	Urban.	Rurəl,	Urban.	Rural,			
Rajputana Ajmer-Merwara	922 720	895 902	949 819	901			

Merwara in the Actual population compared with 909 and 884, and 905 and 900 in 1911 and 1901 respectively. In Rajputana, males have decreased by 6.0 per cent. and females by 7.1 while the decrease in the total population is 6.5 per cent. As in 1911, the condition is reverse in Ajmer-Merwara, as far as males of

Ajmer-Merwara are concerned. They show a rise of 1·3 per cent., while females a drop of 4·0, the loss in the total population being 1·2 per cent. only. Both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara as also both in the Urban and Rural areas, the proportion of females shows a fall, as compared with 1911, but the prominent feature is that in Rajputana more females live in the urban areas than in the rural, while in Ajmer-Merwara the reverse is the case. The same conditions which prevailed in 1911 do prevail even now in both the Provinces.

The proportion of females per mille at different enumerations is noted on the

	1	RAJPU	TANA.		
Census.	Total.		Southern Division.	Western Division.	AIMER- MERWARA.
1901 .	905	898	933	905	900
$1911 . \\ 1921 .$	909 899	910 910	949 946	904	884 837

margin. The relative position of females rose from 905 per thousand in 1901 to 909 in 1911, but the figures of the recent census show a drop to 899 in Rajputana. In Ajmer-Merwara, they have been continually falling during the last three decades.

7. The figures in the margin over leaf show the proportion of females in the in Natural Population Natural population.

Rajputana.—The proportion in the Actual population, which showed a rise in 1911, fell in 1921, while that in the Natural decreased in both the decades. The net provincial loss during the 20 years amounted to 17 per thousand. The Eastern and the Western Divisions followed the Province—though the

extent of the net decrease was heavier-being 32 and 22 respectively, but the

Province and No	itura	l	Proportion	of females males in	per 1,000
Division.		1921.	1911.	1901.	
Rajputana .			555 °	898	902
Eastern Division		•	867	856	599
Southern Division			962	954	943
Western Division			876	893	595
Ajmer-Merwara		•	817	\$15	574

Southern Division deviated from the line and showed an improvement in both the decades—the net gain being 19 to a thousand males. The varations per mille in the Natural population of 1921 and 1911 is -49 in respect of males and 62 in that of females, or 13 more in the latter. This should naturally reduce the proportion of females to males in

1921 to about the same extent, and so it does, as will be seen from the difference between the Provincial proportions of 1921 and 1911.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Contrary to Rajputana, in Ajmer-Merwara the proportion of females in the Natural population, which had fallen in 1911, has improved during the present decade. The cause of the rise in the proportion is the comparatively higher reduction in the Natural population of males than in that of females—being 140 and 106 per mille respectively, as compared with 1911—i.e.—the reduction in females was less by 34 per mille—which is about the same as indicated in the table above.

In States and Districts.

- 8. In Actual and Natural population.—The set of four maps, which faces this, depicts the proportion of sexes in the Actual population and in the Natural. The two maps on the upper half relate to the former and those on the lower to the latter. The remarkable features are:—
  - (1) that Jaisalmer, Mount Abu. Ajmer-Merwara, Bikaner. Marwar. Jaipur, Alwar, Sirohi, Bundi, Kotah and Dungarpur have retained uniform positions both in the Actual and the Natural population,
  - (2) that Lawa, Shahpura, Tonk, Kishangarh and Partabgarh have lost more grades than one in the Natural population,
  - (3) that Mewar is the solitary instance which has gained two grades in the Natural population, and
  - (4) that Banswara is another solitary instance which has indicated females in excess both in the Actual and the Natural population.

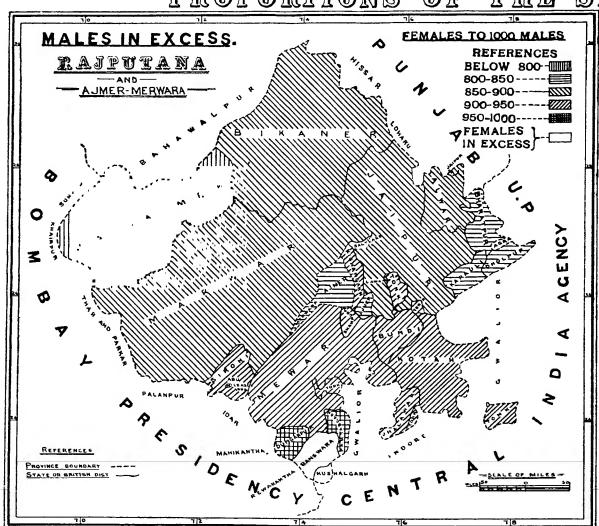
#### VI.—Distribution by Age.

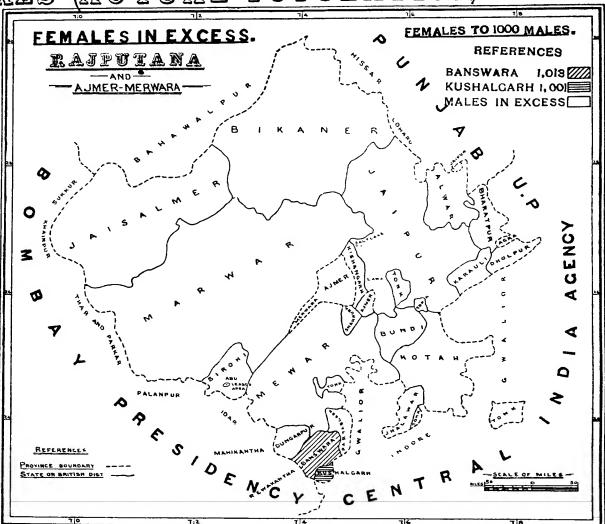
Actual Population.

9. As shown in the Subsidiary Table III and as illustrated graphically in the diagram on page 139, there is no age-period which exhibits higher proportion of temales in any of the Natural Divisions or in Ajmer-Merwara. The only periods in which the curves protrude beyond the thick straight line, which stands for equal proportions of the sexes, are those of 0-5, 20-25, 50-60 and 60 and over. Taking these periods seriatim, it will be seen that in the first, Ajmer-Merwara indicates equal proportions, while the Southern and the Eastern Divisions higher and the Western lower than 1,000. In the second age-period the Southern Division alone gives a higher proportion of females and so does it in the third. In the last, viz. the 60 and over group, the Eastern Division only has the misfortune of lagging so much behind as not to even approach the thick straight line. Southern Division has done itself the credit of displaying higher female proportions than those indicated by its rivals in one and all age-periods, excepting the 10-15 in which the Western slightly went ahead. Ajmer-Merwara, on the other hand, has generally lagged behind.

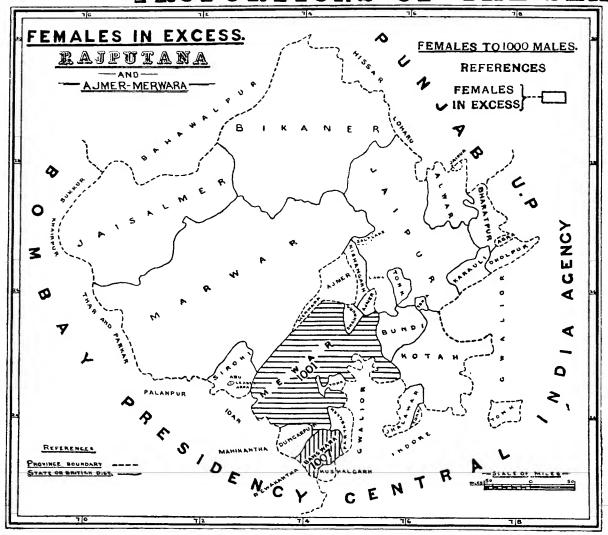
It will further be seen from the Subsidiary Table III, that in the age-period 0-1 the proportion of males is generally comparatively higher, which means that male-births exceeded female-births. From the very next group 1-2, the proportion of males begins to gradually sink till the 3-4 years period, where-after signs of revival are apparent. The marked deficiency of females at the age-periods 10-15 and 15-20 seems due (1) to higher mortality among them at the time of puberty, when there is a general derangement, the effects of which are often intensified by premature co-habitation and parturition and (2) to the under-statement of their ages if still unmarried. The point so commonly urged, that this deficiency is due also to the omission of females from the returns owing to their parents and guardians avoiding to give information about their women-folk, is open to argument. If this assertion is put to a fair test, it will have to be admitted that Musalmans, who

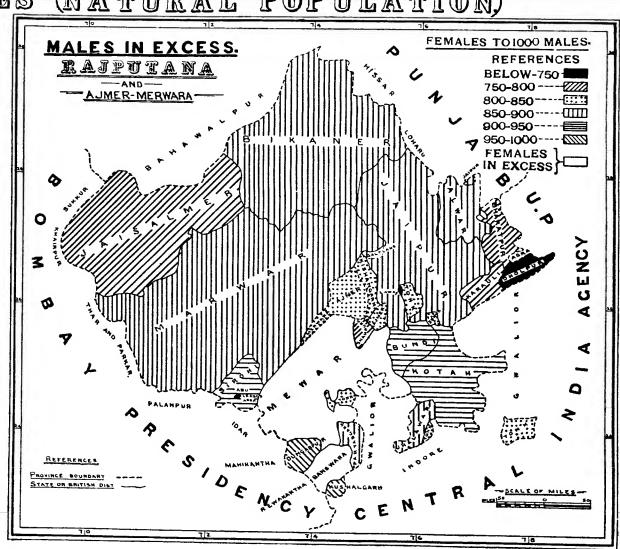
PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES (ACTUAL POPULATION)





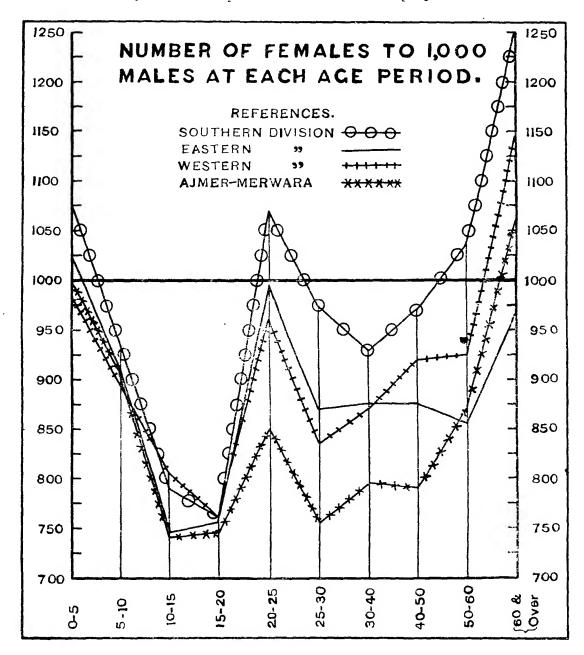
PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES (NATURAL POPULATION)





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are more strict in the observance of the *Purdah* system, conceal their women-folk more than Hindus, but in every Natural Division the proportion of Musalman

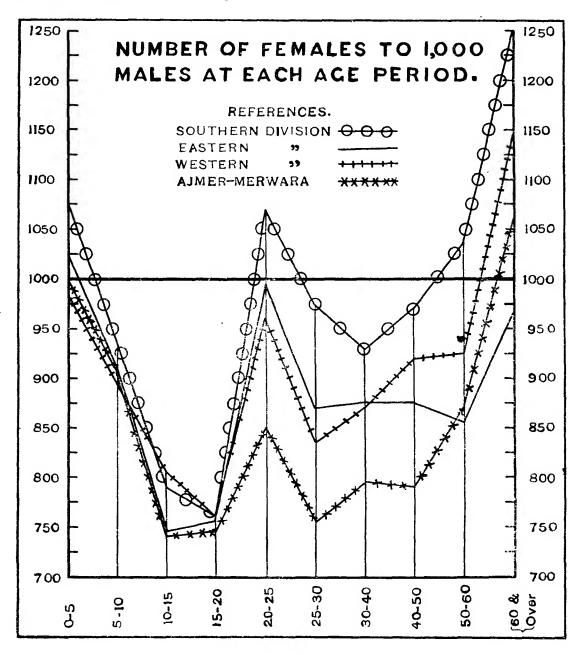


females to males is higher than that of Hindu females. Ajmer-Merwara is undoubtedly an exception, due to the advent of more Muslaman males. This hypothesis has therefore no legs to stand upon. The universal rise in the age-period 20-25 is the most prominent feature in the diagram, and the only solution to explain the cause of this can be, that the women-folk love the term 'Bis pachchis baras ki' for the declaration of their age, though they may actually be a year below 20 or a year above 25.

10. (1) Rajputana.—The figures in the Subsidiary Table II, have been worked out by Provinces and not by States. In 1921, compared with 1911, all the ageperiods up to '10-15' excepting '1-2,' exhibit improvement in the proportion of females. Thereafter the decline in the three succeeding groups is so high, that it has affected the total of '0-30' which indicates a loss of 5. '30-35' also shows a decline, succeeded by a period indicating a slight rise which is followed by those exhibiting a fall up to the age-period '50-55.' The rest of the groups show alternate rise and fall. Compared with 1901, the first period shows no change, '1-2' exhibits decline, while the rest down to '4-5' show improvement. Decline shows itself in the next three age-groups followed by a rise in the proportions up to '25-30,' but the net result in the total of '0-30' is favourable to the decade under review. After this, the combination of groups in 1901 is not similar to that in 1921, and comparison is therefore impracticable. The fact, that the ageperiod '15-20' has shown no improvement during the last twenty years, proves

Variations.

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Variations

the want of proper midwifery. This is generally the period of first conception for females, which is naturally followed by much labour at confinement, and skilful handling is therefore essential. The decline in the proportion of females in ageperiod 20-35 is attributable chiefly to the ravages of Plague and Influenza, which selected their victims more from the delicate sex than from the stronger and again more from among the adults.

(2) Ajmer-Merwara.—The figures on the margin—abstracted from the Sub-

	Age Gro	սթ.		1901.	1911.	1921.
0-1.	•		•	874 833	999 801	960 743
15—20 . 20—25 . 25—30 .	•		•	943 840	932 827	\$50 776
30—35 35—40				Figures	873 760	837 733
40—45 45—50				for these	981 797	85 <u>1</u> 667
60—65 65—70 70 and o		•		are not available.	$1,163 \\ 963 \\ 1,182$	1,09 <b>4</b> 864 1,073

sidiary Table II,—represent only those age-periods in which the proportion of females to 1,000 males has fallen in comparison with that in its preceding decade. There is a rise in the proportion in the rest of the age-periods. In the age-groups comprised in the period 15-30, it has been constantly falling since 1901 for the same reasons as those explained under Rajputana.

VII.-Religion and Caste.

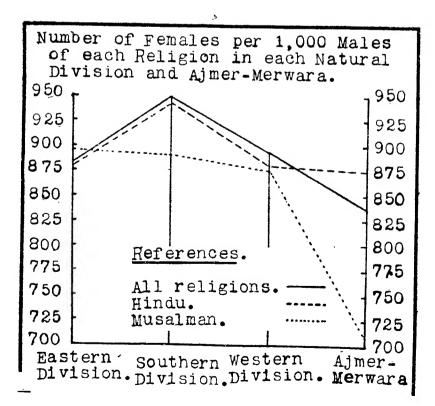
10. In Provinces.—The table on the margin deals with the proportion of

						RELIG	,000 MALES BY SION VLATION) IN			
	Reli	gion.				Rajpi	itana.	Ajmer-Merwara		
						1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	
Animistic						966	963	944	1,003	
Hindu .	:	•	•	•	•	891	921	,	897	
Jain .	:	·	· ·	·		1,073	1,054	872	878	
Musalman						889	905	708	849	
Christian	-		-			876	767	732	667	

Norm.—Similar figures for the Natural Population are not available.

females to one thousand males in the Actual population. In Rajputana, the proportion among Animists, Jains and Christians has increased against the 1911 figures, while it has dropped both amongst Hindus and Musalmans. Ajmer-Merwara, Christians alone show a rise. It is only in Rajputana that Jain females exceed males.

11. In Natural Divisions.—The marginal diagram illustrates the proportion of



females to 1,000 males of the main religions in the Natural · Divisions and Ajmer-Merwara. The plain line indicates All Religions' and we have to see how the main religions respectively correspond with it. In the Natural Divisions, dashed line. which represents the Hindu, closely follows the plain line and naturally too, as this religion is the backbone of population. proportion of the Musalman

All Ages.

women is slightly higher in the Eastern Division but materially low in the Southern. In the Western, it corresponds more with that of the Hindu than with that of 'All Religions'—though slightly lower than the former. In Ajmer-Merwara, the proportion of Hindu females runs over the curve of 'All Religions.'

12. (a) Rajputana.—The noticeable feature in proportions of sexes by religions, Quinquennial Ageas exhibited in the Subsidiary Table II, is the higher proportion of females to males in the Jain religion, in which it preponderates in all the age-groups, excepting '5-10,' '10-15,' '45-50' and '55-60.' Next to it is the Animistic, whose females exceed males at no less than six periods. The rest do not seem to have entered into the competition. The highest proportion indicated by any religion and at any age-period is also claimed by the Jain, wherein the females are about a time and a half above the males at the '60-65' group. The lowest figure, on the contrary, is exhibited by the Christian, in which females are only two-fifths of a thousand in the '65-70 group. At both the extremes of life—barring the Christian and the Musalman—females exceed in all the religions. Of the exceptions, the Christian has a preponderance of males at both ends, while the Musalman only at the concluding extreme. For a comparison of these figures with those of the preceding decades, the reader is referred to the Subsidiary Table mentioned above.

(b) Ajmer-Merwara.—The abnormally low proportion of females among the Musalman is due to the Fair having attracted Musalman males in disproportionately large numbers, and it would therefore be just fair to leave that religion out of di cussion. Of the rest, the Animist has defeated the Jain in this Province in so far as the former shows a higher proportion of females than males in seven age-groups while the latter in only four. The Animist has again the record proportion of females in the age-group '70 and over'-being more than one and a quarter times above par. In the prime of life, none but Animists have indicated a fairly high proportion of females. The general progress from decade to decade can be seen from the Subsidiary Table II.

13. The Subsidiary Table IV has been prepared for both the Provinces By Caste. combined, and shows that there is a general deficiency of females amongst all, excepting Certain Trading Castes which include the Jain.

In the Hindu Castes, of which 23 have been selected, the proportion (excluding

	Caste	r.	Hindu.	Musalman.		
Dhobi					922	987
Kalal			:		961	917
Kumhar				.	930	888
Lohar				.	928	897
Rajput				.	772	787
l'eli				. \	941	909

those of Certain Trading Castes) ranges from 961 in Kalal to 772 in Rajput per thousand males and, among Musalman castes, it varies from 987 in Dhobi to 787 in Rajput. The table on the margin compares the proportions in the castes common to both the Hindu and the Musalman religions.

#### VIII.—Vital Occurrences.

14. Complete vital statistics in the States in Rajputana being not available, comparison with vital

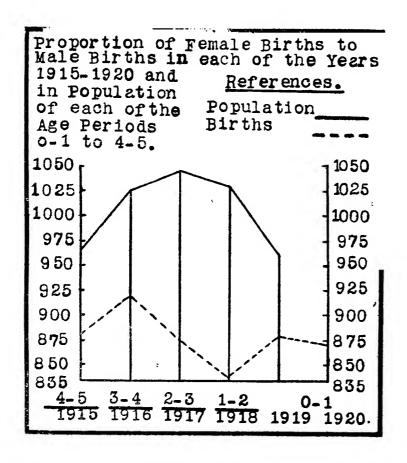
Particulars.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.
Number of females per 1,000 males (Actual population).	837	884	900
Number of female-births per 1,000 male-births.	889	865	856
Number of female-deaths per 1,000 male-deaths.	951	947	841

discussion in this part, as in Chapters, has to be Aimer-Merwara restricted to only. Eliminating the factor of migration, the proportion of sexes is determined by their respective birth and death-rates. The number of female-births per

1,000 male-births in the present decade was 889, compared with 865 and 856 in the two preceding decades, and the corresponding proportions of female-deaths were 951, 947 and 841 respectively. Excepting in the decade of 1891-1901, the proportion of female-deaths was always higher than that of their births. This rise in the proportion of female-births in 1891-1901 has not only been overwhelmed by a considerably greater rise in the proportion of their deaths in the subsequent decades but has also resulted in the present deplorable fall to the extent of 63 in every thousand of males since 1901. So far, therefore, as the vital statistics go, they have a close correspondence with the results of the census in the shape of sex proportions.

Fluctuations in the proportions at Birth.

15. The plain lines in the marginal diagram, which are based on the figures



Ajmer-Merwara. represent the proportions of female children to 1,000 male in the censused population, while the dashed line, female-births (in the same proportions to males) in each of the six years 1915-1920 inclusive. In respect of the former, it will be seen that females '0-1' group in the fall short of males by 40 in the mille. the next year, they are found to exceed males by 29, progressing yet further in the third to 1,044 against every 1,000 males. This rise is due to only two apparent causes. (1) over-much care of male infant, resulting in the death of the child caused by cli-

matic exposure at any careless moment and (2) dentition, which female children can undergo much better than male. The fall beyond this age-group is attributable (1) to the comparative neglect shown to a female child if the next babe in arms of the mother happens to be a male one, and (2) the premature weaning of the female child and putting her to diet, which she is not quite fit to digest. The curves in the variegated proportions at birth are similar to

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MALE TO 100 FEMALE BIRTHS.

IAverage A Z O NAD Nov וטך DEC MAM API SEP AC OCT Σ 115 114 113 112 111 110 109

Note. - The proportion, represent the average of ten years ending 1920.

17. At Birth.—Mr. De Jastrzebski, in his Paper on Sex Ratios, lays stress on

				BIRTHS BY RACE AND SEX 1916-1920 IN AJMER-MERWARA.			
	Relig	ιση,			TOTAL NI	us. _	Proportion of males to 1,000
				1	Males.	Females.	females.
Hindu					34,803	30,694	1,134
Musalman					6,697	5,501	1,154
Christian .				.	161	144	1,118

the fruiting of the gardens which are said to yield more fruits in certain years than in others.

16. The curves in the marginal diagram show, which month of the year is more favourable to male than to female birth. April seems to be the most propitious and August the  $\operatorname{most}$ ominous. The curves rise and fall alternately excepting in the months of July and December.

Sex Ratios, lays stress on the fact that "race is a factor and an important one in its effect on masculinity at birth." The table in the margin, exhibits the proportions of males to 1.000 females at the time of birth among Hindus, Musalmans and

Season of gestation and Sea at birth

Sex Ratios and Death. at Birth

Christians. The highest rate of male-birth is found among Musalmans and the lowest among Christians. Masculinity at birth thus varies with religion.

It Death. The table in the margin gives the rate of male deaths to 100 female-

$\mathbf{Prc}$	Number of male- deaths to 100 female- deaths.					
Ireland	 	 				99 108 105 106 106 109 109 110 110
Tonk (Rajputana) France Karauli (Rajputana) England and Wales	· ·	· · ·	•	•	:	111 112 113 113

deaths in Ajmer-Merwara and the four Indian States in Rajputana, for which statistics are available, and compares the same with those of the European Countries, figures for which have been borrowed from the paper above alluded to. It will be seen, that 108 and 105 males died 1 er every 100 females in Dholpur and in Ajmer-Merwara respectively: in the rest of the Indian States there was a considerable excess in male-death.

To quote Mr. De Jastrzebski, "The progress of a generation through life has not inaptly been compared to the march of an army which throughout is subjected to a deadly fire from the enemy." The incidence of this fire is not divided equally over the whole course of life: it is much more concentrated at certain ages than at others. To prove this. Mr. De Jastrzebski has divided the population of European Countries into four stages. viz., infancy covering the ageperiod from birth to the age of 5 years; childhood from 5 to 15: adult life from 15 to 65: and the aged covering the period of those who survive beyond the age of 65. In this discussion, the same divisions of life will be adopted, but the last period will be taken as 60 and over.

Proportion per cent. of male to female-deaths. Infancy—years 0-5.

				Age (	0-1.	
Jhalawar				139 ∖ ፷	Denmark 126	;
Dholpur				128 / 夏	England and Wales 125	í
Tonk .				120 ( ]	Netherlands 123	3
Karauli				128 ) 120 \ 139 \ 130 \	Norway	2
Ajmer-Merwa	ara	•		108	Italy	L
				$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{G}\mathbf{E}$	1-5.	
Dholpur				123 ∖ ໘ ¦	Denmark	l
Jhalawar				131 / 💆	Norway	)
Karauli				108 ~ 差!	England and Wales 105	5
Tonk .				123 eurapates 102 eurapates 102 eurapates 102 eurapates	Italy	)
Ajmer-Merw	ara	•	•	99		

It will be seen, that within the Provinces of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the latter Province indicates the lowest proportion of deaths in both the groups (0-1 and 1-5)—nor has the proportion gone higher in comparison with other countries. Jhalawar, on the contrary, presents the highest proportion of male-deaths in both the groups.

Ratio of male to female-deaths. Childhood—5-15 years.

Dholpur			•	133 √ ⊈ 1	<b>Netherlands</b>				103
Tonk .				131 / 🚊	England and	Wales			99
Jhalawar				112	Denmark				96
Karauli				110) 🗐	Norway .				94
Aimer-Merw	ara			104 ≃	Italy .				90

All the States and the District of Ajmer-Merwara show an excess of male-deaths at this stage of life though in varying degrees.

Ratio of male to female-deaths. Adult life—15-60 years.

Dholpur (Rajputana)		•		95	1	Tonk	•	•		$\begin{pmatrix} 105 \\ 109 \end{pmatrix}$ Rajputana.
Ajmer-Merwara .			•	103		Karauli	•	•	•	109 J Majphtana.
Jhalawar (Rajputana)	•	•	•	103	ı					

Ratio of male to female-deaths.	Aqed 60	years and	over.
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Karauli			120) ± =	$\Lambda$ jmer-Merwara .		97
$\operatorname{Dholpur}$			87 ≻ ≘ ≨	Jhalawar (Rajputana)		84
$\operatorname{Tonk}$			105			

The figures of European Countries for these ages are not available for comparison. Male-deaths exceed female-deaths in the 15-60 group except in Dholpur. Females among the aged die in greater proportions in Dholpur, Jhalawar and Ajmer-Merwara.

To summarize—males die in larger numbers in the first year of birth than in the second age-period. The number slightly rises in the third, to fall successively in the rest.

Effects of epidemics and famine upon sexes.

18. It has been suggested that epidemics have different influences upon each sex. Famine and scarcity fall more heavily on men than on women, while Plague and Influenza attack women more than men. Vital statistics not being completely available for Rajputana, the discussion in this part is based only on the Ajmer-Merwara figures.

Of the epidemics, Plague and Influenza played an active part in this decade. It is seen that the former made its appearance in 1917 and the latter in the succeeding year. In respect of these diseases, the general belief is that they attack people in the prime of life. In the returns of deaths by specific diseases, want of figures by age-periods is felt to be a sad omission for discussions of this nature. Separate figures by age for Influenza are not available as they are amalgamated with fever. But, since Malaria is also said to take off more women than men, the defect last mentioned will not much interfere with the discussion nor lead to chances of incorrect conclusions being drawn. With a view therefore to obtain the approximate number of deaths from Plague and Influenza respectively in the years 1917 and 1918, the following procedure had to be adopted:—

The normal years of the decade were 1911-1916 and then again 1919-1920.

			Ŋ	čear.					DEATHS 1N 2 15-4	
									Males.	Females.
1911									2,060	2,068
1912	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,307	1,470
1913	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,114	1,202
1914	:	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	993	1,173
1915	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	971	1,092
1916	-	-		•	·	•	•	•	1,371	1,396
1919				i.		•	•	•	1,465	1,614
1920	•				·		·		1,459	1,480
						Tot	LVT		10,740	11,495
Avera	ge or	(No	rmal e	death	-rate)				1,343	1,437
Death	:	1617							5,552	5,656
Deduc			leath s	•	:		•	•	1,343	1,437
Balane	e bei	ng de	aths .	from	Plague	· .			4,209	1,219
									Proportion deaths to 1,0	male-deaths
Death Deduc			eaths		:	:	:		11,797 1,343	13,391 1,437
Balan	re be	ıng d	caths	from	Influ	enza			10,454	11,954
									Proportion deaths to	of female-male-deaths 43.

All the deaths in agegroups 15-40 during the normalyears were totalled separately for andmales respectively, and averages struck, which were assumed to represent normal figures. The normal death figures were then deducted from the figures of the total deaths in the affected years, viz., 1917 and The balances 1918.were taken to be the approximately accurate figures of deaths from Plague and Influenza. proportions of female-deaths to maledeaths were then calculated and were found to be 1,002 for Plague and 1,143 for Influenza. These results do not seem to be conclusive establishing the

theory in respect of Plague in Ajmer-Merwara as an excess of 2 in a thousand is so nominal as merits being ignored. Influenza figures of course give an excess of 143 in female-deaths to every thousand of male-deaths. This excess can safely be taken to confirm the theory that the epidemic like Influenza does really prove more fatal to females than males.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

# Variations and general proportions of the sexes by Provinces, Natural Divisions, States or Districts.

		!	Nume	BER OF FI	EMALES TO	1,000 M	ALES.		PER C	ENTAGE O	F VARIAT	ION IN AC	TUAL PO	PULA-	VARIA NATUR	NTAGE OF TION IN AL POPU- TION.
Province, Natural Divisi and State or District.	on	195	?1.	19	11.	190	01.	, 1921.	191	1-21.	1901-	1911.	1891	1901.*	1911-	1921.
and stage of District.		Actual popula- tiou.	Natural popula- tion.	Actual population.	Natural popula- tion,	Actual popula- tion.	Natural popula- tion	Actual population excluding Rajputs.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RAJPUTANA.		899	885	909	898	905	902	560	— 6·0	. — 71	+ 6.6	+ 7.1	<b>— 19·7</b>	13-4	<b> 4</b> ·9	<b>— 6·2</b>
Eastern Division.		910	867	900	886	898	899	888	— 8·8	- 7 9	+05	+0.7	11:1	9.1	8-2	_10·2
Alwar		885	895	914	890	923	890	888	10·1	12 9	- 40	-4.9	+ 6.7	+ 92	6.9	<b></b> 6⋅3
Bharatpur	•	823	781	849	845	870	901	824	<b>—</b> 99	12 7	<b>— 98</b>	12 0	— 3.6	0.3	13-6	-20-1
Bundi		916	929	932	947	930	929	918	13.8	15.2	+276	+27.9	-43.1	-40.9	10 5	12-2
Dholpur		811	734	825	798	836	799	819	-12·1	-145	2.3	3.6	6.1	+0.5	15·1	21.9
Jaipur		882	876	903	900	892	908	892	-10 4	-12·4	- 1.4	- 0.2	<b>—</b> 6·7	- 49	9-4	11-8
Jhalawar		912	881	924	852	929	880	914	+ 06	<b>—</b> 0·8	+ 7.1	+ 6.4	-41 9	-38-6		+ 3.4
Karauli		816	780	831	795	837	798	818	<b>— 80</b>	- 9.7	- 6.2	<b>—</b> 6·9	+ 0.9	- 0.8	7:9	<b>—9·7</b>
Kishangarh		903	839	907	802	916	826	906	10.6	11-1	— 3·7	— 4·6	-27.0	-28.1	9.7	<b>—</b> 5⋅6
Kotah		927	921	935	940	940	962	929	- 1.2	<b>— 2</b> 0	+176	+17.0	<b>—25·1</b>	-23.2	-0.1	2·1
Lawa Estate		887	623	969	584	1,014	525	890	<b>— 7</b> ·9	15.8	1.8	- 6.2	-23.1	-17.6	+ 0.6	+ 7.2
Shahpura (hiefship .		931	784	927	780	921	824	941	+ 09	+ 2.2	+10.7	+11.5	-33.2	<b>—32</b> ·7	+ 4.6	+ 5.2
Tonk	•	930	812	939	858	939	894	933	- 46	<b>—</b> 5 5	+11.0	+10.9	29 6	26.5	- 1.7	+ 0.8
								!								
Southern Division.		! ! <b>9</b> 19	962	946	954	933	943	955	+ 7.9	+ 83	+25.1	+269	-34·9	-33 8	+ 8.1	+ 9.4
Mount Abu District .		680	714 .	636	<b>‡</b>	709	<b>‡</b>	685	18-1	-12 6	+102	- 1.1	+24.7	+44.6	‡	
Banswara		1,013	1,007	1.027	<1.010	1.028	1,024	1,015	+159	+143	+11.0	+109		. — 77	+15-3	+14.7
Dungarpur		988	966	1,012	1,003	1,000	1,003	988	+20.4	+174	+58.1	+600	+ 1.2	+ 21	+18-6	+14.1
Kushalgarh Chiefship .		1,001	983	1,009	952	971	7	997	+33.0	+32.0	+ 33·1	+38.2	9	1	+31.4	+35.8
Mewar		938	1,001	929	953	915	935	944	+ 6.2	+72	+247	+26.6	-40 5	40 3	+ 70	+ 82
Partabgarh		969	888	976	863	998	935	970	+ 7.4	+6.6	+21.9	+192	-432	-383	+ 9.4	+12.7
Sirohi		925	929	932†	899§	904†	876§	938	+ 13	+06	+210†	-24 8†	—18·3†	19-3†	+ 0·4§	+ 3.7
Western Division.		894	876	904	893	90.5	898	912	- 9.3	1v 3	+ 98	+ 9.7	25.7	-25.0	<b>—</b> 7·6	<i>— 9⋅3</i>
Bikaner		897	871	887	888	908	907	915	<b>—</b> 6·4	5.3	+212	+18.4	-30 4	—29 o	<b>— 1·7</b>	<b>—</b> 3·6
Jaisalmer		786	783	821	738	863	745	829	-21.9	25-2	+23·1	+17.2	-37 2	-35.9	-19-2	-14.3
Marwar		896	882	914	902	906	903	913	<b>—</b> 9·7	11-4	+ 5.9	+6.8 ;	23 6	-23-2	-9-0	<b>—11 0</b>
								•						;		
AJMER-MERWARA.		837	047	604	015	000	c=4	040	, 1.0	40	, 0.0	. 4-4	40.0			
			847	884	815	900	874	842	+ 1.3	40	+ 6.0	+ #'I	129	-111	<b>- 14·0</b>	-10.6

<sup>\*</sup> Letimated Bhils and Grassias omitted in Dun\_arpur. Kusl algarh, Mewar, Sirold, Southern Division and Rajputana in 1891.
† Figures adjusted due to the separation of Mount Abu from Sirohi.
‡ Figures of Natural population of previous decades not available.
§ Figures of Natural population of Mount Abu being not available, these figures could not be adjusted and therefore include those of Mount Abu.
§ Included in Banswara.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three Censuses.

			Ī		911, 980, 910, 860, 860, 860, 860, 860, 860, 860, 86	010,	893 835 864 971 875	903 -	998	082	927	020,	923	911			966 920 911 996	980	034 890 693 727	828	933	9 3 6	808	929	875	843	}
		1901.	19	,		1,0	~~# <b>~</b>	_	بد جدر	٠,	. ~~	آت سکہ	۳,		*				ri T		~~	~~	 	ب سبہ	`	ω.	•
man.	, ~	11.	81		984 1,037 1,028 1,028	1,009	907 - 783 783 803 - 1,014 895	904	959	978 764	- 968 989	1,034 667 976	906	908			904 1,037 1,001 963 963	961	745 745 788 898 809	858	854	724	818 652	972 747 916	835	840	
Musalman		1911																									
		1921.	11		1,014 1,047 1,063 1,035	1,030	915 798 795 983 862	888	916	2622	202	988 651	872	888	•		941 902 1,022 976 910	998	886 692 666 637 594	738	590	703 562	754 536	829 527 778	999	208	
-						=	000842	20	_ 62 _ ~~	 	<u>~~~</u>	21	ر 	90				88	876 998 979 850 613	879	763   {	837	ر ایک		857	877	-
		1901.	16		750,1 100,1 100,1 100,1	1,04	930 920 956 1,054	976	1,029	1,013	1,018	1,312	1,059	1,0	*		1,306 827 986 951 1,021	1,0	ක් සි සි සි	òò	2	86	1,000	1,192	86	86	•
ego .	-	.:		<u> </u>	983 055 003 992	986	960 928 997 1,169	1,016	1,099 1,099	969	,193 902 ~~	987	1115	,054			979 944 963 966 909	926	895 694 711 931 803	841	258	. 50 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	,039 714 2	24.1.2 24.1.1 2.1.1.2 2.1.1.2	937	878	
Jain.		1911.	15		र्स त					_				_		_						-	<b>-</b> ,	<b></b>			
3		1921.	14		986 1,052 1,013 1,044 1,032	1,020	973 955 1,021 1,221 1,071	1,026	$\frac{1,174}{1.025}$	1,222 082	1,22,1	1,431	1,146	1,073	*		1,084 1,021 1,081 1,129	1,042	915 731 805 958 810	866	837	925 729	1,048 833	1,297 1,081 778	881	872	4
				<u> </u>	C4171	4	CH408	ř	×-	~~	ر د	<u></u>	, 	6			သင်းမာ သင် ထာ	<u>ت</u>	315-485	19	<u>~~</u>	<u> </u>	-,~\ -,~\	<u>~~</u>	20	<b>10</b>	
acar 1		1901.	13		987 1,004 891 977 941	974	920 781 794 970 862	878	868	276	950	1,061	941	899	*		828 915 918 948 879	892	912 797 861 1,006 875	882	905	920	1,032	1,368	967	916	•
)    -	·			<u> </u> 	88000 8100 8100 8100 8100	1,003	735 735 993 883	882	834	~~ \$38 878 878	956	874 874	933	921		_	008 008 008 016 017	994	892 730 803 975 847	888	878 772	988 813	~~/ 222 232 232 232 232 232 232 232 232 23	800; 800; 800; 800;	911	897	
H OI		1911.	21		~ <del>}</del> <del>*</del> <del>*</del> <del>*</del> <del>*</del> * * * * * * * * * * *	'n						<u>-</u> -	•		*		ਜੋਜੋ ਜੋ						7	- Fi	-	_	•
700	-	1921.	=		1,004 1,034 1,062 1,062	1,018	910 761 741 985 864	879	903	355	939	1001	901	891	*		1,050 1,050 1,050 1,023 973	1,004	907 747 765 971 836	898	909	904		1,136	890	878	•
<u> </u>			<u>-</u>	-				-								<u>-</u>	·		64846			_	·				
1810		1901.	10		1,130 1,118 795 1,130 1,130	1,024	974 509 689 823 653	756	685	537	559	989	613	208	*		600 741 438 571 744	616	1,030 877 483 957 942	808	531	580	809	1,442	632	755	•
# 15.	-			! 	1,139 1,095 1,288 1,288	100	736 122 907 871 699	791	797	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	.~~ 	\$00. \$00. \$77.	715	767			759 825 1163 417 860	296	325 325 334 373 373 373 373	999	523	020 2	417	906 619	673	299	
Christian		1911	6		AAAA	_ <b>:</b> †							· -		*				ਜੰਜੀ	7	<b>.</b>	٠,	-	ŕ	~	_	•
MINI I		1921.	oc	'	812 1,046 1,159 747 907	920	983 735 952 1,366	963	897	752	891 684	765 400 888	737	878	•		914 894 1,000 1,207 824	960	1,170 1,091 681 274 851	738	779 579	592	1,028 776	667 667	218	732	*
- 158 		61					2=220	_	<u>~~</u>	,	<u>برت</u> س	<u></u>	,								سہا	<u>~~</u>	مردر 	ئىر			
		1901.	i : ~	,	759 1,180 1,263 1,218 1,152	1,166	960 814 837 1,036 905	930	845	977	1,163	1,417	945	932	•		:::::	:	:::::	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•
at.	-				1,025 1,080 1,079 962	1,040	890 782 860 1,168	976	902	606	880	2,234 2,234 2,84 2,84	938	963			990 1,250 1,446 1,228	1,203	970 692 1,121 1,129 1,129	1,038		2,237 1,237	4.586 4.866 4.866 4.866 4.866 4.866 4.866 4.866 4.866 4.866 4.866 4.866 4.866 4.866	474	934	1,003	
Animist.		1911.	9		AAAA .	ī					ì	A A	•	-	•		ਜੰਜੰਜੰ	rf	rî rî	ન		H,	-î -	44		1,	•
L'OU MAICS AU MINCI CHE	:	1921.	ıo	1	1,069 1,044 1,149 1,119	1,091	926 826 840 1,259	978	958	880 888	903	1,150	938	996			1,267 1,383 1,383 1,095	1,230	904 774 700 1,331 1,137	696	873 974	525	1,118	875 1,350	868	944	
									<u>-</u> -		 	<u>~</u>	, ~	۰.	63						_~~	ابران	ب.ر ا	<b>-</b> ~			
		1901.	<del></del>		991 1,020 992 990 953	982	919 792 808 975 870	883	896	950	654	1,076	943	902	905		874 911 966 904	916	928 817 833 943 840	874	881	914	506 6	1,273	945	906	874
o Sie				1	880 620 620 67 67 67	1,006	889 747 778 996	894	438 . )	286 329 329	959 - 2 786 5	1,157 860 - 1,138 - 1,138 -	936	606	868		999 1,019 994 1,014 923	686	894 731 801 932 827	878	373 '60 '5		28.8 ~~√	1,182	887	884	818
All Religions.	L.	1911.	က			1,0	~1412 H	ψ.	ψ. <b>3</b>	J. (30)	J. 17	475	î	G	w			33			wr.	.¤ [~ €	, 70 -	1,1,1	σσ	æ	ò
All Religions.		1921.	<b>0</b> 1	!	991 1,008 1,041 1,065 1,065	1,024	912 777 775 999 879	889	813 113	957	940	0.03 7.73 0.73 0.73 0.73 0.73 0.73 0.73	915	889	882	-	960 1,029 1,044 1,024 966	1,000	905 730 743 850 776	839	837 733	854 667	745	1,073 1,073	832	837	847
56		19	٠.	-		-						•						-		-		-		_	_		
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					 :	ğ		Total	٠.			• •	Total 30 and over			ARA.		Ţ		Total	٠.	• •			Total 30 and over		
	Age.		-	RAIPUTANA		•				· · ·			ĭ	(lation)	Total all ages (Natural population)	AJMER-MERWARA					• •				To	ation)	lation
	<		·	RAIP								•		al popu	ral pop	MER-1										l popul	מחסת [פ
							· · · · ·							: (Actu	(Natu	AJ										(Actua	(Natur
											٠.	. 05 E.R		Total all ages (Actual population)	all ages		• • • • •		• • • • •			• •		OVER		ll ages	ll ages
							5 10 10 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15		30 30 35 40 40	42 15 15 15 15 15	25 25 28 28	6065 6570 70 And over		Total &	Total g		01284		25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 -		35-40	345 168 188 188	25.8 18.8 18.8	66—70 70 AND OVER		Total all ages (Actual population)	Total all ages (Natural population)

Note .- The 1901 figures for Rajputana exelude Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj Parganas of Tonk.

t Including Brahmos in Rafputana.

· Figures not available.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by certain religions for Natural Divisions of Rajputana and for Ajmer-Merwara.

	Eas	rern Div	ision.	Soute	iern Div	ISION.	Wes	rern Div	ISION.	Ал	ier-Merw	7ARA.
Age.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musal- man.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musal- man.	All reli- gions.	Hindu.	Musal- man.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musa mai
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	987	984	1,007	1,027	1,017	922	974	973	992	960	957	94
1—2	1,015	1,015	1,016	1,010	993	1,039	989	983	996	1,029	1,048	99
2—3	1,027	1,021	1,058	1,123	1,121	1,059	1,003	1,004	1,016	1,044	1,050	1,05
3-4	1,060	1,057	1,085	1,128	1,134	1,113	1,015	1,019	1,004	1,024	1,023	97
4—5	1,029	1,025	1,058	1,046	1,038	1,132	950	946	967	966	973	91
Total 0-5 .	1,023	1,020	1,043	1,073	1,067	1,051	984	984	994	1,000	1,004	96
5—10	910	908	917	937	935	966	897	894	898	905	907	88
1015	747	743	778	791	772	838	804	787	832	739	747	69
15—20	753	747	796	762	733	803	758	731	789	743	765	66
20—25	997	993	1,016	1,071	1,027	917	961	943	918	850	971	63
25—30	868	865	890	973	939	866	835	818	795	756	836	59
Total 0-30 .	882	878	905	928	908	<b>918</b>	874	862	878	839	868	73
30—40	873	872	879	928	923	828	871	851	848	797	853	62
40-50 .	873	872	891	972	1,000	867	921	906	849	792	835	65
50—60	856	857	841	1,034	1,078	775	924	909	857	871	920	70
60 and over .	966	978	889	1,249	1,275	970	1,146	1,148	981	1,061	1,173	78
Total 30 and over	883	884	877	988	1,005	846	929	913	867	835	890	66
Fotal all ages (Actual popu- lation) .	882	880	895	949	943	890	894	880	874	837	876	70
Total all ages *(Natural po- pulation)	867	Ť	t	962	† ;	†	876	†	†	847	†	t

<sup>\*</sup> Figures do not include immigrants from and emigrants to outside India. † Figures for Hindu and Musalman are not available.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

## Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.

		TO IMPERIAL	Numbi	er of Fem		,000 Males	ACCORDING	г то Імрев	IAL
Castes.	Females per 1,000 males in all ages.	Serial order according to propor- tion of women.	All ages.	0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—20.	20—40.	40 and over,
ì	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDU.	•	-	•				<del></del>		
Ahir	832	30	832	1,036	796	698	627	825	92
Balai	916	17	916	1,073	895	721	701	983	91
Bambhi	. 888	25	888	914	923	688	716	904	98
Bhangi	930	10	929	1,065	894	771	816	986	96
Brahman	921	14	920	1,033	916	740	773	905	9:
ertain trading castes (Mahajan Hindu)	943	7	942	1,032	940	842	759	960	9
Certain trading castes (Mahajan Jain) .	1,060	1	1,060	1,030	984	934	1,005	1,095	1,1
Chamar	. 940	Q	940	1,048	924	748	780	993	9
Ohobi	922	13	922	971	875	745	813	968	9
Jujar	837	29	837	966	859	702	676	826	8
Jat	841	28	840	969	885	731	681	799	8
Kachhi	. 888	26	888	1,044	909	707	782	916	8
Kalal	961	3	961	1,010	1,031	679	847	961	1,0
Kayastha	824	31	824	1,057	866	603	707	822	-,\
Khati	945	18	914	1,061	841	727	747	987	
Khatik	960	4	960	1,130	943	761	881	1,000	9
Koli	909	19	909	1,087	914	783	762	940	8
Kumhar	930	11	930	1,038	942	849	768	924	' g
Lodha	895	23	895	952	989	879	914	862	8
Lohar	928	12	928 +		917	750	685	953	9
Mali	908		-	1,058	903	690	720	938	ç
Raigar	952			1,112	958	75 <b>4</b>	837		
Rajput	. 772			863	728	600	614	768	
Rebari	. 918			994	884	766	818	921	8
Teli	. 911			1,087	923	728	784	923	1,0
MUSALMAN.				2,		.20	102	323	1,0
† Dhobi	. 987	2	987	1,058	932	878	896	1,055	
† Kalal	. 917		-	1,020	798	1,007	754	918	1.0
t Kumhar .	. 888			895	789	609	858	650	1,0
Lohar	. 897			991	898	711	858	997	1,
† Rajput , .	. 787			976	830		675	710	8
Raiger	. 697			1,003	1,001	961	756		8
Sheikh	. 810			1,034	863	670		839	
† Teli	. 904		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1,034	803 876	859	751	771	1
MISCELLANEOUS.		20	<i>1193</i>	1,002	810	899	910	889	ę
Christian (Indian)	. 950	6	950	1 041	1 036	1 000			
~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 569			1,041	1,023	1,029		878	9
(704015)	. 503	35	<sup>570</sup> .	746	956	857	551	444	† •

<sup>\*</sup> Includes figures for Sikh religion.
† Includes Ajmer-Merwara figures not shown separately in Imperial Table XIV, but included in the Total.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

# Actual Number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1891-1900, 1901-1910 and 1911-1920.

#### AJMER-MERWARA,

				Numi	BER OF BIRT	HS.	Numi	ER OF DEAT	Hs.	Difference between	Difference between	Difference between	Number	Number
	Yea	ır.		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	columns 2 and 3. Excess of latter over former + Defect —.	columns 5 and 6. Excess of latter over former + Defect	4 and 7. Excess of former over latter + Defect —:	of female- births per 1,000 male- births.	of female- deaths per 1,000 male- deaths
	1		-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1891	•	•	•	6,408	5,158	11,566	6,062	4,910	10,972	- 1,250	- 1,152	+ 594	805	810
1892				4,764	<b>3,</b> 703	8,467	11,949	10,182	22,131	1,061	- 1,767	-13,664	777	85 <b>2</b>
1893				6,915	5,635	12,550	6,744	5,893	12,637	- 1,280	<b>→</b> 851	- 87	815	874
1894				9,393	8,086	17,479	9,064	7,761	16,825	<b>— 1,307</b>	- 1,303	+ 654	861	856
1895				10,254	8,884	19,138	7,858	6,756	14,614	1,370	- 1,102	+ 4,524	866	860
1896				9,277	8,496	17,773	8,193	7,128	15,321	- 781	- 1,065	+ 2,452	916	870
1897				9,669	8,602	18,271	6,931	6,454	13,385	- 1,067	477	+ 4,886	890	931
1898				8,573	7,549	16,122	6,440	5,565	12,005	- 1,021	- 875	+ 4,117	881	864
1899				9,200	7,832	17,052	9,948	8,065	18,013	- 1,368	1,883	981	851	811
1900			•	4,402	3,556	7,958	35,995	29,072	65,067	- 846	6,923	57,109	808	808
Total	1891	1900		78,855	67,501	146,356	109,184	91,786	200,970	11,354	17,398	-54,614	856	841
1901		•	•	4,175	3,504	7,679	8,321	7,477	15,798	<b>—</b> 671	. — 814	8,119	839	. 899
1902				9,213	7,994	17,207	8,216	7,456	15,672	1,219	<b>—</b> 760	+ 1,535	868	907
1903	•			7,601	6,460	14,061	7,159	6,561	13,720	— 1,141	<b>—</b> 598	+ 341	850	916
1904	•	•	٠	.8,529	7,468	15,997	6,843	6,306	13,149	1,061	<b>—</b> 537	+ 2,848	876	922
1905			•	9,564	8,238	17,802	8,449	7,883	16,332	1,326	566	+ 1,470	861	933
1906			•	7,335_	6,454	13,789	7,876	7,491	15,367	881	- 385	<b>— 1,578</b>	880	951
1907		•		8,076	6,805	14,881	7,303	6,828	14,131	1,271	<b>— 475</b>	+ 750	843	935
1908	•			10,823	9,438	20,261	9,719	9,374	19,093	1,385	345	+ 1,168	872	968
1909		•		9,698	8,323	18,021	12,162	12,130	24,292	1,375	- 32	<b>— 6,271</b>	858	997
1910				10,802	9,553	20,355	11,997	11,885	23,882	- 1,249	- 112	3,527	884	991
Total	1901	-1910		85,816	74,237	160,053	88,045	83,391	171,436	11,579	<b> 4,654</b>	—11,383	865	94
1911				11,984	10,716	22,700	11,099	10,083	21,182	— 1,268	- 1,016	+ 1,518	894	900
1912				12,416	11,193	23,609	10,014	9,164	19,178	1,223	- 850	+ 4,431	901	91
1913			•	11,368	10,288	21,656	6,864	6,096	12,960	- 1,080	<b>—</b> 768	+ 8,696	905	88
1914				12,393	11,122	23,515	7,898	7,310	15,208	- 1,271	588	+ 8,307	897	920
1915				11,672	10,281	21,953	6,850	6,202	13,052	1,391	<b>—</b> 648	+ 8,901	. 881	90
1916		•		10,115	9,283	19,398	10,465	9,831	20,296	<b>—</b> 832	<b>— 634</b>	- 898	918	93
1917				, 9,835	8,620	18,455	25,782	25,841	51,623	- 1,215	+ 59	33,168	876	1,00
1918		•		7,185	6,029	13,214	28,549	29,004	57,553	- 1,156	+ 455	-44,339	839	1,01
1919				8,021	7,042	15,063	7,627	6,748	14,375	<b>—</b> 979	- 879	+ 688	878	88
1920				7,443	6,484	13,927	6,974	5,918	12,892	959	1,056	+ 1,035	871	. 84
Total	1911	-1920		102,432	91,058	193,490	122,122	116,197	238,319	-11,374	- 5,925	-44,829	889	95

NOTE .- Figures for Rajputana are not available.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

# AJMER-MERWARA.

Average	of fe- male- deaths per 1,040 male-	F 6	203	876	934	973	1,302	1,146	955	744	799	1,004
	- male	eî	26,227	23,086	6,211	858,8	5,163	14,029	11,350	7,508	8,046	10,389
Toral.	Males.	3]	28,871	23,601	6,653	3,956,	3,965	12,244	11,880	10,501	10,0741	10,344
	Fe- males.	<u></u>	1,556	859	997	16s	656	6.33	618	5024	iss.	752
1920.	Males.		1,928	226	88	197	185	200	705	269	628	800
	Fe- males.	<u>-</u>	1,703	1,226	652	161	210	719	655	480	486	739
1919.	Males.	8	1,944	1,378	308	181	173	565	727	724	999	872
	Fe- males.	17	2,376	2,787	1,763	1,451	2,034	6,335	5,023	2,714	2,162	2,360
1918.	Maios.	16	2,511	3,015	1,801	1,433	1,556	5,366	4,875	3,386	2,405	2,201
	Pe- males.	15	4,396	6,400	2,141	1,110	995	2,435	2,226	1,751	1,716	2,671
1917.	Males.	14	4,398	5,987	2,114	1,156	856	£1000	2,372	2,055	2,073	2,447
	Fe- makes.	£	289,2	3,080	<u> </u>	 66		279	203	268	266	1,021
1916.	Makes.	: ::	3,016	2,880	553	77 G	206	55.4	611	647	758	666
	Pe- males.	111	80 61 61	1,191	135	115	30g	503	50 50 50	310	503	619
1915.	Males.	2	2,517	1,305	193	601	138	808	435	496	699	296
	re- males.	6	2,634	1,788	171	130	883	299	308	359	206	240
1914.		<b>x</b>	2,920	1,849	042	86	126	449	418	482	685	631
-'	Fe- males.   Males.		2,137	1,110	191	129	## G	549	409	353	448	256
19 <b>13.</b>	Males.	9	2,500	1,163	197	96	17.1	511	431	533	638	524
-	Fo- malos.	າລ	3,378	9.919	362	186	319	674	47.7	429	292	260
1912.	Males.	4	3,749	2,447	406	198	50 <del>3</del>	603	503	269	711	290
. !	Fe. males.	<b>:</b> 3	3,107	2,433	392	199	413	965	009	584	705	205
1911.	Males.	91	3,289	879' <del>6</del>	4.74	546	351	902	F08	884	848	075
			•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Ages	1			6-10	10—15	15-20	20-30 .	30—40	40-50		60 and over

Norg.--Rajputana figures are not available.

## CHAPTER VII.

## Civil Condition.

- 1. The statistics pertaining to the Civil condition of the population, living Data for discussion. in the two Provinces of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, are given in the Imperial Tables VII and XIV. In the former, they are shown in combination with sex, age and religion, and in the latter, with sex, age and caste. The more important features of the statistics are exhibited in the five Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter.
- 2. The Enumerators were told in the Manual to enter (1) each person, whether infant, child or grown up, as either married, unmarried or widowed, (2) divorced persons as widowed, if they had not re-married. (3) prostitutes and concubines as unmarried, and (4) as married, persons who were recognized as such by custom, even though they had not gone through the full ceremony of marriage. They were further instructed to accept the statements made to them by the persons concerned and, as instructions were simple and clear and the training of Enumerators thorough, the answers recorded by them in the Schedules may be accepted as accurate.

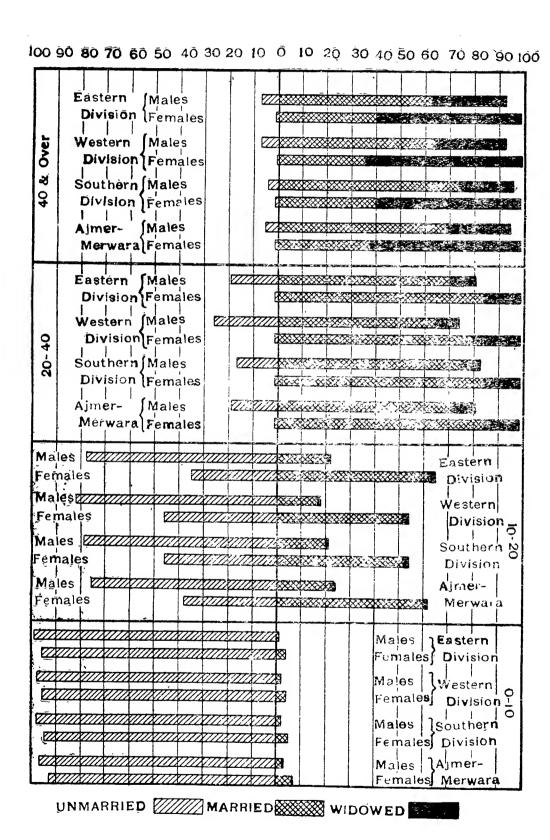
3. The subject has already been discussed at length in 1911. In these Pro-Universality of Marriage. vinces, the majority of the population is Hindu among whom the responsibility of marriage takes a form more religious than social, and this must therefore necessarily affect the population of all religions combined. In Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, the distribution of the population by civil condition is as under:—

			Se	х.	 			PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.				
_					 		,	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.		
Males and	l fema	ales t	ogeth	er .			• 1	435	426	139		
Males	•	•	•	•		•	•	509	397	94		
Females		•	•	•		•	•	352	458	190		

On the face of the above figures, the universality of marriage becomes questionable, when the proportion of the unmarried (both sexes) is as high as 435 in the mille. It would be right to say that, though the above figures are correct, they are as misleading as those of literacy, unless the population of 0-5 is cast out of account, as the proportion of the married and the widowed in this group is as low as 4 in the mille. Eliminating these persons, the proportions per 1,000 of the population will be for both sexes together—unmarried, 355; married, 486; and widowed, 159. The proportion of the unmarried is thus reduced by 80 in a thousand. The proportion of the unmarried in the next group 5-10 is also very high, and, if the persons in that group are also eliminated, the unmarried will decrease by an appreciable proportion. The discussion by religion will be taken up later, but, taking 'All Religions' together, the universality of marriage is fairly established, and is demonstrated by the diagram in para. 5 infra.

In Natural Divisions and Ajmer-Merwara.—The age of a person, in this discussion, has been divided into four stages; viz., 'Childhood,' covering the period from 0-10; 'Boyhood' or 'Girlhood,' 10-20; 'Adult,' 20-40; and 'The aged,' 40 and over. This distribution is suitable to depict the civil condition. If child marriage were not in vogue, the right half of the diagram below in the 0-10 period

Marital Conditions in the Natural Divisions of Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara.



would have been blank, but both sexes have transgressed the line of division throughout and this is mostly the case in Ajmer-Merwara.

By Religion.—The figures in the margin, which exhibit the proportions of

		Proportion of unmarried to 1,000 of each sex in each religion over the age of 40.							
Religion.	Rajp	utana.	Ajmer-Merwara.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
Animist . Christian . Hindu Jain . Musalman .	. 26 . 76 . 71 . 121	12 45 5 4 9	27 128 43 132 59	8 88 3 8 15					

the unmarried to one thousand of each sex living at the age of 40 years and over, amongst the main religions in each of the two Provinces, further prove the universality of mar-riage. The proportions exhi-bited both by males and females among Christians and by males alone among Jains are relatively very high in both the Provinces. They are, in fact, exceptions which may be attri-

buted, in the case of Christians, to want of religious obligations to marry, and to greater freedom to live a life of celibacy. Among Jains, there are two causes which result in the high proportion of male bachelors. The first is the inability of the bridegroom or his parents to pay the bride's party the Dapa money (bride's price), which increases in amount as the girl advances in age, and which is not infrequently beyond the means of the aspirant to the girl's hand, and the second cause is the shortage of girls. The proportion of the Hindu unmarried males is

Females. Ajmer-Merwara 117 6

also high and has been swelled to no small degree by the members of Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan), whose proportions, as given in the margin (vide Subsidiary Table V), are in line with those of Jains.

In Musalmans, the corresponding proportions in both the sexes are higher in Ajmer-Merwara than in Rajputana. This is attributable to the advent of beg-

gars and prostitutes to the fair who are generally unmarried. Animists call for no comment.

Comparison with adjoining Provinces.—The table on the margin compares the civil condition

	PER CENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF EACH SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.									
Province.	Unm	arried.	Ма	rried.	Widowed.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Punjab	54 51 48 47 45	40 35 34 33 32	37 40 45 44 46	46 46 48 48 51	9 9 7 9 9	14 19 18 19 17				

in Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara with that in the adjoining Provinces. Ajmer-Merwara lies in the heart of Rajputana and no part of it, therefore, touches any other Province in India. The figures show that, among the unmarried, the

Punjab ranks the first in both sexes, Rajputana second and Ajmer-Merwara last but one. The United Provinces come to the fore among the married of both the sexes, whilst Rajputana is last with Ajmer-Merwara immediately before it. Taking widowers, Bombay distinguishes itself by showing the lowest proportion, each of the rest exhibiting 2 per cent. in excess of it. Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara both, on the other hand, bring discredit upon themselves by showing the largest proportion of widows-credit being once again gained by the Punjab, which gives the lowest proportion.

4. The Provinces have now been under the influence of Western education Effect of Artificial and for over a century, and it is for us to see whether it has produced any the West on the Civil effect, even after the lapse of such a long time. on the marital condition. Details of population by civil condition prior to 1901 are not available in Rajputana. The starting point for the subject under discussion, can, therefore, only be fixed at 1901. The figures in the margin overleaf, abstracted from the Subsidiary Table II, give the distribution, by civil condition, of 1,000 of each sex of the population, for 1921. Corresponding figures for the two preceding decades are also

side by side. It will be seen that the number of married persons of both sexes

	Proportion per 1,000 for all ages.									
Province.		Males.		Females.						
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.				
Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara	395 441	439 454	432 464	457 485	501 510	499 516				

rose in 1911 in Rajputana, but fell during this decade. The married life is covered mostly by the age-periods 15-40 and 40 and over in males, and 40 and over in females. All the periods this time

show a fall in the proportions of the married and a rise in those of the widowed. This, in itself, leads to the conclusion, that the fall in the married is due to the effect of epidemics which generally attack people in the prime of life. In respect of Ajmer-Merwara, besides the reasons given above, immigration is another influencing factor.

It should not, however, be overlooked in this connection, that bachelors over 40 years of age have remained unmarried, because they could not pay the bride's price which has since risen in proportion to the rise in prices. This social evil has got such a strong hold over several communities, that the advocates of reform have so far, with all their efforts, failed to combat it successfully.

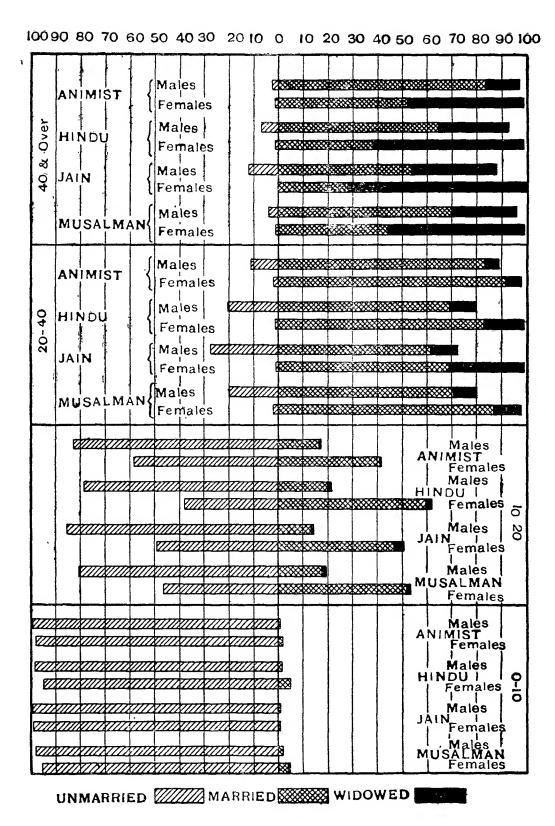
In the Report of 1911, a number of castes have been mentioned among which the Dapa custom is openly recognized, and the contagion has since spread to some others also. This practice alone does not answer for the entire number of males remaining unmarried at such an advanced age as 40 and over; physical or mental defects or religious mania and the shortage of females may also claim a certain proportion. It is thus clear, that neither has the spread of English education (which is still only in its infancy—the proportion of the literates in English being so low as 5 in the mille in males and 5 in females in both the Provinces combined) incited any prudential checks on marriages, nor has the influence of any artificial, social or economic conditions kept these limited few in celibacy amongst communities other than the Christian.

Civil Condition Religion.

	PER MILLE OF THE POPULATION.									
Religion.		Males.	1	Females.						
	Un- married.	Married.	Widow- ed.	Un- married.	Mar- ried.	Widowed.				
All Religions Animist . Christian . Hindu . Jain . Musalman	 509 567 624 507 538 494	397 393 335 396 347 417	94 40 41 97 115 89	352 483 527 343 329 369	458 420 389 462 384 474	190 97 84 195 287 157				

5. The marginal distribution of the population by civil condition and religion shows that the religion which claims the most married and widowed in the two Provinces combined, is the Hindu in both the sexes.

The diagram below depicts the distribution of the population according



to civil condition and by certain age-groups in the main religions for the two Provinces combined. The age-groups employed in it are slightly at variance with those in the Subsidiary Table II. Giving these age-groups the same names as in para. 3 supra under the Sub-Head 'In Natural Divisions and Ajmer-Merwara', it is found that the Hindu children show the largest proportion (about 6 per cent.) of married females, while the Musalman follow it with about 3 per cent. This latter religion has the highest proportion of widows. The Jain females and the Animistic males have the credit in this stage of life.

In the Boyhood 'or 'Girlhood 'stage, the proportion of the married and the widowed to the unmarried is the highest, both in males and females, in the Hindu—and the lowest, in males, in the Jain, and in females in the Animistic. Widows are most prominent among the Jain.

In the 'Adult age,' maids are found only for name's sake; though bachelors exceed 25 per cent. in the Jain, and about 20 each in the Hindu and the Musalman. The proportion of widows is pitiably high in the prime of life in the Jain and the Hindu, and naturally the lowest among the Animistic who have the privilege of marrying again.

The record of all the religions and of all the age-periods is beaten by the Jain females in the group of 'The aged' not in one but in all conditions—i.e., no maids, the fewest of the married, and the most of the widowed. It must excite pity, when one learns that about three-quarters of the Jain population at this stage is clothed in black, which is emblematic of widowhood. The Hindu too has no fewer widows than 60 per cent. and the Musalman about 50. Among the Animist, both sexes display the lowest proportion in widowhood—though not much to their credit, as the stretch of life is the lowest among them.

6. In Provinces.—The present distribution, by civil condition, of the total population is compared below with that of the past Census.

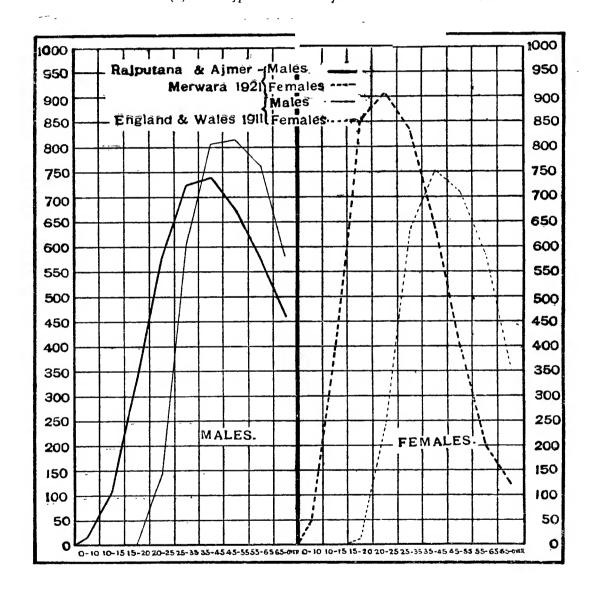
Province and year.	Unma	RRIED.	Mare	MED.	Wido	WED.
riovinee and year.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana— 1921	2,651,196	1,647,049	2,046,415	2,129,155	487,280	883,289
1911	2,723,755	1,590,523	2,418,819	2,512,649	372,701	911,985
Actual variation .	72,559	+ 56,526	-372,404	-383,494	+114,579	28,696
Variation per cent	-2.7	+3.6	15.4	15:3	+30.7	-3·1
Ajmer-Merwara—		į				
1921	125,736	73,563	118,907	109,505	24,923	42,637
1911	125,606	72,739	120,869	120,045	19,723	42,413
Actual variation	+130	+824	-1,962	10,540	+5,200	+224
Variation per cent	•••	+1.1	-1.6	-8.8	+26.4	+0.2

Rajputana.—Unmarried males exceed unmarried females by about 38 per cent., though, when compared with the males of 1911, they exhibit a fall by about 3 per cent. Unmarried females have increased by about 4 per cent. over 1911. On the other hand, married females have exceeded married males by about 4 per cent. though, when compared with the females of 1911, the loss in them is 15.3, which is practically the same as that in males. Widows are nearly double the widowers who have risen by 31 per cent. over 1911.

Variations.

Ajmer-Merwara.—It has been repeatedly mentioned that the figures of this Province were greatly disturbed by pilgrims to the Urs Fair, and the variations therein are, therefore, to be taken with caution. Unmarried males are about 70 per cent. in excess of unmarried females. The variations since 1911, in the proportion of both sexes, are so small as to be practically negligible—0 per cent. in males and -1 in females. Unlike Rajputana, married males here exceed married females. When compared with 1911 in their own sex, males show a loss of about 2 per cent. and females that of 9. The number of the married, in both sexes in 1911, was almost equal. Widows number 75 per cent. more than widowers, but both of them have increased by '5 and 26 per cent. respectively since 1911.

7. The diagram below compares, by sexes the marital condition in the two comparison of conjugal life with England and Wales. Proportion of the married per mille at each age-period (1) in England and Wales in 1911 and (2) in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.

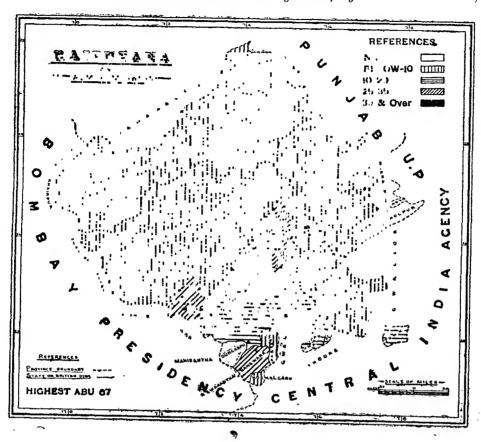


Provinces combined in this decade, with those in England and Wales in 19.1. The most striking feature is. that marriage among both sexes in these Provinces commences from the very first age-group 0-10, while in England and Wales from 15-20. Again, it is found that, here the proportion of married males reaches its zenith in the age-group 35-45, while in England and Wales at 45-55. In England and Wales, the proportion in the age-group 60 and over is 570 per mille, the corresponding proportion in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara being only 460. The highest proportion among females is found in these Provinces in the age-group 20-25, while in England and Wales in that of 35-45. The proportions in the last group of life (65 and over) here and in England and Wales are about 125 and 360 per mille respectively.

Infant Marriage.

8. The expression 'Infant marriage' is applied here to the marriage of female children under 5 years of age. The map in the margin indicates by different sym-

Married Girls under Five years of age.



bols extent to which it prevails in each State or District. Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Bundi and Dungarpurare the only States which can boast of immunity from this evil custom, while Abu has the infamy of possessing the highest proportionbeing 67

per thousand of the total girls of the same age. Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Marwar, Jaipur, Alwar, Pertabgarh and Kotah display such marriages below 10 per cent. each; Mewar. Tonk and Jhalawar, between 10-20; and Barswara, Kishangarh and Sirohi, no fewer than between 25 and 35.

The figures on the margin, abstracted from the Subsidiary Table I, compare

		NUMBER OF MARRIED UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE IN EVERY 1,000 OF												
Province.		All religion.		Animist.		Chris	Christian.		du.	Ja	in. Mus		salman.	
		1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911	
Rajputana— Males Females	:	4 8	2 6	2 4	1 2	3		3 8	2 7	2 3	1 2	11 12	2 5	
Ajmer-Merwara- Males Females	- :	6 19	4 12	iš	3 2	iò	::	7 21	4 14	2 2	1 3	4	1 7	

these proportions by sex and religion, with the previous Census, in each of the two Provinces separately. It will be seen, that such marriages, which

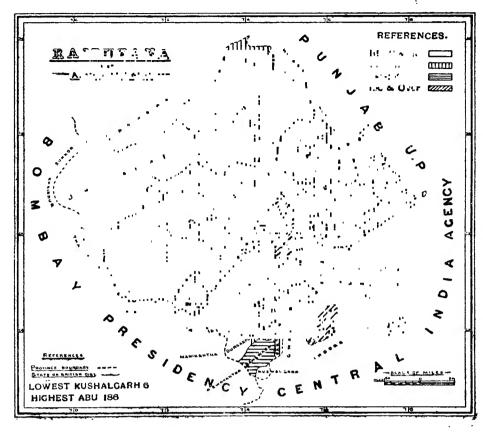
should have shown signs of decrease with the advance of times, have increased during the decade—the most noticeable is the appearance of 3 and 10 to the thousand among Christians in the males of Rajputana and the females of Ajmer-Merwara respectively. Among the selected castes (Subsidiary Table V), the first seven, showing the highest proportion of married female infants in Rajputana, are Telis and Kalals, (16) each; Rangrez, 13; Rebaris and Gujars, 12 each; and Balais and Jats, 11 each; while in Ajmer-Merwara they are Kumhars, 63; Balais, 60; Gujars, 53; Bambhi, 47; Jats and Rebaris, 45 each; and Khatiks and Telis, 40 each. It is thus evident, that this social evil is confined generally to the lower strata of society, and particularly to such as have hardly come in touch with education.

Early Marriage.

9. The second age-group (5-10), marriages wherein are styled 'Early marriages,'shows the highest proportion of married girls, in Rajputana, among the Hindubeing (83), followed by the Musalman (66), Animist (28), Christian (20) and Jain (12). Corresponding proportions in Ajmer-Merwara are among the Hindu (119), Animist (99), Musalman (74), Jain (13) and Christian (3).

The map in the margin shows, by various delineations, the proportion of mar-

Proportion of married girls 5-10 years of age per 1,000 girls of the same age-period.



ried of5-10 years of age to 1,000 girls of the same age each in State District of the Provinces. Abu gives the highestproportion (186),while Kushalgarh, the lowest (6).the same category with Abu, Jhalawar, Kishangarh and Shahi.ura w hich

show proportions of 150 and over. Ajmer-Merwara and Banswara are slightly better off, but the credit is with Jaisalmer, Alwar, Bundi, Kotah and Dungarpur, where as low a proportion as below 50 to a thousand is found. Having done with the analysis of the figures of the married females in the age-groups 0-5 and 5-10, it seems desirable that figures of the 10-15 group be included and the result under the head 'Early marriage' be drawn from those of all the three first age-groups of life (0-15) together. It is with this aim, that the proportions of married males and females per thousand of their sex population and age in the combined groups

·		PROPORTION OF MARRIED PERSONS UNDER 15 YEARS TO EVERY 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX AT THESE AGES.										
		Ma	iles.		Females.							
Religion.	Rajp	Rajputana,		Ajmer- Merwara.		Rajputana.		er- vara.				
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.				
Animist	25 15 46 16 48	11 7 39 16 37	60 18 83 17 45	26 4 44 17 34	66 23 152 105 122	39 13 132 78 111	136 13 182 94 130	78 13 126 82 103				

are given on the margin for the two Censuses. Looking at the figures of Rajputana, the proportion of females has increased in all the five religions and so has that of males (Jain males excluded). Ajmer-Merwara too has moved

in the same direction in both sexes, excepting in the case of Jain males and Christian females, whose proportions have not varied. The proportion of the Christian males in Ajmer-Merwara, this time, is four times and a half as much as that in 1911, and this is what makes the problem more enigmatic. The increase in the proportion of the married in all the three groups up to 15 years of age in both sexes is indicative of some deep-rooted cause in the social fabric of the communities that incites the continuance of early marriages. The custom of early marriage is clearly of Hindu origin, and is based on religious grounds; but, as shown by the figures analysed above, it is no longer confined to that religion alone. It is equally prevalent among the Musalman and that too to no small extent. The other religions here discussed are also no exceptions. The prevalence of this custom among the other religions is believed, to be partly due to Hindu

influence and associations. Early marriage among Christians may be attributed to a very high proportion in the population of this religion, of converts from Hinduism, who do not find it easy to renounce the deep-seated sentiment of the function of early marriage. This custom amongst the well-to-do Musalmans is said to be due to the strict *Purdah* system which they observe.

	1	ROPORTIO	N PER MILI.	E.	
Caste.		Rajpu- tana.	Caste.	Ajmer- Merwara.	
Bhangi		201	Gujar		361
Khatik	• .	191	Khati		338
Jat .	• 1	187	Rebari		330
Teli .	.	173	Rangrez	. 1	318
Balai	. !	168	Jat .		301
Gujar	. ;	163	Kalal		293
Rebari		156	Bambhi		235
Kumhar		155	Khatik		225
Dhobi		151	Dhobi		218
			Mali		207
			Kumhar		205
	;		Teli .		190
			Chamar		186
			*Balai		162

Early marriages are largely extant amongst the lower castes than amongst the higher ones. The proportion of married females of the ages 5-12 is more than 150 to a thousand among the castes noted in the margin (vide Subsidiary Table V). These castes include the members of the Musalman religion as well. The figures show, that early marriages are much more in common in Ajmer-Merwara than in Rajputana.

An enquiry was made to collect information as to the existence of any rules to improve upon the marriageable age or to regulate akin customs. Out of the

21 States, Estates and Chiefships in Rajputana, replies from 12 were in the negative. Those received from the rest were to the effect that no new rules were issued during the decade, while those which existed did not restrict the marriageable age of a girl beyond 13 years. Alwar has passed an Act limiting the minimum age of a girl at marriage to 12 years during this decade. Reformed societies have no doubt been formed in most of the important castes among Hindus. The Rajput Sabha, the Brahman Maha-Sabha, the Mahajan Sabha and the Khatri Conference are all attempting to raise the marriageable age but their practical effect on the statistics seems little.

10. The more universal marriage is, the more numerous must cases of widow-hood be. In the two Provinces combined, Hinduism together with Jainism is the foremost of all religions among the married in both sexes and so also among the widowed. The Musalman comes after the Hindu and the Animistic next. The Christian exhibits the lowest proportion of widows.

Taking the Provinces separately—the order remains the same, except that in Ajmer-Merwara, the Animistic religion shows higher proportion of widows than the Christian. Coming to widowhood in infancy(0-5 period)—the table below will be found expressive of the improvement or otherwise made, by each religion during the three successive decades, both by males and by females in each of the two Provinces:—

			PROI	OKTION	Males		PER T	HOUSAN	D OF E.	ACH SE		ales.	Ajmer-Merwa			
Religio	on.		Ra	ijputan	а.	Ajme	er-Merw	vara.	Ra	jputan	a.	Ajm	er-Merv	vara.		
			1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921 .	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.		
Animist . Christian Hindu Jain . Musalman		:	2 			 1 			 1 1		 2 	3  1 2 1				

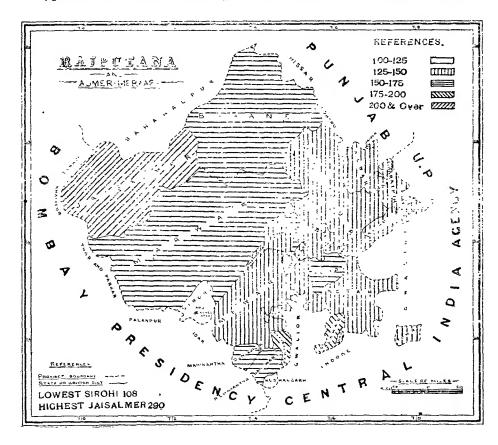
There is thus no decrease in the number of widows or widowers either in any of the religions or in any of the two Provinces. On the contrary, evidences, of degeneration are apparent and in Ajmer-Merwara comparatively greater. In the age-group 10-15 wherein, as has elsewhere been remarked, most Hindu girls get married, the proportion of widows is the highest, while among the Christian girls—it is the lowest in both Provinces. In the last two periods, viz., 15-40 and 40 and

Wi dowbood.

over, Jain widows predominate. It is noticed, that while the Hindu contributes a larger share towards widowhood in the early age-periods, the Jain does so towards the later periods (15 and over).

The map printed below, exhibits the proportion of Hindu widows per 1,000

Proportion of Hindu widows per 1,000 females of the same religion.



females of the same religion found in each State or District. It will be seen that the lowest proportion (108 per thousand), is in Sirohi and the highest (290) in Jaisalmer.

11. The efforts of the social reformers have all proved futile during the decade, widow among as none of the castes, other than those in which widow re-marriage was permissible, joined hands with them. Resolutions were moved in their conferences by some castes but to no fruitful end. Among the selected castes in Subsidiary Table V, those indicating a proportion of 100 and over of widowers to 1,000 males are Kayastha (130), Brahman and Mahajan each (129), Rebari (117), Lodha (116),

Caste.	RAJPU	JTANA.	Caste.		WARA.
Brahman . Kayastha . Mahajan . Rajput Rebari .	283 220 273 270 221	263 212 259 261	Ahir . Brahman Jat . Kalal . Khati . Lodha . Mahajan Mali . Rajput . Rebari .	1921. 204 276 220 225 208 204 278 209 279 262 212	1911.  281  276 210 274 

Note.—The blanks in the 1911 column indicate that the pro-

portions were below 200. that many others have entered the category since 1911.

Kachhi (113), Jat (111), Khati (108), Koli, Rajput, Rangrez and Gujar (107 each), Dhobi (105), Teli (103) and Ahir (100) in Rajputana; and Jat (138). Ahir and Brahman (126 each), Mahajan and Rebari (123 each), Gujar (118), Rangrez (104) and Khati (103) in Ajmer-Merwara.

On the margin are noted the castes which present more than 200 widows per 1,000 females, together with their proportions in 1911. It will be seen that the number of widows has increased practically in every caste and

Y

re-marriage certain casts

## SUBSIDIARY

# Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex and main

1					RAJ	IPUTANA.		•		
Reli-	Sex and age- periods.		UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.	
		1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	MALES.					9	c			
	0-5 5-10 10-15	996 977 885	980 888	994 965 854 629 223	21 108 331	2 19 108 309	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\31\\129\\328\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot \\ & \frac{2}{7} \\ 21 \end{array}$	 1 4 14	 17
	15—20	648 205 69	71	223 90 69	694 688 515	722 752 564	681 715 572	101 243 423	58 177 371	99 193 35
1	FEMALES	, 02	02	03						
	0-5 5-10 10-15	991 920 589	93 <b>4</b> 558	987 910 <b>*</b> 603	8 76 396	6 64 433	$\frac{12}{84}$	1 4 15	2	2
	15—20 20—40 40—60	108 11 6	8 4	197 17 6	849 832 465	878 869 472	738 806 497	43 157 529	, 31 123 524	2 6 17 49
(	60 and over MALES.	, 6	3	6	144 '	141	242	850	856	75
	0—5 5—10 10—15	998 990 921	994	997 998 916	2 9 77	1 5 53	$\frac{3}{10}$	$egin{pmatrix} \cdot \cdot & & & \ & 1 & \ & 2 & \end{matrix}$	1	 2
	15—20 20—40 40—60	670 108 27 20	753 148	750 186 48 78	320 834 855	238 816 898	185 662 725	10 58 118	9 36 88	15 25 34
1	60 and over	1			741	738	575	239	252	34
	5—10 10—15	996 971 761	983 765	979 951 802 378	4 28 235 726	2 17 232 771	21 47 166 532	 1 4 12	:: 3 9	••
	15—20	$egin{array}{cccc} . & 262 \\ . & 18 \\ . & 11 \\ . & 12 \end{array}$	3 17 8	49 11 32	916 605 179	774 935 513 128	756 405 252	66 384 809	48 479 864	19 58 7
(	MALES.		1,000	1,000	3			2		
	5—10	988 950 834	996 981 93 <del>1</del>	989 978 881	$10 \\ 41 \\ 152$	4 19 53	$\frac{11}{22}$ $\frac{113}{113}$	14	:: 13	::
	20-40 40-60 60 and over	. 239 . 85	61	460 85 28	700 796 792	604 842 707	494 763 743	61 122 250	29 97 195	1 2
}	FEMALES. 0-5 5-10 : :	1,000 978	1,000 3 984	1,000 984	20	16	. 16	g	::	
	10—15 15—20 20—40	. 926 . 573	930 3 585	945 607 168	71 420 842	44 405 798 571	44 385 718	 7 47	26 10 37	
	40-60 60 and over	1 4:	5 80 9 56	65 83	601 328	571 129	675 292	$\frac{354}{623}$	349 815	6
-	MALES. 0-5 5-10 10-15	. 99 97 98 88	6 979	994 965 851	$\frac{3}{22}$ 113	2 20 113	6 31 133	$\begin{array}{cc} \cdot \cdot & & \\ & \frac{2}{7} \end{array}$	1	••
	15—20 20—40 40—60	. 1 04	2 672 8 224	620 223 93	336 648 689	311 717 747	336 681 711	22 104 249	14 59 179	1
.	60 and over .	76	1	71	506	55 <b>6</b>	564	429	378	3
	FEMALES 0-5 5-10 10-15	. 99 . 91 . 56	1 993 3 928 2 530	995 903 578	8 83 422	70 460	13 91 398	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\4\\16\\4\end{array}$	 2 10	
	15-20 20-40 40 -60 60 and over	. 9	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	174 13 5 5	860 828 457 140	891 868 469 139	761 809 496 234	46 163 537 855	33 125 528	1 4 7
(	MALES		8 999	904	27	1 ,	6		858	
	0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20	99 95 68	2   995 9   944 6 695	954 841 604	37 297	4 53 296	42 134 356	1 4 17	1 3 9	
ė	2040 4060 60 and over .	. 12	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	265 127 71	616 578 100	666 620 446	631 599 451	108 298 491	72 256 461	. 1 2 4
Jam.	FEMALES. 0-5 5-10	94	96 995 5 957	993 927	3 12	2 12	7 67	1 5	1	••
	10—15 15—20 20—40	. 77 . 77	74 705 73 77 71 6	695 294 20	211 851 690	2×6 ×69 737	281 650 713	15 76 299	54 25 <b>7</b>	:
	40-60 60 and over		3 3 4 5	5	339 107	314 98	424 247	659 889	653 899	į
	MALES. 5-10 19-15	. 98 . 97 . 88	2 979	997 961 864	11 27 106	2 20 97	3 30 114	1	1 1 4	
	15—20 20—40 40—60	. 68	30 654 05 204 12 43	668 223 61	299 706	302 739 798	201 707 791	21 96 222	14 57 159	1
Vinsalman.	60 and over .		35	51	736 559	619	<b>6</b> 70	408	346	Ź
Ë	0-5 5-10 10-15	95 66	655	996 947 694	12 66 326	60 337	50 295	1 5 11	1 8 22	••
	15—20 20—40 40—60 60 and over	. 16	19 15	271 35 16 11	808   869 5 <b>32</b> 181	813 892 546 177	676 833 563 <b>29</b> 8	27 112 459 811	93 446 816	1

TABLE I.

religion and main age-periods at each of the last three censuses.

					.,	R-MERWARA	AJME	,		
Re gio	Sex and age- periods.		WIDOWED.		1	MARRIED.			NMARRIED.	v
		1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
	MALES.  05 510 1015 1520 2040 4060 60 and over	3 19 43 86 178 364	2 9 22 71 182 377	1 4 12 23 97 225 398	2 36 135 317 705 739 579	4 32 116 296 703 770 577	6 11 137 348 713 722 561	998 961 846 640 209 83	996 966 876 682 226 48	993 995 851 629 190 53 41
	FEMALES.  0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-40 40-60 60 and over  MALES.	9 25 60 144 568 880	3 11 29 115 535 887	1 5 14 29 114 537 876	7 89 365 767 825 416 113	12 80 430 870 874 459 107	19 106 411 880 845 457 116	993 902 610 173 26 16 7	988 917 559 101 11 6 6	980 889 575 91 11 6 8
Activities.	0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-40 40-60 60 and over		28 66 116 339	21 34 71 150 398		3 15 105 227 810 869 646	52 129 404 823 820 590	:: : : ::	997 985 895 745 124 15	1,000 946 850 562 106 30 12
	FEMALES, 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-40 40-60 60 and over		 43 6 94 536 868	3 7 81 457 869	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	62 446 931 955 464 132	13 99 367 880 906 533 131	   	998 938 511 63 11	984 901 625 113 13 10
Christian	MALES.  5—10  10—15  15—20  20—40  40—60  60 and over	175	S 12 100 387	23 122 263	10 ; 39 195 , 553 710 519	13 40 287 806 532	55 10 362 737 656	1,000 990 961 788 365 115 212	1,000 1,000 987 957 701 94 81	1,000 1,000 945 990 615 141 81
Clan.	FEMALES. 0—5 -10 10—15 15—20 20—40 10—60 60 and over	29 30 30 <b>7</b>		9 5 77 343 692	341 489 802 560 187	 41 251 692 598 189	10 2 27 229 752 556 277	1,000 1,000 659 482 168 133 23	1,000 996 959 747 250 130 113	998 964 766 171 101 31
H	MALES.  0-5 -10 -10-15 -15-20 -0-40 -60 -00 and over	3 21 47 91 180 382	2 9 24 73 183 385	1 5 13 26 104 236 417	39 139 340 721 737 561	4 35 128 315 717 772 569	7 47 154 378 731 719 549	1,000 958 840 613 188 83 57	996 963 864 661 210 45	902 948 833 596 165 45 34
Hindy.	FEMALES. 0-5 5-10	894 (	12 30 114 546 894	1 6 16 30 149 547 892	9 392 779 824 407	14 90 464 890 880 450	21 119 446 901 846 450 102	991 889 580 155 20 16	986 907 524 71 6 4	978 875 538 69 5
Jain.	MALES.  0-5 5-10 0-15 5-20 0-40 0-60 0 and over	366 G	3 9 97 285 480	2 3 5 118 332 552	20 142 287 609 572 520	1 4 54 257 601 567 388	2 4 38 316 606 531 340	1,000 976 844 681 312 167	999 996 943 735 302 148 132	998 994 959 679 276 137 108
	FEMALES. 5-10 0-15 0-15 0-15 0-16 0-40 0-60 0 and over	20 1 33 1 206 2 565 4 719 6	1 16 56 238 666 975	2 1 1 9 49 203 4603 896	25 179 734 755 414 266	3 9 350 887 726 331 60	2 13 273 900 695 288 99	995 973 801 203 39 21	997 990 634 57 6 3	996 986 718 51 12 9
ne miren M	) and and	142 4	1 9 16 67 157 301	3 7 21 81 179 335	\$ 27 114 226 657 805 650	25 92 251 716 810 635	4 23 97 274 701 760 615	992 969 874 750 275 53 43	999 974 899 733 217 33 34	996 974 896 705 218 61 50
ar au.	FEMALES.  0-5 -10 -15 -20 0-40 0-40 0-40 0-40 0-40 0-40 0-40	24 1 98 2 531 4	 8 22 90 451 847	1 3 8 23 104 474 818	53 278 720 853 461 132	7 57 346 821 887 530 140	11 74 331 839 873 511 168	1,000 947 715 256 49 8	993 940 646 157 23 16	988   923   661   138   23   15   14

## SUBSIDIARY

## Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 males at certain

#### RAJPUTANA AND

		ALL AGES.			05.			5—10.	
Religion, Province and Natural Divisions.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.						1			-
II Religions nimist hristian * lindu ain Iusalman	509 567 624 507 538 494	397 393 335 396 347 417	94 40 41 97 115 89	996 998 997 996 998 989	4 2 2 3 2 10	  1  1	976 990 993 975 992 972	22 9 6 23 7 26	2  1 2 1 2
RAJPUTANA.			1	1					
All religions Animist Hindu Iain Jusalman	511 567 546 508 540 500	395 393 404 395 346 410	94 40 50 97 114 90	996 998 995 997 998 989	4 2 3 3 2 11	2	977 990 988 976 992 972	21 9 10 22 7 27	2 1 2 2 1 1
Eastern Division.		1							
All religions Animist Christian Hindu Jain Musalman	. 493 . 512 . 540 . 493 . 509 . 483	404 437 411 403 355 421	103 51 49 104 136 96	991 992 997 994	4 8 4 3 5 15	 1 4  1	989 982 983	18 27 7 16 15 29	2 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Southern Division.		•							
All religions	. 522 . 568 . 600 . 509 . 534 . 469	410 393 354 416 355 464	$\begin{array}{c} 39 \\ 46 \\ 75 \\ 111 \end{array}$	998 1,000 994 997	5 2  6 2 5		973 991 1,000 965 990 974	25 9  33 8 24	
Western Division.		1					:	, a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	
All religions Animist	542 600 497 540 540 562 547	338 446 364 333	6: 5: 5: 9: 8: 10:	2 995 7 1,000 6 998 5 999	 2 1		973 987 963 971 996 976	25 12 37 27 4 23	
AJMER-MERWARA						Approximation of the state of t	!		
All religions Animist Christian Hindu Jain Musalman	. 466 . 500 . 688 . 466 . 51:	36 436 436 436 436 436 436 436 436 436 4	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1,000 \\ 3 & 1,000 \\ 5 & 992 \end{array}$		,	1 955 947 1,000 1 948 994 973		

TABLE II.

ages in each main religion and Natural Division.

## AJMER-MERWARA.

	10—15.			15—40.		4	O AND OVER.	
Inmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
883	110	7	301	616	83	67	653	280
920	78	2	227	725	48	25	837	138
951	49		545	422	33	101	751	148
878	115	7	301	613	86	69	644	287
959	37	4	359	551	90	122	539	339
889	105	6	304	618	78	42	698	260
885	108	7	302	615	83	67	652	281
921	77	2	228	724	48	26	837	137
959	41		320	625	55	76	780	144
880	113	7	304	611	85	71	642	287
959	37	4	358	552	90	121	542	337
888	106	6	303	617	80	40	693	267
884	109	7	291	621	88	72	631	297
876	118	6	207	742	51	25	812	163
932	68		295	642	63	77	797	126
883	110	7	290	621	89	75	626	299
931	64	5	376	527	97	172	476	352
887	107	6	284	632	84	36	690	274
877	118	5	268	663	69	45	741	214
922	76	2	225	727	48	25	840	135
1,000			418	547	35	92	741	167
858	136	6	274	651	75	46	725	229
965	30	5	368	550	82	102	566	332
872	122	6	260	678	62	28	783	189
892 926 972 888 967 895	101 74 28 105 31 99	  7 2 6	352 406 291 351 338 360	564 532 659 564 570 565	84 62 50 85 92 75	74 28 55 75 101 54	631 758 771 629 568 672	295 214 174 296 331 274
851	137		279	639	82	51	692	257
850	129		210	728	62	27	778	195
945	55		678	303	19	128	720	152
833	154		256	657	87	43	688	269
959	· 38		361	545	94	132	501	367
896	97		308	622	70	59	730	211

## SUBSIDIARY

# Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 females at certain

#### RAJPUTANA AND

		i	ALL AGES	i <b>.</b>	1	0-5.		! !	5—10.	
Religion, Prov Natural Div	ince and isions.		Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widow e
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	.9	10
RAJPUTAN AJMER-MER	A AND RWARA.	1								,
All religions . Animist Christian . Hindu Jain Musalman .		352 483 527 343 329 369	458 420 389 462 384 474	190 97 84 195 287 157	994 996 995 991 996 987	5 4 5 8 3 12	1   1 1	919 970 987 912 983 929	77 29 11 84 12 66	4 1 2 4 5 5
RAJPUTA	ANA.							:		
All religions Animist Christian . Hindu Jain Musalman .	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	353 484 491 344 330 372	457 420 429 460 384 472	190 96 80 196 286 156	991 996 1,000 991 996 987	8 4  8 3 12	1	920 971 977 913 983 929	76 28 20 83 12 66	4 1 3 4 5 5
Eastern Div	vision.		: :					. !		
All religions Animist Christian Hindu Jain Musalman	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	334 408 491 332 285 360	478 474 432 477 424 486	188 118 77 191 291 154	993 986 1,000 994 992 988	6 14  5 7 10	1   1 1 2	925 918 975 924 967 930	71 80 25 72 25 66	4 2 4 8 4
Southern D	ivision.									
All religions Animist . Christian Hindu . Jain . Musalman		. 388 . 486 . 539 . 360 . 349 . 367	440 419 407 448 379 490	172 95 54 192 272 143	984 996 1,000 980 994 954	 15 4  19 5 45	1   1 1 1	921 972 986 897 983 922	76 26 14 99 11 74	3 2 4 6 4
Western I	Division.					! :				
All religions Animist Christian Hindu Jain Musalman	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 363 . 464 . 439 . 360 . 335 . 403	429 408 442 433 371 432	208 128 119 207 294 165	994 992 1,000 994 999	6 8  6 1 6		911 957 983 904 990 930	85 39  92 7 64	1 4 17 4 3 6 6
AJMER-ME	CRWARA.	•	:		,					
All religions Animist . Christian Hindu . Jain . Musalman		. 326 . 403 . 562 . 320 . 308	485 473 351 485 404 500	189 124 87 192 288 166	980 984 990 978 996 988	19 13 10 21 21	1 3 1 2 1	889 901 997 875 986 923	106 99 3 119 13 74	5  6 1 3

TABLE II—contd.

## ages in each main religion and Natural Division.

 ${\bf AJMER-MERWARA} - contd.$ 

	10—15.			15—40.		4	0 AND OVER.	
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
588 760 950 561 771 663	397 236 44 423 215 327	15 4 6 16 14 10	29 61 235 25 23 48	836 883 713 835 721 858	135 56 52 140 256 94	6 11 66 6 4 10	389 521 529 381 283 442	60: 46: 40: 61: 71: 548
589 761 929 562 774 663	396 235 71 422 211 326	15 4  16 15 11	29 61 176 25 23 48	835 883 782 834 720 857	136 56 42 141 257 95	6 12 45 5 4 9	389 522 554 382 285 443	60: 466 40] 61: 711 548
535 632 916 519 557 649	449 361 84 464 422 341	16 7  17 21 10	24 34 168 21 14 44	847 892 795 846 738 870	129 74 37 133 248 86	7 7 41 7 4 10	402 473 547 397 296 451	59: 52( 41) 59( 70) 53(
642 765 977 588 815 659	347 231 23 399 172 332	11  13 13 9	39 62 265 33 25 43	841 883 695 833 746 878	120 55 40 134 229 79	7 11 68 6 3 6	398 524 661 374 280 467	598 468 271 620 717 527
639 744 912 620 820 692	344 247 88 362 167 296	17 9  18 13 12	31 53 92 27 25 60	802 827 843 808 696 816	167 120 65 165 279 124	3 5 41 3 4 5	356 501 486 354 284 417	641 494 473 643 712 578
575 625 964 538 718 661	411 367 27 446 273 331	14 8 9 16 9	26 30 294 17 20 46	8.52 901 644 8.57 737 866	122 69 62 126 243 88	7 8 88 3 8	379 433 503 371 252 432	614 559 409 626 740 553

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

# Distribution by Civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

						RAJPU	TANA.					AJMER-	MERWARA		
Religion	and	Age		+ <del>-</del>	Males.			Fenales.	-		Males.		<del></del>	Fewales.	
				Oun- marrie l.	Married.	Widowed.	Un- married.	Married.	Widowed.	Un- married.	Married.	Widowed.	Un- married.	Married.	Widowed
	 I			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIO	NS-								1	Í		1		,	
0—10 .				9,852	136	12	9,537	440	23	9,718	254	28	9,312	657	31
10—15 .				8,851	1,084	65	5,890	3,959	151	8,513	1,370	117	5,748	4,110	142
15-40 .				3,020	6,145	835	289	8,348	1,363	2,793	6,386	821	261	8,515	1,224
40 and over				674	6,515	2,811	59	3,891	6,050	511 <sub> </sub>	6,918	2,571	65	3,793	6,142
									1	1					
Animist—									1	1		1			
0-10 .	•	•	•	9,936	61	3	9,824	169	7	9,681	306	13	9,410	577	13
10—15 .	•	•	•	9,204	774	22	7,614	2,346	40	8,505	1,290	205	6,250	3,674	76
15—40 .	•	•	•	2,279	7,241	480	613	8,825	562	2,096	7,276	628	292	9,020	688
40 min Over	•	•	•	255	8,373	1,372	113	5,221	4,666	267	7,778	1,955	75	4,336	5,589
Christian-										i.	:		i		
0—10 .				9,913	62	25	9,882	105	13	10,000		••	9,940	60	
10-15 .	•			9,590	410		9,290	710		9.448	552		9,643	268	89
15-10 .				3,205	6,249	546	1,757	7,824	419	6,776	3,028	196	2,945	6,437	618
40 and over			•	761	7,799	1,440	451	5,540	4,006	1,283	7,195	1,522	877	5,029	4,094
Hindu—															
0-10 .			٠	9,849	139	12	9,497	480	23	9,676	292	••	0.022		
10—15 .				8,804	1,128	68	5,621	4,216	163	8,330	1,537	32	9,223	741	36
15—40 .				3,036	6,109	855	251	8,342	1,407	2,558	6,566	133	5,384	4,455	161
40 and over	٠			705	6,422	2,873	55	3,816	6,129	433	6,881	876 2,686	172 35	8,565 3,708	1,263 6,257
Jain												.,		.,,,,,	0,20.
0-10 .				0.044											
10—15 .	•	٠.	•	9,944	48	8	9,891	81	28	9,954	36	10	9,906	78	16
15-40 .	•	•	•	9,590	373	37	7,741	2,114	145	9,594	382	24	7,179	2,734	87
40 and over	•	•	•	3,535	5,519	896	228	7,200	2,572	3,607	5,447	946	196	7,369	2,435
0.00	•	•	•	1,207	5,423	3,370	36	2,853	7,111	1,324	5,004	3,672	80	2,516	7,404
Musaiman-															
0—10 .				9,794	195	11	9,573	396	31	9,836	149	15	9,534	446	20
10—15 .				8,879	1,059	62	6,631	3,262	107	8,954	971	75	6,608	3,307	85
15—40 .			•	3,027	6,178	795	481	8,567	952	3,080	6,222	698	455	8,661	884
40 and over				401	6,931	2,668	89	4,433	5,478	590	7,298	2,112	149	4,318	5,533

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for main religions and Natural Divisions, etc.

			Widowed.	16		2,017 3,157 9,007	2,002 2,002 2,013	1,800	2,015	3,161 2,014 1,996	2,472 1,797	1,772	2,607 2,528 1,777	1,733	074	2,877 3,996	889 889 899	2,372 2,395	2,107	1,765 2,125	2,080 3,104	1,858	2,064	2,534 2,000	2,141 1,877 1,895	45040
	40 AM OUTE	TO AND OVER	Married.	15		555 578 517	553 607	545	559	579 515 556 616	266	<b>565</b>	477 531 565	573	1 1	586 584	488 551	543 515	242	505 493	539 427	242	474	520 405	468	
	_		Unmarried.	14		83 408 479	37	181	\$8	432 432 73 73	194	98	408 409 78	15 154	3	101	400	37	39	981 909	E E E		109	508	56	
		Widowod	w tdowed.	£1		1,416 1,177 1,097	1,411	1,016	1,429	1,173 707 1,420 3,163	1,058	1,267	1,294	9111	i i	1,157	1,000	2,724	1,689	1,111	1,598 4,153 1,206	1,390	1,180	1,743	2,156	
1	15-40	Married		12		1,182 1,225 1,163	1,175	1,167	1,190	1,155 1,179 1,438	1,211	1,185	1,186	1,228	671.6	1,223	1,130	1,324	716,1	1,075	1,668	1,210	1,055	1,171	1,132	
UMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.		Widowed. Unmarried.		11	ć	208 208 208	12 88	133	84	2005	139	27.05.1	544	138	1335	278	564 107	142	55	264	100	001	74	240	45 93	
S PER 1,0		Widowed.		10	00 1	1,434 S21	3,712	1,307	1.551	3,762	1,373	1,745	1,797	1,231	1.621	1,547	1,613	1,346	1,993	1.934	8,071	i :	905 286	906	2,667 796	_
F FEMALE	10—15	Married.		ລ	6 787	2,500 2,500 821	5,393 6,393 6,50	0011	2,502,2	1,973 2,844 5,405	504.	3,077	1,000 3,142 5,035	2,478	5,338	2,517	9:50 20:00 10:00 10:00	605.6	17.7	3,000	6,000 2,474		2,215	529 2,166	5,229 2,356	
NUMBER 0		Unmarried.	c	o	77.33	682 925 86 86	756		514 684	712 486 771	 o n n	452 550	790 436	570	579	690	555 550 538 538	633	576 536	886 550	941		499 569	1,113	547	-
		Widowed.	) (	- 1	1.832	2,000 500 1.721	3,414		1,913	3,556 3,556 3,656	7,7	1,960	1,898 3,300	5.360	2,11,2	9;;;	. 9. 9. 7. 5. 9. 9. 7. 5. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9.	1,818	1,695	1,446	6,250 4,800		1,091	1,071	1,500	
	0-10	Married.	9	,	3,052	2,729 2,400 3,232	1,698		3,104 4,761	3,806 3,806 1,679		3,274	3.7.1 1.7.5.1	1,653	8,87 4.187	27.13	9.860 1.702	4,020	3,063	3,140	1,923	_	2,443	2,411	2,143 2,180	
		Widowed. Unmarried.	13		930	986 997 922	988		931 986 950	986 886 876 876 876	-	932	200 270 270 270	957	596 60 60	989 885	948	096	905	959 897	916 916		1,007	905	893	
		Widowed.	734	1	1,808	2,351 1,647 1,796	2,634 1,526		1.810 5.858 2.158 3.058	1,797 1,688 1,688		1,603 2,186	1.61	· ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	3.5 2.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2.398 2.476		1,963	008.1 7.6.1 7.6.1	3,447		1,711	1,770	1,417	
	ALL AGES.	Married.	8		1,034	280.1 926 1,036	1,176 988		2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 3	1,039 1,191 191,01		1,0,1 1,00,1 1,00,1	101	70,01	1,019	SST	1,017	- 	1,055 1,015	1,045	1,026	,	189,1	975	750	
		Unmarried.	\$1	,	620	603 603	649 649	16-5	. 823 823 788	603 655 662	i	- 255 88 88 1355 1355 1355 1355 1355 1355 1	502 494		707	169	 	930	648	089 089 087	643	1 3 1	761 185	602 525	532	
	pu and		1	0.1	- <b>3</b> 74								· ·		, .							Α.			•	
į	al Divisic on.			MI A UN	IRA.			INA.			ision.	. <b>.</b> .	٠.		vision.			· zision.		• • •		AJMER-MERWARA.	• • •			
;	, Nature Religie		1	ANA	TERWA 18	• • •		RAJPUTANA.	· · ·		Eastern Division.	• • •		£	Southern Division. ligions st st	•		Western Division.	72	• • •		MER-MI	• • •			
¢	Frovince, Natural Division and Religion.			RAJPUT	All religions Animist	Christian Hindu Jain	Musalman	RA.	Animist Christian	Hindu Jain Musalman	Easte	Animist ( hristian	rimaa Jain Musalman	7	All religions Anim st	Christian .	Jain .	Wes	All religious Animist .	Hindu Jain	Musalman	All religion	Animist Christian	Hindu Jain	Musalman	

#### **SUBSIDIARY**

## Distribution by Civil condition of 1,000 of each

			نے			•	DISTRI			01 1,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		S OF 1				001	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
			na. Ierwari	AI.	L AGES			5		5-	-12.		1	2—20.		:	20—40. -		40	and o	ver.
	Caste.		Localny— R—Rajputana. A—Ajmer-Merwara.	Unmarried.	Murried.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	I nmarred.	Married	Widowed	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried	Mairied.	Widowed.	Ummarried.	Married.	Wickensol
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	>	9	40	11	12	13	11	15	16	17	13	19	2
Ahir .			R	504	396	100	990	9	1	948	49	3	617	354	29	204	685	111	96	596	3
Balai .			A R	426 461	448 462	126 77	983 993	17 6		921 954	79 43		677 639	310 344	13 17	204 276 107	582 806	142 87	48 25	645 756	3 2
Bambhi			A R	452 546	464 376	84 78	996 993	3 2	1	928 948	66 48	6 4	673 768	297 208	30 24	109 185	805 715	86 100	21 112	734 658	2
Bhangi .			A R A	424 490 443	496 425 477	80 85 80	972 994 992	28 5 8	1	918 941 917	77 54 78	5 5	591 644 593	365 318 382	44 35 25	122 127 140	827 773 763	51 100 97	22 85 26	736 675 742	2 2 2
			•								2										
Brahman	•	• •	R A	50 <b>7</b> 466	$\frac{364}{408}$	$129 \\ 126$	996 998		2	971 974	27 23	3	725 695	245 289	30 13	277 2 <b>77</b>	602 606	121 1 <b>17</b>	121 90	535 <b>572</b>	3
Certain (Mahaja:	Trading n).	Castes	R A	514 489	357 388	$\frac{129}{123}$	996 996	3 2	1 2	977 988	17	$\frac{6}{2}$	697 757	253 237	511 6	$\frac{257}{249}$	620 639	123 112	124 117	525 528	99
Chamar			R A	$\frac{474}{452}$	436 477	$\frac{90}{71}$	994 990	5 9	1	952 924	45 69	3 7	298 654	341 376	35 26	101 61	797 853	102 86	28 13	701 779	2
Christlan	(Indian)		R A	583 697	$\frac{408}{275}$	$\frac{59}{28}$	993 1,000		;; 	981 982	15 18		891 955	103 45		182 535	747 451	71 14	63 16	$\frac{745}{784}$	1 2
,,	(Others)	•	R A	577 679	396 283	27 38	1 ()()() 1,()()()	.:		1,000 1 000			1,000 1,000		::	369 675	595 291	36 31	9 <u>9</u> 207	837 675	1
Dhobi			R A	458 464	437 438	105 98	995 993	47	1	945 913	50 84	5 3	635 652	322 333	13 15	119 121	771 731	110 145	36 23	670 718	2
djar			R A	$\frac{488}{409}$	$\frac{405}{473}$	107 118	993 981	7 19		947 803	51 179	2 13	657 469	304 500	39 31	198 122	674 737	128 141	59 36	652 628	2
at			R A	494 413	395 448	111 138	997 984	3 14	.:	936 816	60 160	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 24 \end{array}$	663 494	313 462	24 44	209 192	668 650	123 158	66 43	609 593	3
Kachhi			R A	466 328	421 586	113 86	996 1,040	3	1	960 1,000	39	2	616 833	353 167	31	129	741 931	150 69	35 ••	636 625	3
Kalal			R	479 425	437 483	84 92	992 1,000	8		940 902	57 98	3	666 574	306 410	23 16	157 137	745 761	98 102	61 33	704 707	2 2
Kayastha			R A	456 443	414 473	130	1.000			982 991	18 9		715 699	246 292	39 9	$\frac{225}{176}$	667 ( 743		69 13	595 · 720	3
Khatı			iR A	485 397	407 500	108 103	982 982	18 18		955 856	41 133	11	655 537	305 427	40 36	157 152	694 739	119 109	55 20	656 721	2
Khatik			R	458	458	84	995	5		914	83	3	583	382	35	102	808	90	28	714	2
<b>C</b> oli			A R	418 453	510 440	72 107	986 998	14 2 2		895 961	92 37	13	473 637	491 323	36 40	71 110	860 775	69 115	24	770 679	2
Kumhar			A R	410 482	521 425	69 93	993	6	••	965 951	33 4h	'}	667 454	317 523	16	74 139	852 757	74 104	17 '	778 659	2
Lodha			A R A	427 486 499	478 398 427	95 116 74	984 980 971	16 11 14	9 15	899 949 963	93 47 25	4 7	577 560 703	390 399 297	33 52 	87 201 144	794 658 793	119 141 63	19 96 32	730 690 706	3 2
Lohar			R A	500 471	413 459	57 70	997 994	.}	;	949	18 52	; ;	705 670	271 302	21 28	175 178	721 755	101 67	44 2)	708 776	2 2
Iali			R A	176 432	429 477	96 91	995 991	1 9	1	966 935	32 56	., 9	696 662	259 315	45 20	144 119	755 785	101 96	31 16	700 739	22
Raigar			R A	486 501	4 36 427	78 72	998 995	? 4	 1 1	973 973	26 21	1 1	689 764	273 219	33	103	815 833	92 87	25 12	734 756	2
Rajput			R A	571 508	322 400	107 92	993 1,000	в 	1	979 984	17 14	4 2	809 827	116 149	75 24	377 344	537 579	86 77	150 138	566 603	2 2
Rangrez			R	455	438	197	992	8		930	65 82	5	614 640	352 305	34 55	164 216	722 878	114	48	662	2
Rebari			A R	457 520	363	101	964	3	33	913 944 969	49 126	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	739	205	26 11	205	676 634	103 161	35 50	617 650	31
Sheikh			A R	435 469	442 437	123 94	995	3	2	944	53	3	557 705	432 267	25	202	679 707	159 91	43 41	612 698	3- 26
Teli.			A R	400 460	513 437	87 103	996 993	4 6		940 939	54 56	6 5	740 601	244 363	16 36	215 130	701 748	84 122	68 44 ,	735 672	19 28

TABLE V.

----sex at certain ages for selected castes.

			DISTR	IBUTIO?	OF 1,0	00 FEMA	LES OF	EACH A	BE BY C	IVIL CO	OITION	Ň.					
A	LL AGES.			0—5.			5—12.			12—20.			20—40.		40	AND O	VER.
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3
350 i 288	489 508	161 204	991 966	8 31	1	864 846	132 144	4 10	214 172	742 796	44 32	11	860 823	129 177	12	473 373	. 5
341 327	496 499	163 174	989 939	11 60	1	827 832	168 162	5 6	196 220	782 762	22 18	12 3	872 862	116 135	6 4	437 396	5
398 304	426 520	176 176	993 953	7 47		879 745	117 235	4 20	399 248	566 736	35 16	5 18	830 850	165 132	3 4	416 436	5
375 326	484 545	141 129	990 976	9 24	1	867 797	128 201	5 2	276 291	694 699	30 10	10 11	885 891	105 98	33	450 487	5 5
299	418	283	994	5	1	879 874	115	6 8	180 168	739 777	8 <u>1</u> !		717	275	3 2	308	6
267 323	457 404	276 273	1,000 994		1	945	118 50	5	251 245	683	55 66	8	743 711	248 281	4	305 303	6
297 362	425 482	278 156	993 995	6 5 26		958 854	40 140	2 6	214	712 750	43 · 36 · 20 ·	12 9 3	716 864	272 127	6 4	276 441	7 5
342 483	488 430	170 87	971 1,000		3	809 , 975	186 22	5 3	213 749	767 247	4		868 865	129 49	4	349 513	6
576 511	331 425	93 <b>64</b>	985 1,000	15	••	989 985 i	11 15		876 875	113 125		86 151 170	753 786	96 44	13 37 107	493 631	4
524	403	73	1,000	::	::	1,000		::	891	109		214	751	35	173	520	3
332 339	493 500	175 161	$\frac{991}{962}$	8 38	1	845 778	151 218	4 4	205 265	771 729	24 6	20	854 901	126 99	17 8	409 394	5 5
$\frac{335}{275}$	$\frac{494}{548}$	$\frac{171}{177}$	$\frac{988}{946}$	$\frac{12}{53}$	1	833 625	$\begin{array}{c} 163 \\ 361 \end{array}$	4 14	$\frac{227}{142}$	733 825	40 33	7 5	$\begin{array}{c} 856 \\ 862 \end{array}$	137 133	5 2	448 380	5 6
339 269	484 511	$\begin{array}{c} 177 \\ 220 \end{array}$	989 955	11 45		806 680	187 301	7 19	228 181	739 783	33 36	7 3	851 815	142 182	3 2	427 324	5 6
346 212	488 606	166 182	997 1,000	3 .	••	865 1,000	131	4	131 250	833 750	36	6	863 867	131 133	1:	386 500	6 5
346	457	197	983	16	1,	847 707	148	5	251	720	29	 <b>2</b> 1	815	164	17	351	6
295 315	480 465	225 220	1,000	2	:	923	293 73	4	254 222	740 710	36	9	820 797	180 194	7	325 406	5
316 327 242	511 481	173 192	1,000 992	8	••	937 845	63 148	7	211	763 745	15 44	25 \ 14	823 830	152 156	9	513 416	4: 5
242	550	208	967	33	••	654	338	8	101	869	30	2	832	166	2	37 <b>4</b> ;	6.
361 335	495 505	144 160	99u 960	10 40	• •	806 760	191 225	3 15	229 207	740 772	31 21	15 23	870 849	115 128	8	435 407	5 5
361 306	482 503	157 161	996 990	4 . 8	2	892 871	$\frac{105}{124}$	3 5	236 119	730 852	34 29	8 4	873 897	119	6 2	443 361	5
359 309	468 492	173 199	989 936	10 63	1	840 786	155 203	5 9	238 235	730 732	32 33	11 6	852 814	137 180	24 7	403 423	57 57
380 345	470 451	150 204	995 1,000	5	••	899 866	98 134	3	257 200	705 773	38 27	8 11	862 789	130 200	7 	427 339	56 66
	202	-0.	2,00			1										1	
367 357	459 478	$\frac{174}{165}$	959 953	10 13	$\frac{1}{4}$	868 866	$\frac{128}{122}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 4\\12\end{smallmatrix}$	307 332	$\begin{array}{c} 665 \\ 646 \end{array}$	28 22	20 17	$\frac{842}{870}$	138 113	7 °	415 437	51 58
343 283	471 497	$\frac{186}{220}$	993 985	$^{6}_{15}$	1	867 . 786 .	$\frac{128}{207}$	5 7	$\frac{209}{152}$	756 814	35 34	8 4	837 836	155 160	6 4	396 343	59 68
382 385	468 441	150 171	995 993	5 ' 7 '		874 985	11 <del>4</del> 63	$\frac{12}{2}$	216 249	765 751	$^{19}_{20}$	13 7	861 842	126 151	5 3	430 360	56 6:
319 290	411 431	270 279	994 993	5 7	1	921 913	72 77	7 10	320 289	604 664	76 47	13 8	746 749	241 243	5 3	315 284	68
				1					1					1	•	;	
370 350	487 472	$\frac{143}{178}$	983 1,000	13	4	854 667	143 318	3 15	305 369	$\begin{array}{c} 679 \\ 631 \end{array}$	16	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 24 \end{array}$	8 81 753	107 223	30 82	477 411	49 50
$\begin{array}{c} 361 \\ 278 \end{array}$	418 460	221 262	980 980	12 65	25	841 670	156 330	3	$\frac{352}{220}$	618 740	30 40	6	770 705	$\frac{224}{295}$	2 5	331 296	66 70
345 303	482 525	173 172	992 984	7 · 15	1 1	805 873	$\frac{126}{121}$	6 6	292 279	673 699	35 22	19 30	859 870	122 100	12 18	422 445	56 53
335 294	486 <b>494</b>	179 212	984 960	16 40 !	•• ,	822   803	173 190	5 <b>7</b>	220 181	745 794	35 25	1 <u>1</u> 5	854 830	135 165	5 2	39£ 371	60 62

## CHAPTER VIII.

## Literacy.

#### Part I.—Introductory.

Reference to Statistics.

1. The figures, on which discussions in this Chapter are based, are contained in the Imperial Tables VIII and IX. In the former, statistics are given for the Provinces, States, Districts and Cities for General Literacy and Literacy in English by Religion and Age-periods. The latter gives details of General Literacy and Literacy in English for certain selected castes in each of the two Provinces. Proportional figures illustrating the more salient features of the returns are embodied in the eight Subsidiary Tables attached to this Chapter.

Meaning of Statistics.

- 2. The instructions for filling in columns 14 and 15 of the Schedule, relating to Literacy, were the same as in 1911 and are given below:—
- "Column 14—Enter the word 'Literate' against all persons who can themselves both read and write a letter in some language other than English. Against persons who cannot do so, make a cross in this column."

"Column 15—Enter the word 'English' against all persons who can themselves both read and write a letter in English. This column will remain blank for those who can not do so."

The principle of calculating proportions of literates to total population has been changed this time in as much as the persons of the ages 0-5 have been eliminated from the population. Persons in the 0-5 age-period are not supposed to be literate and the result of their inclusion, therefore, would be to lower the proportion of the Literates to an undue extent.

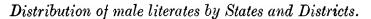
#### Part II.—Distribution of General Literacy.

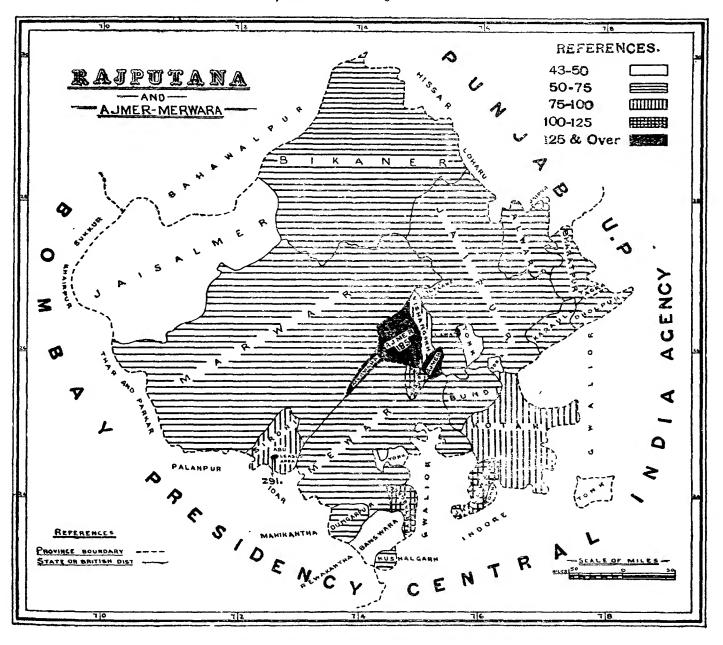
By Provinces.

- 3. Rajputana.—Of the total population of Rajputana (9,844,384) only 331,725 are literates, i.e., in every 1,000 of the total population, only 39 can satisfy the test. Of the male population, 68 per mille can read and write, while the proportion of female literates, to their sex population, is as low as 5 per mille.
- Ajmer-Merwara.—The total population of Ajmer-Merwara is 495,271 (269,566 males and 225.705 females). Of these 49,762 (44,658 males and 5,104 females) can read and write letters. In other words 113 in every 1,000 are literates (185 males and 26 females).

By Locality.

4. The map printed on the opposite page shows the extent of Literacy among males in each of the Districts and States. The numerical strength of females being small, it is not considered necessary to illustrate their local distribution by a similar map. Units in this map have been classified into five categories—the lowest containing 43—50 in the mille and the highest 125 and over. Tonk gives the minimum proportion of 43, while Abu District the maximum—291. The case of the Abu District is peculiar. In consequence of its being the seat of the Local Administration and a Military Sanitarium, it has the highest proportion of literates, which is nearly four times as high as the Provincial figure.





5. The proportion per mille of the sex population in the religions dealt with By Religion. in the Subsidiary Table I, are given separately for each of the two Provinces in the table on the margin. Briefly reviewing the figures, the Christian (Others)

		RAJPU	TANA.		A	JMER-MI	ERWARA.	
Religion.	MAL	E8	FEMA	LES.	MAL	ES.	FEMA	LES.
	Proportion.	Order.	Proportion.	Order.	Proportion,	Order.	Proportion.	Order.
Auimist. Arya Brahmo Christian Indian Others Hindu Jain Musalman Parsi Sikh	551 800 478 959 56 562 66 899 84	10 5 3 6 1 9 4 8	222 333 435 932 3 23 23 9 828	9 5 4 3 1 8 6 7 7 7	3 635 	9 5	290  414 975 15 60 18 707 303	9 5 3 1 8 6 7 22 4

hold the first position, uniformly in both sexes and in both the Provinces, and the Animist  $-{
m the}$ last. The other main features are (1) that Parsi females rank second in their sex, (2) that

the Arya occupy a uniform position in both sexes and in both the Provinces, and (3) that, excepting the Sikh, all the remaining religious exhibit no material change in their position in the two Provinces.

By Age-Periods

The marginal figures, which represent proportion of literates to 1,000 of

Age-Period.	RAJP	UTANA,	AJMLR-	MERWARA.
11g0 1 0110th	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages 5 and				
over	68	5	185	26
5-10	9	2	41	1:3
10.15.	4.5	4	136	31
15-20	80	7	211	44
20 and over .	90	5	227	26
		i		

their sex in each age-period, abstracted from the Subsidiary Table I, show that the last two groups in both the Provinces do not give lower figures for both sexes than indicated by the 'All Age' group.
The proportion of female literates in all the groups is much higher in Ajmer-Merwara than in the other Province, which is indicative of better educational facilities provided

for that sex in the former Province. It should not, however, be inferred that Ajmer-Merwara does not afford equal facilities for the other sex.

#### Part III.—Distribution of English Literacy.

By Provinces.

7. Rajputana—In Rajputana, 15,393 males and 1.171 females are literates in English, giving a proportion to every one thousand of their sex population of three in males with nil in females. The ratio between the sexes is one female to every twenty males; but among the few educated females one in as many as sixteen has English qualifications.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The corresponding figures for this Province are:—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Population	$495,\!271$	269,566	225,705
Literates in English	9,905	8,792	1,113
Proportion of the above to every			
one thousand of their respective			
sex population	23	36	6
Ratio of female to male literates			
in English		8	1
Ratio of female literates in English			
to female literates	One to about	every five.	

By Natural Divisions.

8. This part of the discussion has its data in Subsidiary Table IV, which gives the proportion of literates in English per 10,000 of the sex and age population and

Province or Natural	ALL A	GES 5	5-1	0.	10-	15.	15-5	20.	20 AND	OVER.
Division.	Males	Fe- male	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
RAJPUTANA AND A J M E R-MER- WARA.		5	5	3	30	5	80	8	64	6
Rajputana Eastern Division . Southern Division . Western Division . Ajmer-Merwara .	34 35 20 42 364	3 3 2 <b>56</b>	3 4 3 3 48	2 2 2  24	21 22 11 26 206	2 3 3 1 63	56 55 30 78 524	4 5 1 91	42 43 27 52 452	3 4 3 2 59

the figures on the margin have been borrowed fromit. Though the discus s i o n will be confined to the Natural Divisions alone, yet for facility of comparison the

Provincial figures have also been reproduced. Before touching the comparison, the salient features which help to swell the proportion may be referred to briefly. Conditions in the Eastern Division are fairly normal. The Southern is populated by a vast majority of the aboriginal tribes, who keep themselves aloof from the literates. Thanks to the foreign element in Mount Abu. the Kherwara and Kotra Cantonments in Mewar and in the Sirohi State, as many as 20 males and 3 females appear against this Division. The Railway and the Lawrence Schools for European and Anglo-Indian boys at Mount Abu have materially helped in bringing the proportion to the present figures in the 5-10 age-group and the in migrants to the proportion of 27 for males and 3 for females in the last group. In the Western Division, which indicates the highest propertion of male literates under 'All Ages, there are two big Cities, viz., Jodhpur and Bikaner, the inhabitants whereof are very enterprising and mostly traders. Since their business is not confined
to their own locality and is scattered over almost all the big trade centres of India,
English education, being the most convenient medium of dealing with persons
of all creeds and nationalities, is a necessary adjunct in their case. Jodhpur,
moreover, affords comparatively far more educational facilities than any of the
other Cities in Rajputana. Jaisalmer is practically illiterate. In Ajmer-Merwara,
a very high proportion of the literates is lent by immigrants. Even eliminating
the foreign element from the population, Ajmer-Merwara would rank first, the
Eastern Division—second, the Western—third, and the Southern—the last.

9. In Provinces.—The proportions, per mille, of the population of both sexes by Religions. (by religion) who are literate in English have been abstracted on the margin from

						and annual	-				
					RAJPUT	ANA.			AJMER-MI	RWARA	١.
R	ELIG	ion.		М	ALES.	Fr	MALLS.	М	ALES.	FE	MALES.
				Pro- portion	Or ler of Precedence.		Order of Precedence.				Order of Precedence.
Arya Brahmo	:	•	:	178 400	<del></del>	9 111	5 4	323	3	11	
Christian Indian Others Hindu Jain Musalma:		:	:	232 947 3 11 5 635	4 1 8 0	152 918 	3 1 7 7	218 975 23 38 39	4 1 5 7 6	145 946 	5 1 5 5 5
Parsi Sikh		:	:	11	6	1	8	341	2	2.2	2 5

the Subsidiary Table I. The chief features are that (1) Christian (Others), as in general literacy, rank first and Hindus last of all, (2) Parsi females rank second and even put

their male partners (who rank fifth) in the back-ground in Ajmer-Merwara, and (3) among the purely Indian religions though the Brahmo exhibit the highest proportions, yet, as they are nowhere to be found in Ajmer-Merwara and in Rajputana their actual number is only 11 each for males and females, they cannot claim credit for the high position they have attained. Excluding these, the Arya claim to be on the top in both the sexes and rightly too.

#### Part IV.-Distribution of Literacy in Cities.

10. By Age.—The proportion of literates is always higher in Cities. It is provincial in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, 259 in males and 39 in females to every one thousand of their sex population, compared with the combined Provincial figure of 74 and 6 for males and females respectively in 1911 (vide Subsidiary Table 1). The proportions of persons who are literate in any of the languages, as also those who are literate in English, to every 1,000 of their sex population, are given on the margin, separately for the two Provinces with

Thursday.	Class of	5-	10.	10	-15.	15	-20.	20 AN	OVER.
Province.	literacy.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males,
Rajputana .	Literate . Literate in English.	41	13	179 27	34	271 63	47	295	32
Ajmer-Merwara	Literate . Literate in Lighish.	107 24	52 13	286 89	102 27	373 156	123 31	355 116	71 20

details of age.
The agegroups, which
give some
idea of the
extent to
which literacy has spread
during the
decade, are

'10—15' and '15—20'. The figures in the age-group '20 and over represent the cumulative result of education of several previous decades. Keeping this in view, the high proportions of literates in the '10—15' or '15—20' groups are creditable to the decade and predict a bright future. Female education also seems to be making satisfactory progress.

By Religion.— The figures of proportions in this connection are to be found in the Subsidiary Table III. Animistic males of Rajputana give a nominal proportion of 3 in the mille of their own population with none in the other sex. Ajmer-Merwara has an unexpectedly high proportion of 24 in males, though, where females are concerned, it is as bad as in its sister Province. Christians (both Indian and others together) have most literates amongst them in both sexes, as

also in both the Provinces. These are followed by Jains who show a very respectable figure for males in both the Provinces. Females, though second to none except Christians, make a poor display. Hindus of the Cities in the combined Provinces as also in each separately have a slightly better strength of literates than Musalmans, though the latter supersede the former when the comparison stretches beyond the limit of Cities.

In principal Cities

11. The principal Cities in the Rajputana Province are (1) Jaipur, (2) Jodhpur, (3) Bikaner and (4) Alwar and in the Ajmer-Merwara Province—only Ajmer. The proportions of literates and of literates in English, to a thousand of their sex population in each of the age-periods and in each of the Cities, are exhibited below. It will be seen that among the Cities mentioned in the Table which lie

					ALL	Agra.	5-	10.	10-	-15.	15	-20.	20 ANI	over.
c	ities.		Literac	y. 	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Mal∈<.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
			General		323	77 .	107	52	266	102	375	123	354	71
Ajmer .	•	. {	English		108	21	24	13	90	27	157	32	116	20
T. !		(	Genera.	.	232	25	54	17 .	167	29	260	35	265	25
Jaipur .	•	. {	English		36	2	4	1	36	2	67	4	36	2
+		(	General		294	55	51	17	205	55	321	77	360	59
Jodhpur .	•	. {	English	. j	62	3 '	5	1 '	47	3	106	2	69	4
m		(	General	.	201	23	32	8	131	19	223	31	245	26
Bikaner .	•	. (	English	.	26	1	2	1	23	1	44	1,	28	1
		(	General	.	278	25	41	12	175	28	261	34	343	26
Alwar .		. {	English	-	31	2	4	'	23	••	53	3	33	2

in Rajputana, but excluding Ajmer which lies in Ajmer-Merwara, Jodhpur gives better results than those shown by any other City. This leads to the conclusion that Cities other than those under discussion have taken a larger share in the formation of the Provincial figures and that the spread of literacy in Cities is not dependent in these Provinces upon the volume of population or area.

#### Part V.-Comparisons and Variations.

Comparison with other main Provinces in India.

12. Comparing the statistics of general literacy with other Provinces in India, it is found that Ajmer-Merwara is superior to all but two, viz., Burma

GENERAL LITER PROVIN		MAIN	ENGLISH LITERACY IN MAIN PROVINCES.					
Province.	1,00	TES PER 0 OF ATION	Province.	1,00	l,000 of POPULATION.			
1	1921.	1911.	; ;	1921.	1911.			
Burma	314 122 113 104 98 83 72 51 45 43 42 41	222  72 77 75 69 47 39 37 33 34 34	Delhi Ajmer-Merwara Bengal Bombay Madras Assam Burma The North-West Frontier Province: The Punjab The Central Provinces and Berar. The United Provinces. Central India Bihar and Orissa Rajputana	38 23 10 112 11 10 10 9 7 5	 14 13 12 8 6 6 6 6 4 3			

Note.—Delhi figures were included in the Punjab in 1911.

sadly backward, Central India alone being below it. There is, however, an improvement of 7 per mille in the proportion of the literates over 1911. In English literacy, Rajputana stands last as it was in 1911, while Aimer-Merwara has also given its top seat to Delhi, the figures of which were included in the Punjab, in 1911. Both the Provinces have, however, the satisfaction of a rise

and Delhi.

is

tana

Rajpu-

in the proportions of their literates by 1 in the mille in Rajputana and by 9 in Ajmer-Merwara. Ajmer-Merwara has moreover persisted in remaining ahead of the oldest British Provinces in India, of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

13. Rajputana.—The ratio of literates between the Urban and Rural areas Literacy in Urban and Rural Areas.

,							PROPO	RTION	PER :	MILLE				
								Litera	CY IN					-
Ye	ar.				Rajpu	tana.	-		-	-	Ajmer-X	lerwara	•	
			,	Urban			Rural			Urban	•		Rural.	
			lotal.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.
1921 .			103	190	19	22	41	. 2	204	304	64	49	89	4
1911 .		•		i	ot ava				153	245	. 41	41	, 75	3

roughly is 5:1 (5:1]among males and 10:1 among females) and between the sexes 10:1 in Urban and 21:1 in Rural. the Female education is thus

comparatively backward in the Province and more so in the Rural area.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The proportion of total literates in the Urban area is as high as four times that in the Rural. Of the females of the Urban area, one out of every sixteen can read and write a letter, while of those of the Rural, one only in as many as 234 can do so. Comparing the figures of 1921 with those of 1911, it is noticed that improvement is more marked in females than in males, in both the areas, although the proportion of female literates in the Rural area is still insignificant. The causes of the low proportion of literates in the Rural areas briefly are, that:-

- (1) the extensive demand for young boys and children for labour in the field, for tending cattle and for attending to odd jobs of work about the house, and particularly at the time when adults are engaged in sowing. weeding and reaping the harvest. The moment a boy reaches the stage of reasonable intelligence, he becomes a useful economic asset to the family in other ways besides those mentioned and the utility of further study ceases to be apparent. This works as a set-back to the spread of literacy and in many cases happens to lead to the effacement of the benefits of education already received.
- (2) there is little in the Rural areas to operate as an incentive towards education. The major portion of the population grows up practically illiterate, and inducement to education is therefore seriously impaired.

(3) home education is a thing almost unknown, and

(4) the exclusion of the depressed communities from the benefit of education leaves a palpable proportion of the population uneducated.

14. The diagram on the margin is expressive of the extent to which literacy comparison of Literacy has permeated the sions and with Ajmer-population of the

REFERENCES. 1911 1921 Eastern Division Southern -Do-Western -Do-150 200 two sexes in each Natural  $\mathbf{of}$  $_{
m the}$ Divisions of Rajputana and A j m er-Merwara. The delineations in the diagram are the outcome

proportions, per mille of the sex population, in Subsidiary  $_{
m the}$ The Table II. diagram further discloses how far education has spread since the

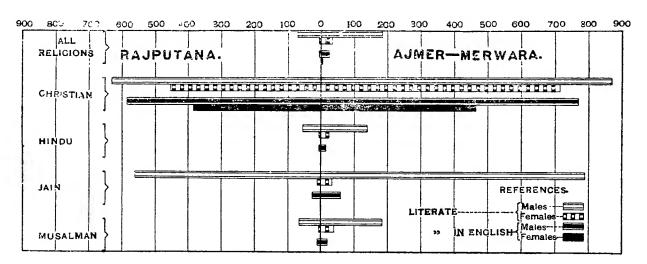
last decade. Viewing all

units in the diagram, it is very satisfactory to note that education among females is progressing by long strides. That males show so little improvement is regrettable. The high proportion of literates in Ajmer-Merwara, compared with the Natural

Divisions of Rajputana, is mainly due to the employment of the educated immigrants in the various Courts and Offices at Ajmer. Males of the Eastern Division have also made some progress but the Western and the Southern are very backward and the latter the more so. It is fortunate for the Southern Division that it has in its jurisdiction the State of Sirohi and the District of Abu which occupy unique positions in respect of literacy. If the literates in them are excluded, the proportion of males in the Division will be lowered to 25 or to about that of the females of Ajmer-Merwara, and that of females to the insignificant figure—2 in the thousand.

Comparison between English and General Literacy by Main Religions.

15. The diagram below indicates graphically the number per mille of the population by sex and religion in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara who are literate



and of those who are literate in English. Of the four religions presented in the diagram, the Hindu seems to be the most backward and the Christian the most advanced, in both the sexes and in both the Provinces. In General Literacy, the Jain takes the second place in every respect—Musalman females of Ajmer-Merwara excepted. The chief feature, respecting the English Literacy, is that except the Christian, female literates do not appear on the graph in any of the religions. Males in each religion occupy the same position in the English Literacy as they do in the General.

Pregress in Literacy.

16. The table below vividly exhibits the progress made in literacy during

		]	PER CENTA	GE OF V	ARIATION	1911-1921.		
		RAJPU	TANA.			AJMER-M	ERWARA.	
	Mal	les.	Fema	iles.	Ma	les.	Fem	ales.
	All ages 5 and over.	10 and over.	All ages 5 and over.	10 and over.	All ages 5 and over.	10 and over.	All ages 5, and over.	10 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Population	- 6.0	- 7.4	<b>—</b> 7·1	- 9.4	— 1·2	+ 3.2	_ 40	- 3.8
General Literacy .	<b>— 4</b> ·6	- 55	+ 50.7	+ 46.8	+ 35.2	+ 32.9	+ 60.9	+ 58.3
English Literacy .	+ 34.6	+ 33 9	+ 42.7	+ 41.3	+ 42.6	+ 41.5	+ 55.2	+ 57.3
Illiteracy	- 6.1	— 7·6	<b>—</b> 7·9	- 9.6	- 3.5	— 2·6	<b>—</b> 4·9	<b>— 4</b> ·9

the decade as also whether, and the extent to which, it is keeping pace with population. Supposing the pupulation had remained stationary; and (1)(a) literacy figures had shown a decline, or (b) illiteracy figures had shown an increase in the present decade, no room would have been left for doubt that education was on the wane; and (2) (a) literacy figures had indicated a rise, or (b) illiteracy figures had shown a fall, the converse deduction would have been inevitable. But the present figures of the male population of Rajputana show a fall of 6 and 7.4 per cent. and the General Literacy figures of only 4.6 and 5.5, while of illiteracy—highe

than in the population. Thus, it may be safely deduced that education among the males of Rajputana, is not only keeping pace with the population but is moving faster. On the strength of the above argument it can be asserted that English Literacy in both the sexes and in both the Provinces is very much on the increase and so is female education in other languages also. Males of Ajmer-Merwara show a decline in column 6 and a slight increase in column 7, against 'Population' but an increase of no less than 35 and 33 per cent. respectively against 'General Literacy' and a moderately fair decline of 3.5 and 2.6 against 'Illiteracy'. This also indicates a very hopeful sign of the spread of literacy in this Province. It has been suggested, that progress in the general spread of education can best be gauged by looking to the number of persons of each sex who are literate in the age-group 15—20, as those in this group are expected to furnish a good guide to determining the number of children, who have been under effective instruction during the preceding quinquennium and have attained the census standard of literacy.

The figures in the margin taken from Subsidiary Table V compare the literates

MALES. FEMALES. Province or Natural Division. 15-20. 20 AND OVER. 15-20. 20 AND OVER. Varia 1911. Varia-Varia-1921. 1921. 1921. 1911. 1911. 1921. 1911. 2 5 10 13  $^{+\ 2}_{+12}$   $^{-\ 2}$   $^{+\ 1}$   $^{+\ 2}$  $^{+\ 9}_{-51}$   $^{+13}_{+\ 1}$   $^{+\ 8}$ 90 227 89 82 99 88 171 82 95 96  $^{+2}_{+56}$   $^{+7}_{-13}$   $^{-3}$  $\begin{array}{c} + \ 3 \\ + \ 7 \\ + \ 3 \\ + \ 4 \end{array}$ 37 4 4 4

of 1921 with those of the previous decade in each Province and Natural Division. It would appear that the proportion in the 15—20 group has in crease each

throughout and the more so in females. If, with a view to ascertain whether education is progressing, it is necessary to compare the figures in the 15—20 group with those in the 20 and over and to see whether the variations of increase in the former group exceed those in the latter, the variations in columns 4 and 7 may be compared. It will then be found that, Ajmer-Merwara excluded, the adolescents give better results than the adults. Ajmer-Merwara was affected chiefly on account of the Urs Fair having attracted more adults of both sexes.

17. (a) Males (i) General Literacy.—Detailed statistics relating to literacy in selected castes selected castes are given in the Subsidiary Table VI. The discussion here will be restricted to such castes as have at least ten male literates per mille of their population, figures for which are reproduced below and compared with those

AJMER-MERWARA. RAJPUTANA. 1921. 1911. 1921. 1911. Caste. Order of Order of Order of Order of Propor-Propor-Propor-Proporprece-dence. precepreceprece-dence. tion. tion. tion. tion. dence. dence.  $\frac{171}{26}$ Ahir 19 9 10 9 104 19 Balai ... ... 15 13 48 Bambhi 14 • • • ... ... ٠., 40 17 25 Bhangi 3 189 3 2 177 526 Brahman  $\frac{3}{2}$ 442 3 2 Trading 498 515 705 Certain Castes (Mahajan). 36 18 11 478 2 724556770 Christian (Indian) 20 20 ... Dhobi . 19 21 11 15 Gujar . 12 11 10 50 13 42 Jat . Kachhi 8  $\frac{481}{275}$  $\frac{4}{6}$ 7 80 74 64 Kalal . 8 12 11 13 Khati  $\frac{61}{67}$ 11 12 12 34 10 Khatik Koli 44 17 12 Kumhar • • • • ... 41 71 11 12 6 11 16 Lodha 10 16 Lohar . 21 11 13 10 67 11 34 10 Mali Rajput Teli 46 185 4 9 14 28

 $2 \times 2$ 

for 1911. The most noticeable feature of the decade is that the Mahajans of Rajputana have ousted the Indian Christians from the position of pride, which they persistently held. In Ajmer-Merwara, Christians still retain the first rank -though Mahajans here too have shown marked progress, as is proved from the fact that the difference between the proportion of the two communities has been reduced from 19 in 1911 to 13 in this decade. Brahmans, though they have progressed since the last decade, are still third as before in each of the two Provinces. They should as a matter of fact have appeared the foremost of all in each decade and in each Province as, according to the Vedas, they belong to the priestly class and were in the Vedic time even the law-givers. But, with the advance of time, they gave up their status and took to the mean profession of begging and hence the singularly low proportion of literates in them. They, however, have the consolation that they have lost no ground since the last decade. In Rajputana, Malis and Jats have exchanged places, while Lodhas have lost one place and the rest adhere to their previous positions. In Ajmer-Merwara, Kachhis, who were below the standard in 1911, to admit of their appearance on the list, have this time secured an elevated position and stand fourth, while all the remaning castes except Bambhis, Kalals and Lohars, as also those mentioned in the beginning of the paragraph, have all failed to retain their respective positions. Another conclusion, which can be derived from the figures in the Subsidiary Table, is that the depressed classes are very much more freely educated in Ajmer-Merwara than in Rajputana.

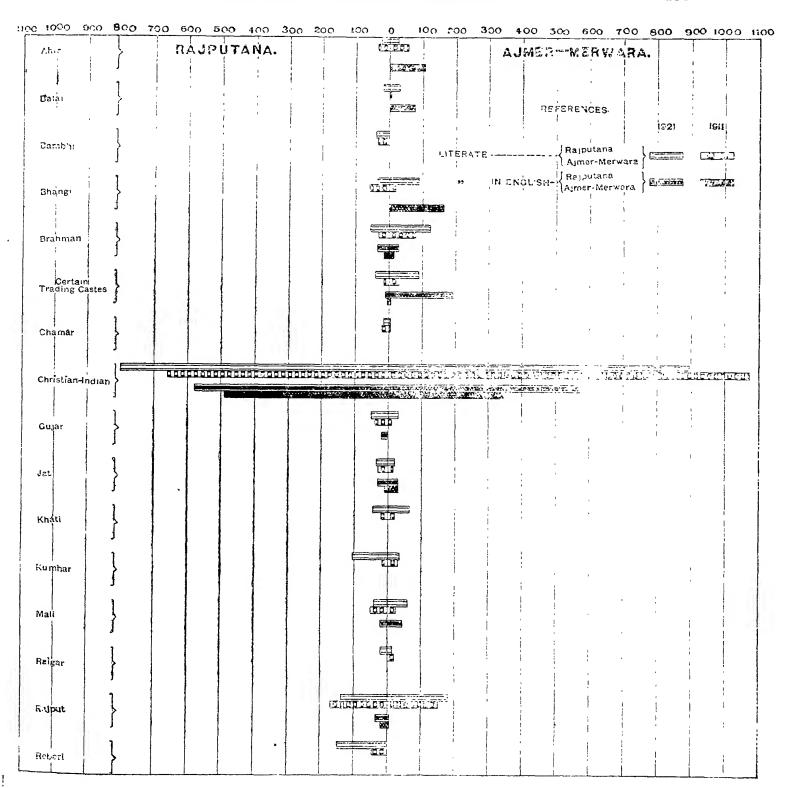
(ii) Literacy in English.—The restriction for enabling a caste to be admitted

		RAJPU	TANA.		AJMER-MERWARA.					
Caste.	19:	21.	19	11.	19	921.	19	911.		
,	Proportion.	Order of precedence.	Proportion.	Order of precedence.	Proportion.	Order of precedence.	Proportion.	Order of precedence.		
Ahir			•••		31 122 92	6 3 4	31 93 39	5 2 3		
Castes (Mahajan) Christian (Indian) Kachhi	232		181	•••	472 154	1 2	$\frac{326}{24}$	1 6		
Kalal	•••	•••	•••	•••	$15 \\ 12 \\ 49$	7 8 5	$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 12 \\ 35 \end{array}$	 7 10		

to the list above is the same as that fixed for the General Literacy. i.e., only such castes (out of those in Subsidiary Table VI) could claim a position in it which had ten or more males who were literate in English among every thousand in their folds. This seems to have proved a very stiff condition for Rajputana. Only the Indian Christians and the Mahajans have been able to fulfil it. The Indian Christians, as should be expected, stand first and Mahajans—the second. Silimarly, as in Rajputana, the Indian Christians of Ajmer-Merwara are in possession of the first position. Kachhis, who were as far back as sixth in 1911, have come up second. Brahmans, though they have lost a place this time, present a comparatively good proportion of literates amongst them. Kalals, have for the first time, entered the list. The remaining castes deserve no particular mention.

(b) Females.—The diagram on the opposite page exhibits the proportion of female literates to a thousand of male literates of the selected castes mentioned in Subsidiary Table VI, both, (1) in any language and (2) in English, in each of the two Provinces. It also shows the progress made by each caste since 1911.

Since the diagram is in itself very expressive, no attempt will be made to enter into a discussion. The salient features are that (1) Ahirs and Bhangis of Ajmer-Merwara have no female literate in English this time though they had a very fair proportion in the previous decade, (2) Balais in Ajmer-Merwara and Gujars in Rajputana and Malis in both the Provinces have shown female literates in English for the first time in this decade, (3) Balais and Raigars of Rajputana have done the same in respect of literates in any language as Balais have done in respect of those in English, and (4) Ahir females of both the Provinces, Bhangi, Chamar, Mali and Rajput females of Rajputana and Indian Christian and Raigar females of Ajmer-Merwara, have made a poor display this time. Female education on the whole is progressive.



#### Part VI.-Statistics of Education Department.

18. Subsidiary Table VII embodies all the statistics of education contained General. in the returns of that Department. Figures for the previous decades are not available for Rajputana.

Rajputana.—There are as many as 1,847 primary and elementary schools, both private and public, with 57,869 scholars. Instruction in them is imparted to the masses in Vernacular subjects, which are useful to them in every day life. The next higher stage of education is the secondary, which is given in 154 schools to 20,056 scholars. The aggregate number of scholars attending both these and the elementary schools, comes to 77,925, which gives a proportion of 27 per mille of the total population of 5—15 years of age.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Primary education has made a rapid progress—the number of public schools having risen in the last ten years from 54 to 109 and that of scholars from 1,816 to 5.217. Private institutions are increasing yet faster.

19. Subsidiary Table VIII shows that 214 pupils in Rajputana and 60 in Ajmer-Results of University Merwara passed the various University examinations in 1920-1921, as compared Examinations.

with 534 in Rajputana and 61 in Ajmer-Merwara in 1911. The per centages of success have fallen from 56 to 41 and from 59 to 32 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. Those in 1891 and 1901 were:—

					1891.	1901.
Rajputana	•	•	•	•	88	57
Ajmer-Merwara					43	40

Female Education.

20. General.—General discussion on this subject has been made in appropriate places. The object of this part is simply to deal with the most particular features of female education. Subsidiary Table VII shows that there were 90 and 39 schools for girls in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively, with 4,926 and 2,045 students receiving education in them. Out of these, 56 were public institutions. including the aided and 34 private in Rajputana and 15 and 24 respectively in Ajmer-Merwara. Girls on the rolls in these institutions are given below

			Public.	Private.	Total.
Rajputana			3,341	1,585	4,926
Ajmer-Merwara		•	972	1,073	2,045

These figures show that out of every thousand females, 1 in Rajputana and 9 in Ajmer-Merwara are scholars. Their relation with the females of 5—15 years of age rises to 3 and 35 in the mille. The period 5—15 is just about the stage at which Indian girls go to school. Figures for even the total number of institutions (both male and female) for the preceding decade not being available for Rajputana, the extent of improvement made by that Province during the decade cannot be ascertained. Looking at the figures of Ajmer-Merwara, which show how marked is the popularity, even of private institutions, it can be said with some certainty that private enterprise in this Province is also doing much towards the spreading of female education, and yet there is ample room for further expansion. Special statistics have been collected for certain girls schools in both the Provinces, respecting the age, civil condition and religion of their students and are given below. In every hundred girl students, 77 are Hindus, 16 Jains, 6 Musalmans

	H	NDU.		М	USALMA:	Ň.		Jain.		Сн	RISTIAN	·.		Отне	as.
Province and age period.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unwarried.	Married,	Widowed.	Unwarrie I.	Marrie 1.	Wicowed.	Unvarriel.	Marrie 1.	Widowed.	Unwarried.	Marrie !.	Widow ed.
RAJPUTANA. All ages	2,573 1,771 717 81 4	662 166 359 111 26	80 4 27 15 34	255 136 102 17	34 9 21 3 1		576 299 266 11	61 13 20 13 15	12  2 2 8	36 10 12 14	::	::	<b>5</b> 5		·· ·· ··
AJMER-MERWARA. All Ages	890 619 259 12	55 5 34 6 10	23 1 4 18	89 70 18 1	4 3 1 		180 112 67 1	<sub>2</sub> .:		390 148 174 54 14		7 :: :. <sub>7</sub>	2 1 1 	••	

and 1 Christian in Rajputana, and 59, 11, 6 and 24 respectively in Ajmer-Merwara. In Rajputana, the majority of students, viz., 80 per cent. are unmarried, 18 married and 2 widowed. In Ajmer-Merwara, the corresponding proportions are unmarried—94, married—4, and widowed—2. Widows and married girls are sent to schools in larger numbers by Hindus, Musalmans, and Jains, but others do not seem to allow their widows to attend school.

By Caste.—Castes contributing more than 20 students in the two Provinces combined are given below:—

		Caste.				Rajputana.	Ĺ	Ajmer-Merwara.	Total.
Brahman	•				•	875		221	1,096
Mahajan						1,356		438	1,794
Kayastha					.	152		15	167
Bastard Cla	sses				. '	37		15	52
Rajput .						105		55	160
Sunar .						117		26	143
Khatri .						37	1	20	57
Mali .		•	•		•	21	i	6	27
Nai .			•	•		21		10	31
Christian			•		.	38	:	364	402
Darzi .	•	•	•	•	• ,	24	1	15	39

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

#### Education by age, sex and religion.

		ALL	AGES 5						RE LIT	- 1	E. 20	AND	Number per mille who are literate in English and are aged 5 and		
Religion.	OVER.			5—10.		10-15.		1520.		OVER.		OVER.			
		Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males								
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RAJPUTANA.															
All religions	•	39	68	5	9	2	45	4	80	7	90	5	2	3	
Animist														•••	
Агуа	•	408	551	222	205	152	619	229	654	363	598	217	105	178	9
Brahmo	•	500	800	333	! 				ļ •···	333	800	500	214	400	111
Christian (Total)	•	609	630	586	431	412	545	614	538	536	713	643	424	457	385
(a) Indian *	•	458	478	435	280	294	346	424	356	333	582	501	194	232	152
(b) Others †	•	947	959	932	861	777	965	944	1,000	1,000	976	962	934	947	918
Hindu	•	32	56	3	7	1	36	3	67	5	74	4	2	3	•••
Jain	•	282	562	23	89	10	430	18	682	34	695	25	5	11	•••
Musalman	•	39	66	9	9	3	38	8	68	13	87	10	3	5	•••
Parsi	•	865	899	828	357	769	840	947	875	857	982	806	477	635	311
Sikh	•	53	84	9	19	7	54	11	85	11	108	9	6	11	1
									-						
AJMER-MERWAR	۸.														
All religions		113	185	26	41	13	136	31	211	44	227	26	23	36	6
Animist			3				6		5		4				
Arya			685	290	1	1	713		798	435	706	228	125	325	11
Christian (Total)		829	871	770	495	508	828	827	924	863	929	821	613	717	466
(a) Indian *		433	449	414	212	240	346	424	356	333	582	501	184	218	145
(b) Otherst		977	978	975	1,472	1,291	700	742	928	983	989	939	969	978	946
Hindu		82	140	15	26	6	103	15	167	25	176	15	13		
Jain		453	789	60	275	36	755	76	867	109	882	55	19		
Musalman		119	187	18	34	5	108	19	189	41	228	18	24	39	
Parsi	•	747	786	707	437	308	625	846	800	727	891	761	232	194	272
Sikh		625	794	303	266	266	786	333	769	600	893	265	224	341	

<sup>\*</sup> Includes Goanese.

† Separate figures of population of Christian (Others) and of literates among them for the group 5—10 are not available in any of the Imperial Tables. Those of population have therefore been obtained by deducting those under age-group 0—5 in Imperial Table XIV from those of 0—10 in the Imperial Table VIII, and are 36 for males and 55 for females. Again, since persons under 5 years of age are not supposed to read and write a letter, the figures of literates in the age group 0—10 in Imperial Table VIII, viz., 53 males and 71 females, were taken to represent literates of 5 to 10 years of age. The proportion of literates to 1 000 of the population under this group thus comes to 1,472 males and 1,291 females which are, on the face of them, fallacious It is thus very probable that, while making entries in the house-hold schedules which were supplied to this class of the population, children, under 5 years of age were also entered as literates.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

# Education by age and sex and by Province, Natural Division, State or District.

									-			-	
PROVINCE; NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT.		ALL AC	ALL AGES 5 AND OVER.			5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 AND OVER.	
21		TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	
	1	2	3	4	õ	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	TANA AND MERWARA.	:		4									
Total Citres		. 42 160	74 ; 259		10 53		49 195		$\begin{array}{c} 86 \\ 294 \end{array}$		97 301	6 39	
	jputana.	. 100		, 95	. 55	~0	203	1	201		001		
Total Cities		. 39 . 111	68 241	5 31	9 41	2 13	45 179	$\frac{4}{34}$	80 271	7 47	90 285	5 32	
Easter	n Division.												
Total Cities		. 40 157	70 232	5 28	10 41		47 180	5 31	80 258	. 7 43	89 270	5 28	
Alwar .		. ; 37	67	3	8	1	43	3	105	4	82	3	
Bharatpur		. 38	65	4	11	2	51	5	72	8	81	5	
Bundi .		. 34	61	4	3	•••	32	3	65	6	87	5	
Dholpur .		. 31	52	5	9	2	40	4	58	8	66	5	
Jaipur .		. 40	71	4	9	2	43	4	72	6	93	5	
Jhalawar		. 70	119	15	25	6	119	25	164	31	138	13	
Karauli .		. 37	63	3	5	•••	38	3	74	4	83	4	
Kishangarh		. 50	90	5	14	1	64	7 ;	103	6	116	6	
Kotah .		. 46	81	7	16	3	68	8	102	12	99	. 8	
Lawa Esta	.te	. 56	93	13	11	i	43	17	163	29	121	14	
Shahpura C	Chiefship .	. 66	119	9	28	4	116	12	142	12	144	10	
Tonk .	• •	. 24	43	3	4	1	23	2	44	4	61	. 3	
	rn Division.					. !							
Total Cities	• •	. 33 . 168	$\frac{60}{289}$	29	8 41	19	$\begin{array}{c} 40 \\ 199 \end{array}$	35	72 355	7 48	82 345	. 5 . 28	
Mount Abu	District .	. 222	291	116	111	69	297	169	311	101	317	120	
Banswara		. 25	47	4 .	5	1	38	4	55	8	69	. 4	
Dungarpur		. 36	63	8	11	2	51	9	82	11	87	10	
Kushalgarh	Chiefship	. 29	52	4	17	, 1	56	6	57	6	67	5	
Mewar .		. 29	54	3	5	1	31	2	63	5	74	3	
Partabgarh		. 67	121	10	13	. 2	107	13	144	15	162	11	
Sirohi .		. 49	86	8	19	4 :	66	7	117	14	110	9	
Wester	n Division.	!		· 				!			!		
Total Cities		. 41 . 152	73 250	5 39	7 42	13	44 170	37	85 277	. 8 55	99 304	$^{6}_{42}$	
Bikaner .		. 42	73	6	7	1	44	4	84	10	98	7	
Jaisalmer		. 29	49	2	8	•••	30	•••	49	6	68	2	
Marwar .		. 41	74	5	7	1	44	3	86	. 7	101	6	
	-Merwara.									;	1		
$Total\ Cities$		. 113 226	185 323	26	41 107	13 52		31 102	211 375	123	227 355	26 71	

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

## Education by main Religion, sex and Province, Natural Division, State or District.

							NUM	BER PER	MILLE	WHO AR	E LITER	ATE.		
PROVINCE;	Natu te 'or	ATURAL DIVISION AND FOR DISTRICT.			An	IMIST.	Снві	STIAN.	Нг	NDU.	Jain.		Musalman.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Female
		 1 			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJPUT	ANA MERU	AND WARA	AJM	ER-						•				
Total Citics		·		· ·	1 4		765 776	681 706	60 269	$\frac{4}{32}$	578 632	25 90	80 176	
	Rajpu	ıtana.										i		1
Tota <b>l</b> Cities					1 3		630	586	56	3	562	23 82	66	9
	orn D	· ivisio:	·	•	ð	•••	577	54?	257	28	610	82	136	24
Total	, iii D	* A 19310;			2		602	581	64	4	570	30	60	7
Cities	•	•	•				539	516	256	$2\overset{4}{8}$	631	57	131	19
Alwar .	•	•	•		•••	•••	917	824	81	3	496	<b>3</b> 6	17	1
Bharatpur	•	•	•	•		•••	140	108	67	4	604	46	39	6
Bundi .	•	•	•	•	•••	•••	923	857	47	3	524	18	91	10
Oholpur	•	•	•	• • `	•••	•••	833	1,000	48	3	231	12	88	10
Jaipur .	•	•	•		•••	•••	842	824	63	3	<b>594</b>	23	67	, 7
Thalawar	•	•	•	•	•••	•••	273	167	90	11 .	661	85	253	31
Karauli	•	•	•		•••	. •••	1,000	818	66	3	713	57	73	4
Kishangarh	•	•	•	• • '	•…	•••	500	750	68	4	666	24	125	8
Kotah .	•	•	•		4	•••	663	690	70	5	629	66	143	10
Lawa Estate		•	•	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	57	. 13	738	19	•••	! <b>•••</b>
Shahpura Ch	iefshi	<b>D</b> .	•	• •	•••	•••	•••	•••	93	7	770	52	125	15
Tonk .	•	•	•			•••	700	667	23	1	437	15	109	14
	thern	Divis	ion.	,			•	İ		1				
Total Cities			•		1 3	•••	798 738		41 252	$\frac{3}{19}$	522 589	18 57	185 291	31 35
Mount Abu	Distri	ct			54	•••	908	862	243			385	368	90
Banswara						•••	294		70		655	21	244	39
Dungarpur					•••		833	1,000	60	:	685	11	369	128
Kushalgarh	Chief	ship			1	•••	1,000	***	209	İ	859	18	265	. 28
Mewar .	•			!	1	•••	693	642	35		456	14	139	1:
Partabgarh	•				•••		•••	•••	124		734	55	209	   <b>3</b> 4
Sirohi .					•••		885	799	37	1	670	25	201	]
Wes	stern :	Divisi	on.			1		1						ı İ
Tota <b>l</b> Cities	•		:	:	1	•••	500 603	420 549	51 261		590 596	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 115 \end{array}$	44 110	3.
Bikaner					•••	•••	453	294	64	4	468	35	41	
Jaisalmer		•	•		•••	•••	•••		62	2	455	19	5	•••
Marwar	•				1	•••	517	454	46	3	616	20	51	
A	jmer-l	Merwa	ıra.											
Total	•	•	•		3		871	770	140	15	78 <b>9</b>	60	187	
Cities	•	•	•	• •	24	•••	8 <b>53</b>	775	337	63	788	157	253	2

## **SUBSIDIARY**

## English education by age, sex and Province,

								ATERAT				
	1921.											
PROVINCE; NATURAL DIVISION AND STATE OR DISTRICT.	5—	10	10-	–Ю.	15-	-20.	20 AND OVER.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER- MERWARA.	5	3	30	5	80	8	64	!				
Rajputana.	3	. 2	21	2	56	4	42	***				
Eastern Division.	4	2	22	; <b>3</b>	55	4	43	1				
Alwar	. 5		22	· 2	51	3	38					
Bharatpur	2	1	12	2	34	5	34					
Bundi	1	. 1	8	• • •	18	2	33					
Dholpur	1	'	34		66	1	47	<u> </u>				
Jaipur	7	4	26	4	54	6	48	!				
Jhalawar	••		31	2	344	3	74	  -  -				
Karauli			1	• •	11		15	  -  -				
Kishangarh	3	2	13	5	40	4	50					
Kotah	3	!	21	1 .	71	2	47	<u> </u>				
Lawa Estate	••			•• ,	••	••	17	••				
Shahpura Chiefship	••	• • ]	89	4	187	6	81	<b>1</b>				
Fonk	••		4	••	15	1	13					
Southern Division.	3	2	iı	3	. 30	5	27					
Mount Abu District	. 787	490	2,051	1,125	1,317	588	1,197	62				
Banswara	••	1	4	••	21		14					
Dungarpur	1	• •	3	· !	12	••	17	••				
Kushalgarh Chiefship			41		108		27	••				
Mewar	••	••	4	1	21	2	17					
Partabgarh	••		34	••	111		44					
Sirohi ,	17	. 15	24	12	66	27	83	]				
Western Division.	3	••	26	1	78	1	52					
Bikaner	2	••	29	2	79	1	57					
Jaisalmer	••	• •	7	• •	••	[	11	••				
Marwar	3	1	25	1	81		52					
Ajmer-Merwara.	48	<b>24</b>	206	63	524	91	452	5				

TABLE IV.

# Natural Division, State or District.

						1911	l <b>.</b>				,	190	01.
	es 5 and Yer.	5-	-10.	10-	-15.	15-	-20	20 AN	D OVER.	ALL AG	es 5 and , er.		JES 5 AND VER.
lales.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
50	5	3	2	21	3	48	5	43	4	35	3 ·	28	
34	3	2	1	15	2	34	2	29	; <b>2</b>	24	2	21	:
35	3	2	1	15	2	35	2	29	2	25	2	15	:
32	2			4	2	18	1	34	1	23	1	20	
26	2	2		22	••	60	3	36	3	32	2	22	
22	1	••	••	8	••	27	2	10		10	••	8	•••
40	2	2		17	2	<b>52</b>	3	37	2	31	1	6	
39	อั	4	2	19	3 (	37	2	<b>2</b> 9	3	25	, 3	13	
79	1	••	••	6	••	48	••	44	2	35	2	20	
10	•••	••	••	9	••	16	••	17	•••	14	••	6	
36	3	••	••	28	4	32	6	41	- 1	33	3	<b>2</b> 5	
38	4	1	1	12	1	29	1	28	1	2 <b>3</b>	1	9	••
10	•••	••	••	••	••	••	••	13	••	9	•••	8	•••
78	1	••	••	<b>5</b> 6	••	56	7	39	••	2 <b>6</b>	••	2°	]
10	1	••	1	6		23	2	15	1	13	1,	15	
20	3	4	3	17	6	22	5	25	3	21	3	22	4
,281	664	•	*	•	•	•	•		*	*	• ;	*	*
10	2		••	5	••	3	••	11	1	7	••	1 ,	••
10		•••	••	3	• • •	9	2	10	•• ;	7	••	3	••
29		••	••	•• ;	** ;	••	••	13	• • •	δ,	•• ;	5	••
12	1		••	4	1	14	1	14	1	11	1	16	1
39	••	••	••	8	••	44	••	29		24	••	10	••
59	16	41	24	98	43	102	37	129	27	109	29	95	30
42	2	1	1	14	1	37	1	30	1	25	1	34	1
46	2		••	17	••	47	••	30	1	27	1	12	1
8	••		••	8	••	17	3	11	••	10	••	5 .	••
41	2	1	1	13	1	35	2	31	1	25	1 !	42	1
364	56	25	22	165	36	367	62	316	35	269	<b>36</b> :	177	31

<sup>\*</sup> Figures not available.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

# Progress of Education by Age.

	15-20.	Females. Males.	1921. 1911. 1901. 1921. 1911. 1901 1921. 1911. 1901.	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	9 5 3 97 92 87 6 4 3	77 4 83 55 3	7 4 2 89 82 65 5 3 1	4         2         82         77         76         3         2         8           8         6         2         81         74         60         5         4         1           8         5         1         87         67         64         5         4         1           8         5         1         66         50         39         5         3         1           9         4         3         138         95         91         13         7         2           4         3         2         88         66         5         3         1           6         9         2         116         113         13         7         2           12         6         9         2         116         113         115         6         6         7           12         4         4         144         128         13         1         3         1           12         4         4         144         128         13         1         5         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3 <th>7 4 3 82 95 107 5 4 3</th> <th><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></th> <th>8 4 5 99 96 110 6 4 4</th> <th>10     3     1     98     78     67     7     4     3       6     3     2     68     86     83     2     4     2       7     4     5     101     103     124     6     4     4</th> <th>44 37 13 227 171 158 26 14 9</th> <th>A TOTAL TOTA</th>	7 4 3 82 95 107 5 4 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 4 5 99 96 110 6 4 4	10     3     1     98     78     67     7     4     3       6     3     2     68     86     83     2     4     2       7     4     5     101     103     124     6     4     4	44 37 13 227 171 158 26 14 9	A TOTAL TOTA
OF LITERATES PER MILLE.	15-	Males.	1921.   1911.   1901.	10 11 12	86 74 78	80 71 76	80 67 54	105 46 63 72 91 48 65 46 52 58 43 32 72 71 57 164 90 62 74 46 47 102 71 30 102 71 30 163 52 38 142 113 96	7.9 7.1 7.5	311 59 46 82 60 61 67 56 76 144 115 130	85 77 116	84 62 56 49 65 70 86 83 132	211 160 114	e Chlabra, Phana and Shong
NUMBER OF L	AGES 10 AND OVER.	Females.	1921. 1911. 1901. 1891.	8 2 9	24	ю су	5 3 1		4	125 4 10 5 5 6 12 13 13 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	6 4	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	88 17 [10	* No 11 1. v Indo Chial
	ALL AGES 10	Males,	1921. 1911. 1901. 1891.	es	. 88	81 79 75	81 73 58	78 64 68 74 61 75 65 74 61 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	73 88 91	314 50 79 77 79 63 65 75 65 84 88 149 123 100 101 129 153	87 104	87 71 59 59 75 70 88 94 118	210 163 142	NOT THE REPORT OF A SECOND PROPERTY OF A SECOND PRO
	PROVINUE MATURAL DIVISION AND	STATE OR DISTRICT.			RAJPUTANA AND AJMER- MERWARA.	Rajputana.*	Eastern Division.*	Alwar Bharatpur Bundi Dholpur Jaipur Jaipur Karauli Kishangarh Kotah Lawa Estato Shahpura Chicfship	Southern Division.	Mount Abu District Banswara Dungarpur Kushalgarh Chiefship. Mowar Partabgarh Sirohi	Western Division.	Bikaner	Ajmer-Merwara.	Marson o or established the statement of

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

# Education by Caste.

Q.,.				T	and the second second	NUMBER PER	1,000 who as	RE LITERATE.	NUMBER PER	10,000 who a in English.	RE LITERATE
CAS	STE.			Localit	Υ.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Tol AL.	Males.	Females.
	1		-	2	-	3	4	5	. 6	7	8
Ahir .	•		Rajp Ajme	outana er-Merwa	 ara .	11 108	19 171	1 7	5 191	9 311	•••
Balai .	•		R. A.			1 1 1 14	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 26 \end{bmatrix}$	1	1 8	1 14	1
Bambhi	•		R. A.			,	+ 2 48	•••	6		***
Bhangi			R. A.			23	$\frac{3}{40}$	4	 14	1 22	4
Brahma.ı			R. A.	•		104	189 526	11 85	49 707	90 1,224	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Certain Tra (Mahajan)	ding	Castes	1	•		258 448	498 757	19 83	59 592	116 916	1 209
Chamar			R. A.	•		2 19	$rac{4}{36}$		10	21	
Christian (In	idian)		R. A.			458 732	478 770	435	1,944 3,784	2,317 4,724	1,522
Dhobi .	•		R. A.			4 12	7 20	2	5	9	
Gujar .			R. A.	•	: :	5	8 19	. l	1 10	2 19	•••
Jat .	•		R. A.			7 28	12 50	1	2 15	4 27	1
Kachhi	•		R.	•		2 309	4 481	•••	<sub>988</sub>	1 1,538	•••
Kalal or Ka	lwar		л. R. Л.	•		42 144	80 275	3 . 4	17 87	33 150	 18
Khati .			R. A.	•	• •	12 67	22 117	1 9	5 63	9 117	•••
Khatik			R. A.			6 31		6	1 9	2 18	•••
Koli .			R. Λ.	•		3 37	5 67	3	1 25	2 49	•••
Kumhar			R. A.	•		4 21	. i	1 . 2	1 21	2 41	•••
Lodha	•		R.			6 26	11 41	10	1 28	2 53	•••
Lohar .	•		A. R.			11 40	21 71	10 1 5	3 18	6 34	•••
Mali .						7 37	13   67	1 4	4 42	7 77	
Raigar	•		A. R.			1 1 5	3	•••	•••	•••	
Rajput			A. R.			37	57 282	10 78	31 298	36 489	 2
Rebari	•		A. R.	•		202	283	•••	••••	1	
Teli .	•	•	A.			16 38	28 72	 2 3	 1 6	 3 11	
		; !	A.	•	• •	38	72	3	6	11	•••

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

#### Number of Institutions and Pupils according to the returns of Education Department.

	RAJPU	TANA.			A	JMER-MEF	RWARA.			
	192	:1.	192	1.	191	1.	190	01.	18	91.
CLASS OF INSTITUTION.					NUMBER	OF				
	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu-	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.	Institu- tions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4 !	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PUBLIC.	911	43,887	141	8,524	90	5,930	66	5,477	61	5,354
Arts Colleges	3	247	1	87	1	39	1	266	1	411
Secondary Schools	119	16,188	29	3,163	28	3,830	14	2,269	11	1,837
Primary Schools	728	25,776	109	5,217	54	1,816	50	2,932	47	3,082
Training Schools	1	5	2	57	2	45	1	10	2	24
All other special Schools	60	1,671	;	••	5	200	••		••	
PRIVATE.	1,172	36,896	146	5,977	96	3,148	92	2,180	116	3,945
Secondary Schools	35	3,868	2	128	••		••			
Primary Schools	238	9,841	31	956	••					
All other special Schools	11	706	1	115	••					
Advanced	7	229	3	405	4	296	20	252	33	1,168
Elementary	881	22,252	109	4,373	92	2,852	72	1,928	83	2,777
GRAND TOTAL .	2,083	80,783	287	14.501	186	9,078	158	7,657	177	9,299

Note.—Female figures included in 1921 as below.

Oz.	. 5 0	on T	STITU	-mion			1	RAJPU	TANA.	AJMER-ME	BWARA.
Op:	155	OF 12	STITU	.TION	•		1	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
	P	UBL	ıc.				 	56	3,467	15	972
Secondary Schools		•					• ,	4	766	6	576
Primary Schools .								44	2,306	8	393
Training Schools .							٠,		••	1	3
All other special Schools							• 1	8	395		••
		PRI	VATE					34	1,459	24	1,073
Secondary Schools				•		•	. ;	1	36		••
Primary Schools .			•		٠		. ;	29	1,244	2	119
Elementary Schools							. 1	4	179	22	954

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

#### Main results of University Examinations, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

			•	RAJPUT	ANA.				ı		A	imer-M	ERWARA	٠.		
EXAMINATIONS.	1920	-21.	1910	0-11.	190	0-01.	1896	0-91.	1920	0-21.	191	0-11.	1900	)-01.	189	0-91.
	('an- dida- tes.	Pass- ed.	Can- dida- tes.	Pass- ed.	Can- dida- tes.	Pass-	Can- dida- tes.	Pass- ed.	Can- dida- tes.	Pass- ed.	Can- dida- tes.	Pass- ed.	Can- dida- tes.	Pass- ed.	Can- dida- tes.	Pass- ed.
1	2	3	4	. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Matriculation (Entrance)	424	176	511	321	293	181	27*	26	120	36	75	44	45	18	31	15
First or Intermediate examination in Arts or Science.	63	26	202	147	156	77	9	9	33	17	17	11	28	11	6	1
Ordinary Bachelor's Degree	35	12	77	53	75	43	7	3	30	6	11	6	8	3		
Degree of Bachelor of Science	1		29	9	••				3	1						••
Ordinary Master of Arts Degree			6	3	, 5	2	••		••						••	••
Degree of Master of Science			1	1	į				••	•• ;				••		

\* Excludes figures of Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Kotah. NOTE.—The B. A. Class at Ajmer was started in 1896-97.

#### CHAPTER IX.

# Language,

- 1. The figures relating to languages are given in the Imperial Table X; and Data for discussion. the four Subsidiary Tables, illustrating the salient features of the statistics, will be found at the end of this Chapter.
- 2. The rules, for filling up the Language column in the Schedule, laid stress Accuracy of returns. on the point, that the language to be entered was to be that which each person ordinarily used in his own home, and, in the case of infants and deaf-mutes, that of their mothers. The rules were clear and fairly well-understood. But, for obvious reasons, it was not always easy to obtain an accurate return of the actual languages spoken by the people in their own homes. The hobby of the educated classes, to make one language the lingua franca for India, seems to have added to the other difficulties which came in the way of obtaining accurate statistics. For instance, Enumerators in Alwar entered Hindi for Mewati, which is spoken by the majority of the people living there and thus considerably reduced the number of Mewati speakers against 1911. So far as possible, mistakes were eliminated by careful enquiries which were also made at the time of classification in the abstraction offices.
- 3. According to the Linguistic Survey, the Vernaculars spoken in India (ex- Classification according to Linguistic Survey. cluding those unclassed), are divided into four families, five sub-families and 31 groups. These groups are again sub-divided into 177 languages, and these again into 525 dialects.

4. Languages, spoken in these Provinces, all fall under the Indo-European General Linguistic Disfamily, the Aryan Sub-family, the Indo-Aryan Branch and the Inner Sub-branch and almost all in the Central group, in-as-much-as about 990 out of every thousand persons speak the languages which are comprised in that group. The figures below give the number of speakers in the Aryan Sub-family of the Indo-European family in its various branches and groups.

1. Eranian Branch .					• •	••	1,379
Eastern Group .					1,379	• •	••
2. Dardic or Pisacha Bra	$\mathbf{nch}$		•		• •	• •	85
Dard Group .				•	85	• •	• •
3. Indo-Aryan Branch.				•		• •	10,333,108
Outer Sub-branch					• •	63,772	• •
North-Western Gr	oup		•		56,494	• •	• •
Southern Group	•			•	$2,\!523$	• •	• •
Eastern Group.	•				4,755	• •	• •
Mediate Sub-branch					• •	3	• •
Inner Sub-branch	٠.			•		10,269,333	• •
Central Group .	•				10,268,561	• •	• •
Pahari Group .	•	•	•	•	772	••	• •
		Тота	L		••	• •	10,334,572

As already stated, the Central Group includes practically all the languages recognized as Vernaculars of the States or Districts in these Provinces. The most

Lan	guage.		1921.	1911.
Centra Rajasthani Western Hir Bhili Punjabi Gujarati Khandeshi	d Group.	:	7,678,180 2,127,621 421,905 21,045 19,808 2	8,708,879 1,705,760 485,166 36,679 19,715
	TOTAL	•	10,268,561	10,956,210
			1	

important of the languages, forming the Vernaculars of the Provinces, are the Rajasthani, the Western-Hindi and the Bhili. Sindhi, Punjabi and Gujarati are also spoken, but each of them contributes only a very small proportion. All these languages, with the exception of the Sindhi are off-shoots of the Central Group.

On the margin are given the number of speakers of the languages in the Central Group, returned in this Census, together

with those in 1911. The variations will be discussed later.

Distribution by Pro-vinces. Natural Divisions & States or Districts.

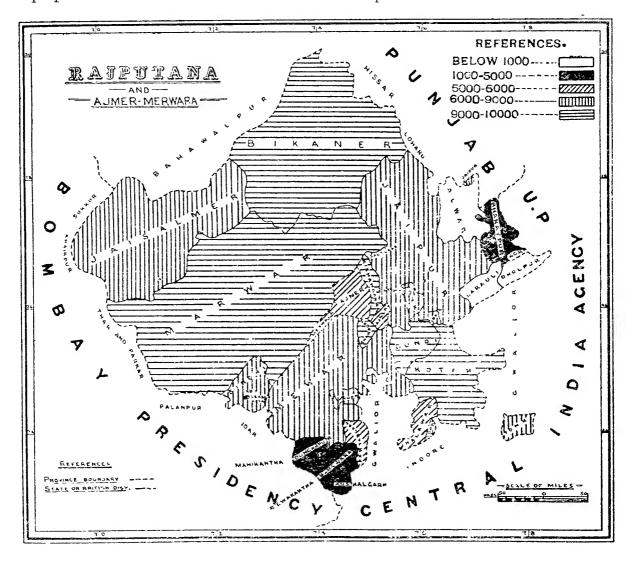
5. It will be seen from the figures contained in the Subsidiary Table II, that

			Rajpu	TANA.		
Language.		Province.	Eastern Division.	Southern Division.	Western Division.	Ajmer- Merwara.
Rajasthani Western Hindi Bhili Other Vernaculars	· · of	7,510 1,958 428 102	6,353 3,624 2 19	7,778 110 2,034 75	9,651 39 17 293	5,764 4,035 9 135
India. English . Other languages	:	2 ;	2	3		52 5

outof every ten thousand speakers in the two Provinces combined, 7,426 speak Rajasthani, 2,058-Western Hindi, 408— Bhili, 104—other Vernacular languages of India and 4-the English language. The speakers of the remaining languages are so few that they do not provide a pro-

portion in an integral number. Similar proportions for the Provinces separately and for the Natural Divisions of Rajputana are given on the margin. Ajmer-Merwara is inhabited by persons speaking languages of multifarious descent. The prominent points in the distribution of the population of each State by language are—that Rajasthani predominates in all the States. except Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli and Kushalgarh: and that in the first four of these States, Western-Hindi is prevalent and in the last, Bhili. Bhili is the next commonly spoken language in the States of the Southern Division.

6. The map below indicates the distribution per ten thousand of the popula-Distribution of the speakers of Rajasthani tion, who speak the Rajasthani language in the States and Districts. Kotah, Bundi, Marwar, Kishangarh, Shahpura. Lawa, and Bikaner contain the highest proportion of these and Alwar. Karau'i and Dholpur the lowest.



7. It would appear from the marginal table and the diagram below it, that, Comparison between of the languages recognized as sent Census and those of the Languages of the Dro of the Linguistic Survey.

Language.	Linguistic Survey estimated figures of 1891.	Present Census figures adjusted according to those in column 2.	Actual figures returned in 1921.	Variation per cent. between columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5
Raja thani Marwari Central-Eastern Rajasthani. North-Eastern Rajasthani. Malvi Bhili Western-Hindi	9.535,009 5,645,621 2,842,200 855,654 191,534 972,200 1,619,419	7,577,038 4,385,481 2,278,432 768,863 144,262 856,647 1,314,006	7.456,216 4.653,556 2,465,413 60,333 276,914 429,991 1,096,464	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ +6.1 \\ +8.2 \end{array} $ $ -92.2 \\ +92.0 \\ -50.9 \\ -16.6 $

Note.—Only such dialects have been mentioned as have been recognized as Vernaculars of the Provinces.

the Vernaculars of the Provinces, the three, viz., the Rajasthani, the Bhili and the Western Hindi, which are the most commonly spoken show losses in the numbers of their speakers by 1.6, 50.9 and 16.5 per cent. respectively. Going details, we find that, of the dialects of the Rajasthani language, the gain and loss are most marked under Malvi and North-Eastern Rajasthani; Marwari and Central-Eastern Rajasthani also show minor acquisitions.

NUMBER (0000's omitted) OF PERSONS IN RAIPCIANA AND AIMIR-MERWARA

SPEAKING LANGUAGES RECOGNISED AS VERNACULAR OF THE FROVINCES.

		100		20	00	3	)))	4	(d)	5	560	6	ion .	760		ć
RAJASTHANI	11111	min	un	iin	mi		mi	Till	m	mi	7111	iiii		inn	7//	
MARWARI	min	7777	am	1111	7/11	an	777	iiii	1111	2						
CENTRAL EASTERN RAJASTHANI	um			1111	1111	]					<u> </u>	-				
WESTERN HINDI		1111				-		No. ad	justed to	o linguis	tic	1			-	
BHILI	7//	33				<b>†</b>	<b></b>	Su	rvey est	timate_				2223		
NORTH EASTERN RAJASTHANI														22.23	-	
MALWI	22															

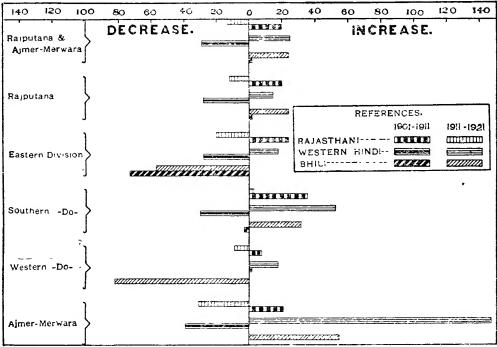
A comparison of the speakers of the recognized Vernaculars of the Provinces according to the Linguistic Survey of 1891, with those as adjusted to Survey figures and as actually returned at this Census, is made by States and Districts in the Subsidiary Table IV. The dialects under Rajasthani, viz., Marwari, Central-Eastern and North-Eastern Rajasthani have sufficiently large numbers of speakers to justify their claim to the position of an independent language. The Survey figures, though based on the Census of 1891, do not invariably agree with the Census figures of that year.

8. The table in the margin and the diagram overleaf give some indication comparison of the extent to which the vernacular overleaf give some indication comparison of the extent to which the vernacular overlands are

PER CENTAGE OF VARIATION. Province and Natural Division. Language. 1911-1901. 1921. 1911.  $^{+20}_{-29}$ Rajputana and ( Rajasthani -13  $+25 \\ +24$ Ajmer-Merwara. Western-Hindi .  $\begin{array}{r}
-29 \\
+ 2 \\
+ 20 \\
-28 \\
+ 2 \\
- 24 \\
- 28
\end{array}$ Bhili Rajasthani . Western-Hindi .  $\pm 19$ Rajputana  $^{+24}_{-20}$  ${\bf Bhili}$ Rajasthani . Western-Hindi . -18Eastern Division . Bhili Rajasthani . Western-Hindi . + 3  $^{+36}_{-30}$ +53Southern Division .  $-3 \\ +8 \\ +2$  $\mathbf{B}$ hili +32Rajasthani . Western-Hindi . \_ q Western Division +18 $-82 \\ -31$ Bhili +21Rajasthani . Western-Hindi . Ajmer-Merwara \_\_\_:9 +147Bhili +55

number of speakers has been previous Censuses. The changes are attributable, generally to three causes, viz., (1) comparatively careful entry of languages in the Schedules, (2) improvement in the classification of languages, and (3) variations in population. Classification of languages was attempted in the first instance in 1901, and was naturally imperfect; improvement was made in it in 1911 on the basis of experience gained in the preceding decade. The variations between 1901—1911 in the two Provinces combined under

Variation per cent. in the number of speakers in the three main Vernaculars of the Provinces.



Rajasthani and Western-Hindi were universally on the side of increase in the former and decrease in the latter, excepting that the Western-Hindi displayed a gain of about 2 per cent. in the Western Division. The decrease under Bhili was most marked in the Eastern Division, but there was an increase of 2 per cent. in the Province of Rajputana. The present decade reverses the order; there is a gain under Western-Hindi everywhere, and a loss under Rajasthani except in the Southern Division where it shows an increase of 3 per cent.

In the absence of complete figures of 1891, of the speakers of several languages, it is not possible to find out, how far the number of speakers returned in 1901 was accurate. Taking the figures of 1901 as the starting point, we find that in the decade ending in 1911 the Rajasthani, and, in that under review, the Western Hindi, exhibited an inclination towards a rise. It may perhaps not be out of place to mention, that *lingua franca* hobby was not so strong in the previous decade.

'Hindustani' (Hindi and Urdu), a dialect of the Western Hindi, in the words of Sir George Grierson, "is primarily the language of the Upper Gangetic Doab, and is also the lingua franca of India, capable of being written in both Persian and Deva-nagari characters." It was carried everywhere in India by the lieutenants of the Moghal Empire. The minds of the Hindu educated classes are now biased in favour of Hindi and those of the Musalman in favour of Urdu. As far as Hindustani is used for the verbal expression of ideas there is almost no difference between Hindi and Urdu: the sharp distinction between them comes out only in literary works.

Comparison of speakers of other languages.

- 9. Of the languages, other than the main Vernaculars of the Provinces, Punjabi is the recognized Vernacular of that portion of the Bikaner State which adjoins the Punjab. Gujarati and Sindhi are spoken in those parts of Rajputana which adjoin Gujarat and Sindh. The rise and fall in the numbers of persons speaking these three languages, is mostly due to the variations in population. None of the other languages ever returned more than 5,000 speakers in any of the last three decades (vide Subsidiary Table I).
- 10. Information about minor dialects was not collected this time. The discussion in this part refers only to such of the dialects as have been recognized as separate dialects. Their figures, as in 1911, have been tabulated and shown in the Imperial Table X.

Rajasthani.—Rajasthani contains five dialects—Marwari, Central-Eastern Rajasthani, North-Eastern Rajasthani, Malvi and Nimadi. Marwari is the Vernacular of 11 States and Districts. Central-Eastern Rajasthani of 8, and North-Eastern Rajasthani and Malvi each of 3 (vide Subsidiary Table IV). The number of speakers returned under them are—Marwari 4.653,556, Central-Eastern Rajasthani 2,465,413, North-Eastern Rajasthani 60,333 and Malvi 276,914. Banjari or Labhani dialect, which was treated in 1911 as a dialect of the Gypsy

Dialects.

Languages, has this time been included in Rajasthani. The number of speakers returned under it is 5,079. The fifth dialect Nimadi is not spoken in these Provinces.

Western-Hindi.—The Western-Hindi has five separate dialects—Hindustani, Bangaru, Braj Bhakha, Kanauji and Bundeli. Of these, Braj Bhakha or Anterbedi in its form 'Braj Bhakha merging into Rajasthani' is alone the Vernacular of these Provinces. There is no State or District where Hindustani is not spoken more or less. Separate figures as shown in the Imperial Table X are, for Hindustani 1,866,800 (Hindi 1,726,131 and Urdu 140,669), Braj Bhakha 232,981, Dangi (a form of Braj Bhakha) 26,495 and Bangaru 1,345.

Bhili.—Of the various dialects of the Bhili language, the speakers of Bhili, Wagdi and Grassia are severally shown in the Imperial Table X. Bhili and Wagdi are both the Vernaculars of Mewar, Banswara, Kushalgarh, Dungarpur and Partabgarh; Grassia, of Sirohi and Marwar; and Magra-ki-boli, of the Merwara Sub-District of Ajmer-Merwara.

11. The several dialects, so far as information goes, are mutually intelligible to intelligibility of dialects their speakers, though there are local words and phrases in each of them, which are not easily understood outside the State where they are spoken. Their mutual intelligibility grows weaker and weaker, as the distance between the speakers of the various dialects increases and the inter-communication between them decreases.

12. No non-Aryan language being indigenous to these Provinces, the pheno-pisplacement of languages. menon of its replacement by any Aryan language is not noticeable here. But it will be seen from the Subsidiary Table III, which gives a comparison of the tribal languages, that Bhils, Grassias and Banjaras, who inhabit these Provinces, still persist in retaining their tribal languages.

13. Boys at school learn a language and when they go home, they spread it Influence of education on by expressing their ideas through it. The extent to which it spreads depends languages. upon the number of people coming in contact with one another. Considerable facilities are now-a-days available for travelling, and lecturers and speakers have easy access into the interior of the country. The circulation of papers has considerably increased and persons with scanty education have a taste for them. Recruitment and the movement of troops during the course of the Great War is a factor which should not be lost sight of in this connection, as it also had its share in bringing people speaking different dialects together, and thus causing the introduction of words of one dialect into the other. The literature, as distinguished from the language—the means of communication of ideas—may not be strengthened, but it cannot be denied that all these factors go far towards levelling up the languages, and encouraging the ultimate use of a common tongue.

14. The number of English speaking persons returned in this Census was English language. 4,264 against 4,204 in 1911, and 2,862 in 1901.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

# Distribution of total population by language according to Census.

					NUMBER SP	EATING LANGU	AGE.	PER CENTAGE OF VARIA- TION.	
Family.	Suy-Family.	Branch and Sub-Branch.	Group and Sub-Group.	Language,	1921.	1911.	Per hundred thousand of popula- tion of Provinces 1921.	1911-21.	Where chiefly spoken.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AVERNACU- ARS OF INDIA.	••	••	••		10,835,022	11 027,199	99,955	-6.3	
I. Austric Family	tic Sub-	Mundā .		Kherwari .		5		-200.0	
I. Tibeto-Chinese Family,	man Sub-	Assam-Bur- mese Branch.	Burma .	Burmese .	9	1		+100.0	
II. Dravidian	Family.			••	313	342	3	8.5	
Family.			Dravila .		239	263		<b>—10 3</b>	
				Tamil	220	242	2	-9.6	
				Malayālam .	7	1		+600.0	
				Kanarese .	9	20	••	55 0	
			Inter rediate.	••	••	8	••	100.0	
•		I	_	Göndi	••	8	••	100-0	
			Āndhra .		77	71	1	i i	
				Telegu .	77	71	1	+8.5	
V. Indo-Europ <b>s</b> an Family.	••	• •	••	••	10,334,579	11, <del>5</del> 20,166	••	-6:3	
	Aryan Sub- Family.	••	••	••	10,334,572	<b>11,0</b> 26, <b>16</b> 6	99,951	-6.3	
		A. Eranian .	••	• •	1,379	1,708	13	19·3	
			Eastern Afghanistan.	Pashtō .	1,077	763	10	+41.2	
			Baluchistan Sub-group.	Bulōcħī .	302	945	3	<i>68.0</i>	
•		B. Dardic or Pisacha.	Dard	••	85	58	1	+46·6	
		1		Kāshmiri .	85	58	1	+46.6	
		C. Indo-Aryan	••	••	10,333,108	11,024,400	99,937	-6.3	
		(i) Outer Sub- Branch.	••	••	63,772	67,499	617	-5.2	
			North-Western	••	56.191	58,907	546	-41	
				Lahndā or Western-Pün- jābī.	874	746	8	+17-2	
				Sindhi.	55,620	58,161	538	-4.4	
	1		Southern .	Marāthi .	2,523	2,716	25	-7.1	
			Eustern .	••	4.755	5,876	46	<b>—19·1</b>	
				Ontert	9	6	••	+50.0	
				Oriya	g				
				Bihāri.	3,729	4,960	36	-24.8	
				Bihārī . Bengali .	3,729 1,014		36 10	-24·8 +11·4	
		(ii) w. iv		Bihārī.	3,729 1,014 3	4,960 910		+11.4	
		(ii) Mediate Sub-Branch.		Bihārī . Bengali .	3,729 1,014	4,960 910	10	+11.4	
		(ii) Mediate Sub-Branch.		Bihārī . Bengali . Assamese .	3,729 1,014 3	4,960 910		+11.4	
		(iii) Inner		Bihārī . Bengali . Assamese .	3,729 1,014 3 <b>3</b>	4,960 910  53 53 10,956,848		+11·4  94·3	
				Bihārī . Bengali . Assamese Eastern Hindī	3,729 1,014 3 3	4,960 910  53		+11·4  94·3	
		(iii) Inner		Bihārī . Bengali . Assamese Eastern Hindī	3,729 1,014 3 3 10,269.333 10,269.3361	4,960 910  53 10,956,848 10,956,210	10	+11·494·3 -6·3 -6·3	Alwa: Bharatp Dholpu Jaipur and
		(iii) Inner		Bihārī . Bengali . Assamese Eastern Hindī	3,729 1,014 3 3 10,269.333 10,269.333	4,960 910  53 10,956,848 10,956,210	10   99,320 99,313	+11·494·3 -6·3 -6·3	Alwaı Bharatpı Dholpu Jaipur and Karaul
		(iii) Inner		Bihārī . Bengali . Assamese Eastern Hindī Western Hindī	3,729 1,014 3 3 10,269.333 10,269.333 10,265,561 2,127,621	4,960 910  53 3 10,956,848 10,956,210 1,705,760	10   99,320 99,313 20,577	+11·494·3 -6·3 -6·3 +24·7	Alwa: Bharatp Dholpu Jaipur and
		(iii) Inner		Bihārī .  Bengali Assamese  Eastern Hindi Western Hindi [Punjābi Gujarāti Bhiii .	3,729 1,014 3 3 10,269.333 10,269.333 10,265,561 2,127,621	4,960 910  53 10,956,848 10,956,210 1,705,760	10   99,320 99,313 20,577	+11·494·3 -94·3 -6·3 -6·3 +24·7	Alwai Bharatpi Dholpu Jaipur and
		(iii) Inner		Bihārī .  Bengali Assamese  Eastern Hindi Western Hindi [Punjābī Gujārātī	3,729 1,014 3 3 10,269.333 10,269.561 2,127,621 21,045 19,808	4,960 910  53 10,956,848 10,956,210 1,705,760	10   99,320 99,313 20,577	+11·494·3 -6·3 -6·3 +24·7	Alwai Bharatpi Dholpu Jaipur and

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—continued.

# Distribution of total population by language according to Census.

					Number s	PEAKING LAN	GUAGE.	PER CENTAGE OF VARIA- TION.	
Family.	Sub-Family.	Branch and Sub-Branch.	Group and Sub-Group.	Language.	1921.	Per hundred thousand of population of Provinces 1921.		1911-21.	Where chiefly spoken.
1	2	3	4	, 5	6	7	. 8	9	10
AVERNACU- LARS OF INDIA -contd.		1							
IV. Indo-European	•	1		!					
Family—contd.		1	Pāharī .		772	638	7	+21.0	
			1	Eastern .	247	72	2	+243-1	
				Central .	525	565	4	<b>-7·1</b>	
		1		Western .	•-	1		'	
V. Unclassed Lan- yuayes.	••	4.		Gipsy .	135	688	1	-80.4	
B.—VERNACU- LARS OF OTHER			•		216	115	2	+87:8	
LARS OF OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES AND AFRICA.	1				-				
I. Indo-European Family.	••	**	••		107	7	1	••	
	Aryan		••		107	37	1		
		Eranian .			107	37	1		
			Persian .		107	37	1		
				Persian .	107	37	1	+189-2	
II. Semitic	••		••		97	64	1	+51.6	
				Arabic .	89	45	1	+97.8	
		1	, ,	Hebrew .	8	19		57-9	
III. Hamitio .				African .		4			
TTC Non-walton		1			12	10		+30.0	
IV. Manyolian .	••		Ural Altaic .		1	8	••	87.5	
			Cras Assic.	Turkish	1	8		87.5	
			Jupanese .			1			
		•		Japanese .		1			
			Mono-sullabic		11	1	••	+1000 0	
			1 to the second	Chinese .	11	1	••	+1000-0	
C.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.	••		•••	••	4,417	4,513	43	-2.1	
Indo-Eur o p s a n			i		4,417	4,513	43	-2.1	
Family.			Greek		••	1	••	••	
				Greek		1	••	••	
			Romanic .		144	298	1	-51.6	
				French .	27	62	•••	56-5	
				Spanish .		2		50-0	
		1	Celtic	Portuguese .	117 5	234	1		
		1	Cente	Scotch .	5	••	••	••	
			Balto-Slavanic		•	1			
		***		Russian		1			
			· Teutonic .		4,268	4,213	42	+1.3	
		-		English .	4,264	4,204	42	+1-4	
				Danish .	4	••		••	
	1			German .		9			

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

# Distribution by language of the population of each State or District.

Province: Natural Division and State or		NUMBER PER	10,000 of	POPULATION SE	PEAKING	
District	Rajasthani.	Western Hindi.	Bhili.	Other vernaculars of India.	English.	Other languages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.	7,426	2,058	408	104	4	••
Rajputana.	7,510	1,958	423	132	2	••
Eastern Division.	6,353	3,624	2	19	2	••
llwar	25 1,189	9,971 8,802	••	2 8	2 1	••
Bundi	9,892 5	$\begin{array}{c} 49 \\ 9,979 \end{array}$	15	16	••	••
aipur	$8.701 \\ 5,579 \\ 264$	1,284 4,297 9,723	4	$egin{array}{c} 12 \\ 120 \\ 13 \\ \end{array}$	3	••
Xishangarh	9,938	43	••	19	••	••
Kotah	$9,491 \\ 9,916$	448 84	4	55	1	
Shahpura (Chiefship)	9,970 8,976	997	10	17	1	••
Southern Division.	7,778	110	2,031	75	3	
Mount Abu District	2,282 3,777	$\frac{3,724}{31}$	2,160 6,170	1,218	566	5
Dungarpur	4,324	559	4,963	154		
Sushalgarh (Chiefship)	1,010	195	8,607	188	••	••
lewar	8,906	32	$\frac{1,013}{3,723}$	49 157	••	
Partabgarh	5,895 8,858	$\begin{array}{c} 225 \\ 194 \end{array}$	759		16	• •
Western Division.	9,651	39	17	293		
Bikaner	9,400	82		518	• •	
Jaisalmer	8,125	:	7	1,868		
larwar	9,797	25	23	154	1	••
Ajmer-Merwara.	5,764	4,035	9	135	52	

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

#### Comparison of Tribes and Tribal Languages.

#### RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.

	STRENGTH (TABLE					NUME	BER SPEAF LANGU	KING TRIBAL AGE.	
Tribes.	1921.	1911.	Language.			Асти	AL.	PER CENTAGE.	
		1911.	V /			1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4		;	5	6	7	8
Bhil	556,343	455,419	Bhili	•		400,861	314,274	72.1	69.0
Grassia	. 24,910	17,419	Gilasia (Grassia)		• .	9,479	7,614	38·1	43.7
Banjārā and Labhānī	. 27,454	27,122	Banjārī or Labhānī		•	5,079	4,313	18.5	15-9

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Showing the number of speakers of languages which are the Vernaculars of these Provinces in each State or District according to Linguistic Survey Estimate and as actually registered at the Census of 1921.

٠,			NUMBER OF ACCORDI		Actual		
State or Distr	ict.	Vernacular Language or Dialect.	Linguistic Survey estimate.	Estimate made on the Census figures of 1921.	figures according to Imperial Table X 1921.	Actual Variation between columns 4 and 5.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Ajmer-Merwara		Rajasthani (Marwari) Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani) Bhili Others Total	304,300 135,200 44,500 58,358 <b>542,358</b>	277.881 100,042 34,840 82,508 <b>495,271</b>	166,488 118,766 468 209,549 495,271	—111,393 +18,724 -34,372 +127,041	
Alwar	.}	Rajasthani (North-Eastern Rajasthani). Others	758,000 9,786	692,217 8,937	1,714 699,440 701 154	-690,503 $+690,503$	
Bikaner .	.{	Total Rajasthani (Marwari) Punjabi Others Total	767,786 536,000 22,000 274,065 832,065	701,154 424,956 17,442 217,287 659,685	619,830 17,308 22,547 <b>659,685</b>	+194,874 $-134$ $-194,740$	
Banswara .	.{	Bhili	*211,600 41 211,641	219,486 38 219,524		-76,932 +76,932	* Includes speakers i Kushalgarh.
Bharatpur .		Rajasthani (North-Eastern Rajasthani) Western-Hindi	80,000 . 542,303 18,000 <b>640,303</b>	62,026 420,456 13,955 <b>496,437</b>		-4,382 $+16,518$ $-12,136$	
Bundi	.{	Rajasthani (Marwari) Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani) Others Total	24,000 †330,000 5,321 <b>359,321</b>	15,184 216,008 4,006 <b>235,198</b>	91,652 141,296 2,250 235,198	+76,468 74,712 1,756	†Includes speakers i Shahpura,
Dhelpur .	.{	Western-Hindi Others	262,335 17,555 <b>279,890</b>	215,325 14,409 229,734	229,237 497 <b>229,734</b>	+13,912 $-13,912$	
Dungarpur .	.{	Bhili	165,000 400 <b>165,400</b>	188,814 · 458 189,272	93,930 95,342 <b>189,272</b>	$-94,884 \\ +94,884 \\ \cdots$	
Jaipur		Rajasthani (Marwari) Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani) Do. (North-Eastern Rajasthani) Western-Hindi Others Total	547,281 1,586,539 17,654 674,781 \$2,823,966	453,257 1,313,968 14.621 558,852  ‡2,338,802	484,010 1,549,711 975 300,223 3,883 2,338,802	+30,753 $+235,743$ $-13,646$ $-258,629$ $+3,883$	
Jaisalmer .	.{	Rajasthani (Marwari) Others	100,150 15,551 115,701	58,559 9,093 <b>67,652</b>	54,964 12,688 <b>67,652</b>	$-3,595 \\ +3,595 \\ \cdots$	
Jhalawar .	$\left\{ \right.$	Rajasthani (Central-Eastern Rajasthani). Do. (Malvi)	25,706 86,556 38,835 <b>151,097</b>	16,350 55,098 24,734 <b>96,182</b>	279 52,692 43,211 <b>96,182</b>	$-16,071$ $-2,406$ $+18,477$ $\cdots$	
Karauli .	.{	Western-Hindi Others	140,000 16,587 <b>156,587</b>	119,373 14,357 133,730	130,030 3,700 133,730	+10,657 $-10,657$	

Note.—The figures in column 4 have been arrived at by Rule of Three.

‡ Difference of 1,896 between the sum of the figures against the various dialects and those against 'Total' is due to the proportional excess over the relative figures against the dialects in column 3.

§ The sum of the figures against the various dialects exceed the figures shown against 'Total' by 2,289.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—continued.

Showing the number of speakers of languages which are the Vernaculars of these Provinces in each State or District according to Linguistic Survey Estimate and as actually registered at the Census of 1921.

				F SPEAKERS OING TO	Actual	Actual	
State or Distric	ct• ;	Vernacular Language or Dialect.	Linguistic Survey estimate.	Estimate made on the Census figures of 1921.	figures according to Imperial Table X 1921.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	Remarks.
1	·················;	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kishangarh .	.{	Rajasthani (Marwari) Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani) Others Total	30,000 93,000 2,516 <b>125,516</b>	18,579 57,596 1,559 77,734	1.515 75,712 507 77,734	- 17,064 + 18,116 - 1,052	
		Rajasthani (Central-Eastern Rajasthani).	553,395	485,095		_ 10,675	
Kotah		Do. (Malvi) Others Total	80,978 184,398 <b>718,771</b>	70,984 73,981 <b>630,060</b>	115,740 39,900 <b>630,060</b>	+ 44,756 - 34,081	
T (D44)	(	Rajasthani (Central-Eastern Rajasthani).	3,360	2,262	2,231	_ 31	
Lawa (Estate)		Others	3,360	2,262	2,262	+ 31	
Marwar .	. {	Rajasthani (Marwari) Bhili Others Total	2,426,590 75,100 27,188 2,528,178	1,767,640 54,706 19,296 1,841,642	1,797,803 4,278 39,561 1,841,642	+ 30,163 - 50,428 + 20,265	
Mewar		Rajasthani (Marwari) Bhili Others Total	1,445,000 381,500 36,626 <b>1,863,126</b>	1,070,347 282,586 27,130 <b>1,380,063</b>	1,226,553 139,795 13,715 1,380,063	+ 156,206 - 142,791 - 13,415	
Partabgarh .		Rajasthani (Marwari)	5,000 79,000 3,975 <b>87,975</b>	3,814 60,264 3,032 67,110	318 25,810 40,982 <b>67,110</b>	- 3,496 - 34,454 + 37,950	
Sirohi	{	Rajasthani (Marwari)	169,300 15,600 5,936 <b>190,836</b>	168,096 15,489 3,054 <b>186,639</b>	164,022 14,156 8,461 <b>186,639</b>	- 4,074 - 1,333 + 5,407	
Tonk		Rajasthani (Marwari) Do. (Central-Eastern Rajasthani) Do. (Malvi) Others Total	58,000 115,000 24,000 183,069 <b>380,069</b>	43,935 87,111 18,180 138,672 <b>287,898</b>	46,401 102,998 108,482 30,017 <b>287,898</b>	+ 2,466 + 15,887 + 90,302 - 108,655	

Note.—The figures in column 4 have been arrived at by Rule of Three.

### CHAPTER X.

# Infirmities.

1. The statistics of Infirmities are embodied in the Imperial Tables XII and Data for discussion. XII-A. The former table classifies the afflicted by sex and age and the latter by sex and caste.

Proportional statements will be found at the end of this Chapter, showing:—
I.—Distribution of the infirm per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four Censuses.

II.—Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex for the last four Censuses.

III.—Distribution of the number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each ageperiod and the number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

IV.—Distribution of the number afflicted per 100,000 persons in certain selected castes and the number of females per 1,000 males.

2. There was no material deviation made this time from the instructions issued instructions at the Census of 1911 in respect of the entries of infirmities in the Schedules. The wording of the instructions acted upon at the preceding Census led the Enumerators, who are generally of very poor educational qualifications, to understand that only those persons were to be recorded as infirm, who had any of the infirmities from birth although the words 'from birth' in the instructions were meant to be applied to the case of deaf-mutes only. The words 'from birth' had therefore to be expunged. True deaf-mutism is a congenital defect and it should therefore hardly be expected that this change would affect the

statistics at all.

3. It should be unhesitatingly admitted at the out-set, that the statistics Accuracy. of infirmities can not be absolutely accurate and reliable, chiefly because the Census staff consisted of an improvised agency without medical knowledge. Possibly, in the returns of insanity, persons not really insane but merely weak-minded may have been entered, as well as those who were idiots or who suffered from violent forms of mental derangement. Similarly, amongst the blind may have been included those who were not totally so, but also those whose sight had become impaired by old age. Apart from errors made by Enumerators, there is no doubt that the returns were incomplete in other respects also. In cases of insanity or leprosy, the temptation to conceal the ailment in the earlier ages was considerable. It is often believed that in both cases the diseases, at least in their primary stages, are amenable to treatment, and there are parents who do not like to acknowledge the infirmity of their childern unless the disease assumes a serious form. Besides, this part of the census work is regarded, especially by those belonging to the higher strata of society, as an unfair inquisition. The people are naturally disinclined to give the Enumerators an opportunity of having an insight into the defects of their family, and their reluctance is all the more intense, in the case of their women and yet more particularly in that of their daughters of marriageable age. The statistics of infirmities are therefore, next to the returns of Age, the least satisfactory of those obtained by the Census.

4. The total number of persons suffering from each infirmity, at each of the last variations since 1891.

T. C i		Rajpu	tana.			Ajmer-Merwara.				
Infirmity.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.		
Insane	1,219	1,426	967 10	3,097 25	93	95 19	70 15	87 16		
Deaf-mute .	2,577 26	3,069 29	1,794 18	*	138 28	82 16	110 23	175 <i>32</i>		
Blind	19,709 200	22,346 212	7,605 77	38,279 314	1,308 264	$\frac{1,370}{273}$	585 123	1,053 <i>194</i>		
Leper	405 4	650 6	461 5	1,708 <i>14</i>	13 3	$\frac{11}{2}$	25 5	27 5		
Total .	23,910	27,491	10,827	43,084	1,552	1,558	790	1,342		

Note.—The figures in italics represent proportions per 100,000 of the population.

\* Not available.

four consecutive Censuses, is noted on the margin. The rise and fall in the number of afflicted persons at the alternate Censuses clearly indicate that variations follow with the population.

Rajputana.—Of the Provincial total variation (1911-21) of 3,581, Jaipur State alone claims for more than one-third. The afflicted persons in that State this time were 3,933 against 5,698 in the year 1911, giving a decrease of 1,765. This decrease, when distributed over all the infirmities, presents the following figures :-

	In	firmity				1921.	1911.	Variation actual.	Variation per cent.
Insane . Deaf-mute Blind . Leper .	•		•			272 485 3,140 36	$   \begin{array}{r}     396 \\     681 \\     4,561 \\     60   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -124 \\ -196 \\ -1,421 \\ -24 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       -32 \\       -29 \\       -31 \\       -40     \end{array} $
			Тот	AL	.	3,933	5,698	-1,765	31

It would have been advantageous if the local authorities, who were addressed to show causes for the abnormal variations, could have fully explained them. They ascribe the decrease to general causes. Jaipur, no doubt, is well served with dispensaries and has in its employ good medical officers. The decrease, in the number of the blind there, is mainly due to the relief given by cataract opera-

Ajmer-Merwara.—There is a heavy increase under Deaf-Mutism and a slight increase under Leprosy since 1911. A very large proportion of the persons, suffering from these infirmities, depend for maintenance upon charity and therefore assemble in large numbers at sacred places, where benevolence is freely shown. Aimer contains the Dargah of Khwaja Sahib, which is an object of pilgrimage for Musalmans and attracts people from all parts of the Country, all the year round, but particularly at the Fair called the Urs Mela, which happened to fall this time on the day just preceding the date on which the final census was taken. This accounts largely for the increase in the number of deaf-mutes and lepers.

Comparison with figures of other Provinces.

5. This subject is, however, robbed of half of its interest if its discussion

Province and State	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf- Mute.	Blind.	Leper.
United Provinces	147,221 312	7,175 158	22,678 200	$105,072 \\ 2,316$	12,296 271
Punjab	96,906	7,087	22,758	65,051	2,737
Bombay	468 85,254	$\frac{34}{11,179}$	110 $14,662$	$\frac{314}{49,706}$	9,707
Ajmer-Merwara .	$\frac{441}{1,552}$	57 93	$\begin{array}{c} 76 \\ 138 \end{array}$	$\frac{257}{1,308}$	51 13
Gwalior State	313 8,423	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 456 \end{array}$	$^{28}_{1,415}$	$\substack{264 \\ 6,134}$	3 418
Rajputana	$\begin{array}{c c} 264 \\ 23,910 \end{array}$	14 1,219	2,577	$\frac{193}{19,709}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 405 \end{array}$
Central India	243 14,159	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 824 \end{array}$	$\frac{26}{1,749}$	$\frac{200}{10,637}$	$\frac{4}{949}$
	236	14	29	177	16

is confined to the sphere of the Province alone without a comparison being drawn with figures of other coun- $\operatorname{tries}$  $\mathbf{or}$ at least with those of the adjoining Provinces. This latter comparison is therefore made on the margin.

Rajputana.Rajputana stands last but one in respect of 'Total afflict-

The only infirmity in which it has two units below it, is 'Blindness,' but in all the rest it stands last. Even in Blindness there is a slight improvement this time, as, at the last Census, the proportion per 100,000 of population was 212 whereas it has this time come down to 200.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Ajmer-Merwara unfortunately stands high in comparison among the total afflicted and more particularly in respect of the congregation of the Blind. The cause for this has been explained elsewhere in this Chapter in detail.

Note 1 .- The names of Provinces and States are arranged in the order of proportion of their afflicted to the total population.

Note. 2.—Figures in italies below the actual figures represent the proportion of the actual numbers to 100,000 of total population.

203 INSANITY.

6. Eighty-two per cent. or more than four-fifths of the total number of the Relative prevalence of afflicted in Rajputana are Blind, 5 Per cent. Insane, 11 per cent. Deaf-Mute, and Divisions of Rajputana. the rest Leper. The figures discussed below have been taken from the Subsidiary Table I. In respect of Insanity, the Western Division shows the highest number of males—17 per 100,000, the Southern with 16 comes next and the Eastern occupies the last place on the list, having only 15. The proportion of females, afflicted by this infirmity, is much lower in each Division, the Eastern and the Western Divisions have an equal proportion (8), while the Southern—though less in area and population—has the highest (11).

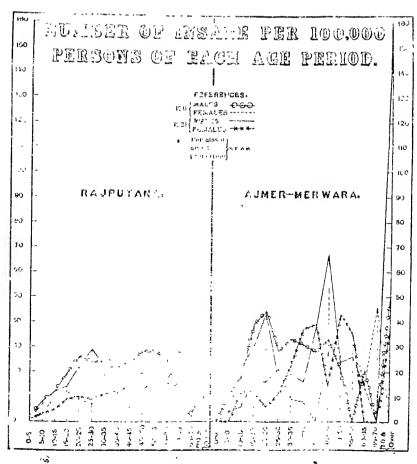
The following table gives the proportion of infirmities, other than Insanity,

Infirmity.		1	Eastern :	Division.	Southers	Division.	WESTERN DIVISION.		
Innrmi	ty.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Deaf-Mutes Blind .	•		27 170	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 220 \end{array}$	22 98	16 134	48	29 330	
Lepers .		• ;	5	2 20	98 5	2	259 8	4	

per 100,000 of the population by Sex and Natural Division. It is noticed that the proportion of females is lower under Deaf-Mutism and Leprosy and higher under Blindness. The causes have already been explained under head 'accuracy' in para. 3 supra. There may be other causes, organic or otherwise, which make females more immune to Deaf-Mutism and Leprosy.

#### Insanitu.

7. The marginal diagram shows, by age-periods, the number of insane persons Provincial Dispusses and age Distribution



of both sexes per 100,000 of the population for each the of Provinces. Taking Rajputana Ajmer-Merand wara together, it is evident that Insanity is more prevalent among men than women, the ratio being about 2: 1. The number of  $_{
m the}$ Insane is very small in early ages, because Insanity is  $_{
m the}$ infirmity of the mature. Itis naturally not so common among children with undeveloped minds. In sevecases, the question whether

a person of doubtful intelligence is or is not of sound mind, remains undetermined till after 10 years of age. It usually develops in males between the ages of 20 to 45, which is the period when mental equilibrium is most liable to be affected by passions, domestic troubles and worries, sickness, or struggle for existence. In females, this development is more prominent in the declining age. The decrease in the number of Insane males begins after the age of 45.

Provincial Variation. 8. The marginal figures exhibit the actual number of persons of unsound

•••		R	AJPUTAN.	<b>A.</b>	AJMER-MERWARA.					
Yea	rs.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1891		3,097		1,073	87	64	23			
1901		967	32 591	19 376	16 70	22 60	10			
1911		10 1,426 14	973 18	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 453 \\ 9 \end{array}$	15 95 19	24 66 25	29 12			
1921	•	1,219	826 16	393 8	93 19	60 22	33			

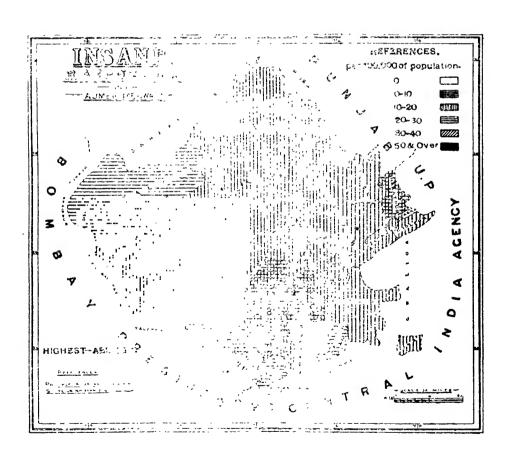
Note.—The figures in italics represent the proportion per 100,000 of the sex population.

mind, registered since 1891. The total number of Insane persons, in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara taken together, falls short of that registered in 1891 by about 58 per cent.; but, severally, Rajputana shows a drop of about 61; andAjmer-Merwara, The slight an excess of 7. increase in the Ajmer-Merwara figures, in almost every decade, may be ascribed to the increasing religious belief,

that relief is afforded to such infirms by their being brought to the Dargah situated in the City of Ajmer to make offerings and to touch the tomb of the Saint.

Distribution by States and Districts.

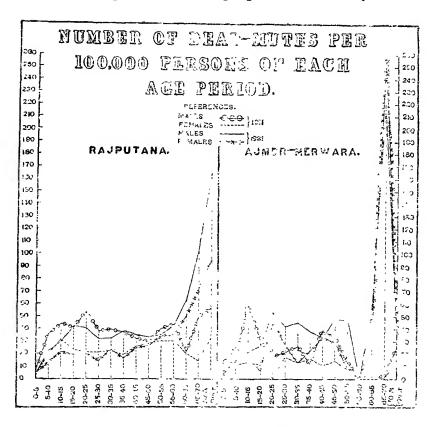
9. The map below shows the internal distribution of the total Insane (both male and female) in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Detailed figures by sex and for previous decades may be seen in the Subsidiary Table I. The highest



proportion is indicated by the Abu District, viz., 55 per 100,000 of the population. No unit is free from insane persons. The lowest proportion (i.e., below 10) is, however, indicated by Bharatpur and Mewar.

#### Deaf-Mutism.

10. The diagram on the margin presents, in a very vivid shape, the rise and fall by sex and age



in the figures of Deaf-Mutes every quinquennial age-period, among the sexes the decade inunder review and in the one preceding it. one might naturally expect, the highest point on the curve must be that which indicates the period 5-10, but the one preceding it could not indicate a low figure. Normally, an infant begins to speak between the ages of 1 and 2, but instances are not wanting in which the power of speech is de-

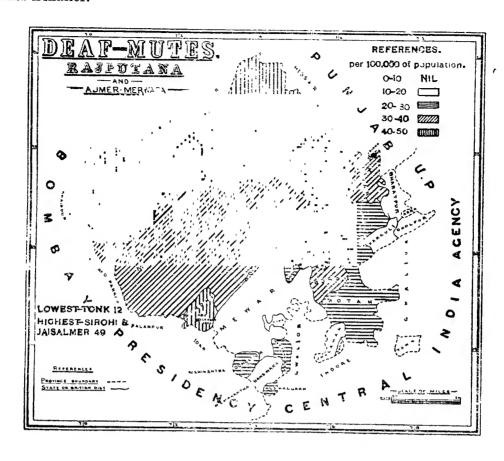
layed till five years and after. If, therefore, the tendency of the parents had not been to screen the infirmity in their children till it became an open secret, the expectations of the statistician could have been realized. The statistics, as they are, indicate a rise all round in the age-period 5-10, which continues till 10-15, except among females of 1921 in Ajmer-Merwara. In the subsequent periods, the rise or fall is not uniform in the decade or among the sexes. In the declining ages, the rise is very marked and reaches to as high a point as 164 among males of 1921 in Rajputana in the 70 and over age-period, and yet higher to 257 among females of 1921 in Ajmer-Merwara in the age-period 65-70. The chief features at variance in the two Provinces are that, in Rajputana, the last age-period has claimed the highest number in all the instances, while in Ajmer-Merwara the highest peak, if we assume the diagram to be a series of broken hills, is at the 65-70 period of 1921. There were again no females beyond the age-period 55-60 in 1911, and the proportion of males too at the last stage was not very high. The inclusion of persons who have lost the power of speech or the sense of hearing in their old age raises the proportion after the age of 50 for both the sexes. The figures of actual proportions for the 1921 census will be found in the Subsidiary Table III.

Deaf-Mutism is more prevalent among males than among females; the proportion of females to 1,000 males of All Ages suffering from this infirmity being 571 in Rajputana and 624 in Ajmer-Merwara.

The number of persons, registered as afflicted from this infirmity, is much below that returned in 1911 in both the Provinces combined. It would therefore not be unreasonable to presume that the inclusion of persons who contracted the infirmity after birth is very limited. The proportion of males to one hundred thousand of the Deaf-Mutes of the same sex in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined is only 32, while of that of females to their own sex-20, which is much lower than that arrived at in England and Wales in 1911, viz., 47 and 37 respectively.

11. The map overleaf exhibits this distribution. There is no State which Distribution by States gives a proportion of Deaf-Mutes lower than 12 to 100,000 of its population which number occurs in Tonk. The lowest group is that of 10-20 which includes (1) Banswara, (2) Bharatpur, (3) Dholpur, (4) Jhalawar, (5) Karauli, (6) Kishangarh, (7) Mewar, and (8) Tonk. Jaisalmer and Sirohi have the highest proportion of

these infirms, being 49 each, but the category of the 40-50 in which they fall, also includes Bikaner.



Distribution of Deaf-Mutes in the City of Mutes in the City of Ajmer by Religion and Ajmer, to find out their religion and the means of their livelihood. The total number of Deaf-Mutes is 20, of whom 11 are males and 9 females, and are distributed by religion as follows:—

Religion.					!	Male.		Female
Hindu .	•	•	•			3		2
Musalman Christian.						7	;	7

It seems that Deaf-Mutes were found in by far the more larger proportion

Occupation.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total	10	8	.)
37. Dyeing, Bleaching,	ı,	ĭ	•••
and Printing, etc. 137. Tobacco, Opium, Ganja, etc. sellers.		1	•••
168. Temple service.		1	
181. Cooks, Water-	4	4	•••
carriers, Door-keep- ers, Watchmen, etc. 189. Beggars, Vag- rants, Witches, etc.	. 3	1	2

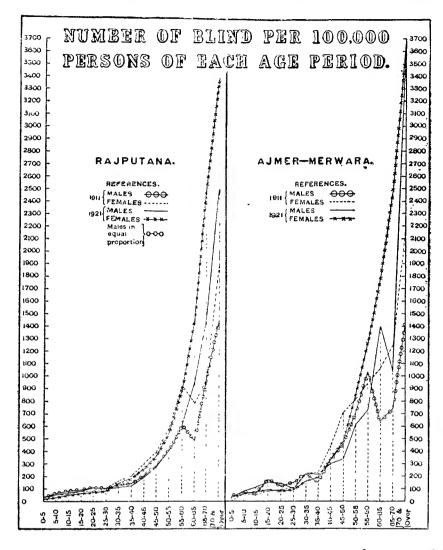
among the Musalman in this Census. Those belonging to the City itself were 6 males and 4 females, and those to Rajputana-only 2 males. All the rest were outsiders—the United Provinces contributing the most (4). The marginal table presents the occupations followed by them. One-half of the twenty Deaf-Mutes (8 males and 2 females) were Actual Workers.

#### Blindness.

# Distribution

13. General.—In Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined, 177 males and 233 females per 100.000 have been returned as Blind. 200 persons per 100.000 of the Provincial population are Blind in Rajputana and 264 in Ajmer-Merwara. Unlike other infirmities, in Blindness. females exceed males in Rajputana, the proportion of the former to 1,000 of the latter being 1,194. In Ajmer-Merwara, only 955 females are Blind against one thousand males.

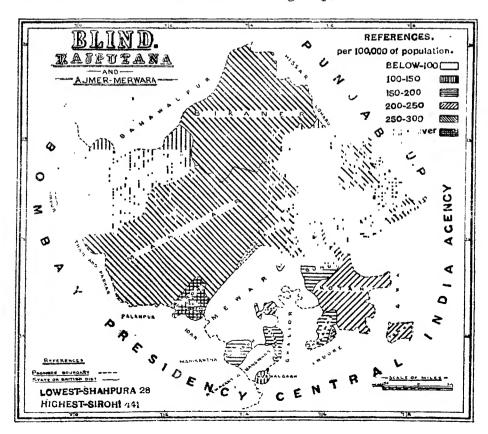
By Sex and Age-Periods.—It will be seen from the diagram on the margin,



which gives the proportion the Blind per 100,000 persons of each quinquennial ageperiod, that this infirmity is very seldom, if ever, congenital, so few as 27 males and 21 females in Rajputana and 29 each sex in Aimer-Merwa r a are found in the 0-5 age-g roup. The figures of those who were born blind would likely have been very much lower, as it is quite possible that a fairly large number, out  $\mathbf{of}$ those above, given  $\mathbf{might}$ have beblind in come the first four  $\mathbf{of}$ their vears life. which

particularly the period when small-pox—the general cause of blindness—is most likely to attack. With very few exceptions, the curves rise with the advance of age—the highest point being invariably in the last age-group 70 and over.

14. As will be seen from the following map, the Provinces have been Local Distribution.



divided into six classes. The highest proportion of Blind is in Sirohi—being 441 to 100,000 of the total population, and the lowest in Shahpura—28. The class containing 250-300 per 100,000 covers nearly one-fifth of the total area of the Provinces.

Correlation of Rainfall with Blindness.

15. The following figures favour the proposition, that the prevalence of this infirmity varies inversely with the rainfall:—

	1	Natural	Divisi	on.			 Blind per 100,000 persons	. Average rainfall,
Eastern Division						•	194	26.21
Southern Division		•	•	•		•	115	34.47
Western Division		•	•	•	•		281	9-62
Ajmer-Merwara		•		•		٠.	264	19.39

The Western Division, having the least rainfall of all, has the highest proportion (281), while the Southern Division, with the highest rainfall, has the lowest proportion of the Blind (115). The Eastern occupies the middle position. Ajmer-Merwara, of course, differs slightly.

Occupation and Birthplace of the Blind.

16. Statistics have been specially compiled for the City of Ajmer, showing the occupations followed by the Blind, their Civil Condition, as well as the places from which they have immigrated. The following table shows the distribution of the Blind into Workers and Dependants by Religion:—

		HINDU	•	М	USALMA	N.		JAIN.			ARYA.		Cı	HRISTIAN	r.
Workers or Dependants.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Ге- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.
Dependants	63	22	41	61	35	26	2		2	4	3	1	1	1	
Actual Workers	34	23	11	135	112	23	3	3		ļ		· .	1		1

Of the Actual Workers 173 in number, 110 are Beggars, Religious mendicants and Vagrants. Forty-two earn their livelihood by actual manual labour of some sort—the rest, viz., 21, subsist on income derived from such occupations as do not involve physical exertion. The distribution by Civil Condition is given below:—

		 Sex.			-	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed,
Males						54	52	32
Females	•			•		2	9	24

Among females, widows are the most in number, who have to work. Such Blind as are residents of the City itself number 40 (32 males and 8 females). Those coming from Rajputana are 22 (males 16 and females 6), Kishangarh supplying as many as 8 persons. Of such again as come from the adjoining provinces 34 belong to the Punjab and 33 to the United Provinces. The rest come in small numbers from other places.

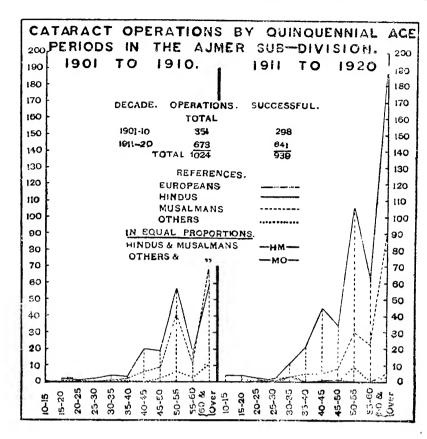
17. Cataract is the very common cause of Blindness in old age. In this disease, the sight gradually diminishes till the patient becomes blind for all practical purposes: the blindness being due to a gradually increasing opacity of the crystalline lens in the eye, which, in normal persons, is as clear as glass.

It is also occasionally found in infants. persons suffering from Diabetes, and is sometimes the result of injury. The public are generally evincing greater interest and confidence in the operation for the removal of cataract lenses and in other eye operations, and the result is that the proportion of Blind shows a general fall everywhere.

Cataract.

BLINDNESS. 209

It was intended to discuss this subject in extenso and enquiries were therefore



made to ascertain the statistics of cataract operaperformed tions in each dispensary in the Provinces. during the decade under review and the one preceding it, and the number of those which proved successful. The information was required to be supplemented by details of ageperiod, religion, and caste. enquiries, however, led to no satisfactory results, as figures forlike periods or in like categories were not forthcoming. diagram on

margin therefore presents by quinquennial age-periods, cataract operations performed in the Ajmer Sub-division (Ajmer-Merwara) only during the decades 1901-10 and 1911-20. Since no operations were found to have been done in the age-periods 0-5 and 5-10, the age-grouping in the diagram begins from 10-15. The analysis of the operations by religion is given below:—

Second of the local and				Numi	BER OF OPER	ATIONS.	Agenta and a second second second second second second second second second second second second second second		Proportion
	Decade.		Christian (Euro- pean).	Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.	Successful operations.	per cent. of
1901-10		•	•••	186	141	24	351	298	85
			,	53	<b>.1</b> 0	7	•••		•••
1911-20			8	483	162	20	673	641	9
			1	72	21	3			

Note -- Figures in italies indicate the proportion per cent, of operations by religion to total operations.

It will be seen that the present decade shows a very marked progress both in respect of the number of operations performed and in that of the proportion of those proving successful. The proportion of operations amongst Hindus increased in the second decade when it decreased in all others. It would be unsafe to infer from this that Hindus are more susceptible to this disease.

The distribution of the operations by age-periods is, as said above, quite apparent from the diagram. The chief feature, which seems to be due more to chance than to reason, is that in both the decades and in every religion, there is a fall in the curve of the 55-60 group, compared with the one preceding and the one succeeding it. There is otherwise generally a rise in each successive quinquennial period.

#### Leprosy.

provincial.

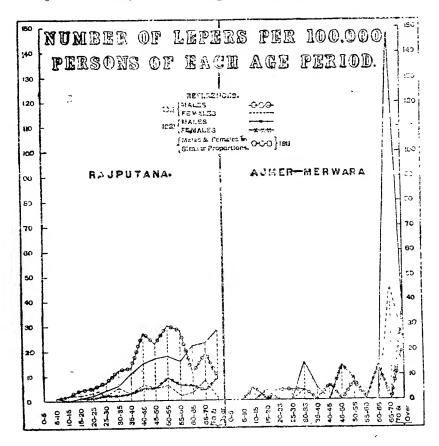
18. General.—In 1921, there were 418 Lepers in both the Provinces combined

Province.	 Persons.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara	405 13	301	104
Тотац—1921 . Тотац—1911 .	418 661	309 522	109 139
Variation .	_243	—213	÷30

—405 in Rajputana and 13 in Ajmer-Merwara. In 1911, the figures were 650 for the former Province and 11 for the latter. The number of Lepers has decreased nearly by 37 per cent. in the two Provinces combined. The details by sex are given in the margin. The decrease is almost entirely among the males. The proportion of females to one thousand males is 346

in Rajputana and 625 in Ajmer-Merwara.

By Sex and Age.—The diagram showing the distribution and comparing the



curves with those of the preceding decade is given in the margin. The general and unquestionable conclusion, which can be derived from it, is that this disease never congenital the curves only commence from the second The age-group. chief characteristic in Ajmer-Merwara is that, 65 - 70the group, males of attained 1921the highest point when females were at the zero point and, conversely in 1911, females rose to

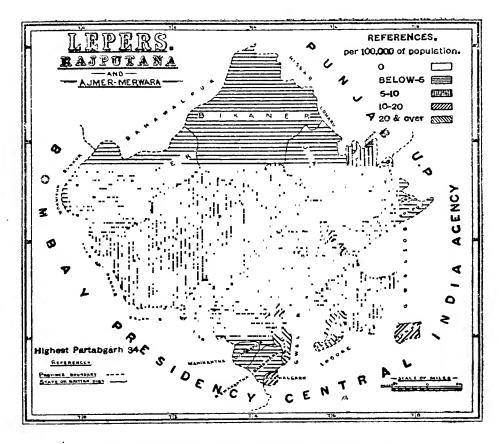
the highest point, leaving their male partners behind. The curves of the Provinces are otherwise so undulating that they do not permit of any definite conclusions being drawn as to which of the seves suffers most and at which of the age-periods.

Distribution by State and District.

19. The map overleaf shows the distribution by States and Districts. The Provincial figure for Lepers per hundred thousand is 4 this time, against 6 in 1911, in Rajputana, and 3 against 2 in Ajmer-Merwara. The units which show a lower figure than the Provincial average are 12, and those which show equal figure—3. The rest have a higher proportion. Abu, Shahpura, and Kishangarh are the units quite free from Lepers. The States which show the highest proportion of 20 and over, are Partabgarh and Jhalawar. In the next lower category of 10-20

St	ate.	, 	1921.	1911.
Alwar .			36	33
Jhalawar	•		19	14
Mewar .		. 1	24	23
Partabgarh		. 1	23	22
Kushalgarh		. 1	4	• • •

come Kushalgarh and Tonk; Alwar, Marwar and Kotah are in the 5-10; and the rest in the category—below 5. The States which show any increase are given in the margin. This increase is apparently due to correct differentiation between Leucoderma or 'White Leprosy on the one hand and the Leprosy under discussion on the other.



Infirmities by Selected Castes.

20. The proportions, in this relation, for the present decade will be found General distribution in the Subsidiary Table IV, which also gives figures for each sex by each infirmity and in certain selected castes, as also their sex proportions.

Among Insanes, the proportion is the highest in Ahir males and Bambhi females of Ajmer-Merwara—their actual number being only 3 and 1 respectively.

Rajputana has the highest proportion of Deaf-Mutes, both in males and females of the Sadhu caste (104 and 85 respectively).

The proportion of the Blind is the highest in the Sadhu caste in the males (732) of Ajmer-Merwara and in the females (613) of Rajputana. 'Begging' is the most lucrative occupation for the Blind as they can easily excite the sternest heart to charity.

Among Lepers, the Bambhi and the Sunar males of Rajputana and the Pathan males of Ajmer-Merwara have the highest proportion of 12 each, and the Koli females of Ajmer-Merwara—29.

Blindness alone seems to be the common infirmity of the females, as they are generally found in small proportions in other infirmities.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four censuses.

				INSANE.							Dear-Mute.	Mure.							BLIND.							LEPER.	ji.			
Province, Natural Division, and State or District.		Males.	<u>.</u>	-		Females.			M	Males.		I	- Females.	. <b>%</b>		,	Males.	I		। ਜ਼ੁਕੂ	Females.			M	Мајев.		i	· · Females.	į	
i	1921.	1911.	1921. 1911. 1901.   1891.		1921.   1911.   1901.	11. 190	11. 1891.	1921.	. 1911.	1901.	1891.	1921. 1	1911. 16	1901 18	1891. 19	1921.   1911.	11. 1901.	11. 1801.	1. 1921.		1911.   1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	¢1	es 1	ˈ	2	9			0 10	11	13	13	14		16	17	18 19		20 - 21	<u> </u>			- 25	97	72	82	- 67	. 08	31	3	33
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-	16	18	12	35		G		19 32	35	12		8	12	15		177	188	80 269	533	3 245		365		6	8	08	, c3	j	es	<b>E</b> ~
Rajputana .	16	18	22	ŝ	<b>00</b>	<b>.</b>		19 32	36	23		8	83	. 12		173 18	185	, 78 273	3 230	242		372	 ca	6	9	21	cs.	ෆ	ص د	1-
Eastern Division	I5	18	G.	35	·. ~	10	5   1	15 27	96	18		17	31	11		170   18	185	01° 91							, 4	91	.3		22	وب
Alwar	15	15	77	50	11	- 9	9	14 44	. 39	88		30	: ::	12		237	2:38 10	160 310	0 279	311	171	362	- 1	20	1	17	n		ÇI	20
Isharatpur	-1	=	າລ	18	– च्याः	73	 ෆ	6 19	9 20	- 18		11	. 93	14		235	525	53 192	385	362	47	122	<b>9</b>	ני	77	22	:	m	C1	v
Dholm	14	18	œ	40	-	10		22	1 28			5.0	167	-		163   16	691	37   265	<b>5</b>   201	170	42	329		x	1	98	31		:	æ
Jainir	17	1 3	·	10	ដ :	œ ·	21					16	91	12				109 265	5 375	202	118	368	1	6	01	33.	<del></del>	21	01	121
3halawar .	2	S 8	01	12	t~ 1	10	<b>4</b>					15	19	r-	-1		_				. 02	235	51	4	<b>91</b>	œ	:	1	-	31
Karauli	1 21	j e	 D 00	្ត ភូមិ	2	: 9	. ot	80 68 86 68				2 0		2 2		181   9						305		22	52	<del>2</del>	=	41	:	2
Kishangarh	17	35	17	99	. 11							16	10	3 %	, 61			53 - 242 230 - 529	1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		101	2 2	<b>.</b>	œ	= :	=======================================	:	:	- t~ t•	e e
Kotah	17	20	 	35	10	14		27 29	38	17	.əl	- 13	67			-						288	:	: 8	1 01	= =	: **	: 🌣	<b>-</b> 10	; (-
Lawa Estate	:	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	dslia	94	:	:		167 23	230 52	528 232	282			61	:	:	:	17.	· :	:	:	:
Shahpura Chiefship	16	£2.		30	13		- <u>.</u>	13 20	37	G 	3783	30	4	73	8 7 S j 	205 - 23	524	27   162	380	215		920	:	:	7.3	က	:	:	:	:
Tonk	17	21	12	29	ខា	13	4			16	0X	2	 68	:		176   21	216 3	37 260	0   231	275	 	320	15	07		æ	r3	11	:	15
Bankwara.	9 %	91	m r	31	11	~ !		16. 22		~		91	15	9				28   152			11	187	43	1.3	1	13	¢Σ	3.3	:	r.o.
Dungarpur	3 8	8 6		သ င္	14	:						16	28	:								37	9	=	:	-	1	₹.	:	-
Kushalgarh Chiefship	:	<u> </u>	24	. ¥	· : •	:  : .		51.		5,40		2 2	12 6	သာ တ		133 - 6 69 19	7 - 7 8 8	24 99	5 201	 	 81 E	98	4 6	es	:	12	: '	က	c1 -	x i
Menar	ī	15		. 18	9	9		17   16	-			12	13	; =								145	1 01	: "	: -	: "	-	:	:	
Partabgarh	56	16	₩.	69	9	: 	·••	24 44	4 25	12		 61	61 61	4								152	 : :::	7	<b>'</b> :	- 2		97	: :	ı X
Sirohi	30	13	es	51	55	ř-	 	39 55	5   20	42	-		9	37		860 211		93 452	2 530	305	100	801	က	9	-	38	4	-#	:	13
All District	47	:	:	:	69	٠.		: 	:	:		69	:					:	137	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dilana	77	18	25	#	∞			28 48	8 2 3	37		67	<b>5</b> 7	53	. —	539 244		109 402	330	340	109	647	~	15	13	34	4	4	6	ĩĩ
Distance	02 (	20	- ရ	23	9	16	-	87 63				30	50	30		248 28	282 17	175 468	8 327	418	204	768	4	18	2	44	C1	¢1	77	16
Jaisaim er	S .	4	တ		13				99			44	20	6		114 20	504	61 179	151	22.1	47	240	က	4	:	13	:	- :	:	0
Marwar	12	14	44	<b>6</b> —	<b>-</b>							27	22	30		240 23	232	91 91	1 336	318	83	626	Φ.	15	15	31	4	73	11	10
A)mer-merwara .	22	82	24	22	16	12	4	9 32	8	82	39	83		16	24	248 24	248 15	181 031	1 283	301	125	209	က	69	<b>«</b>		C3	C3	က	က
																												-		1

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the Infirm by age, per 10,000 afflicted of each sex.

					INSANE.	B.			-		The state of the s		DEAF-MUTE.	TB.		7			4	7	LIND.				-	:	Marke	LEPER	2	10		
!			males.				Fem	r emales.			males.	es.	İ	1	remales	<u>e</u>	1		Males.	-	1	4	rmarcs.	-		₹ ; <sup>-</sup>		-		4	-	
vĝe:		1921. 1911.	-	1901. 1891. 1921.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911. 1901.		1891.	1921.	1911. 1	1901. 18	1891. 19	1921. 191	1911.   1901.	1. 1891.	1. 1921.	21. 1911.	1. 1901.	1891.	. 1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1021.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1		67	<b>&amp;</b>	4	מי	9	~	<b>∞</b>	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	18 19	9 50		1 22	53	42	25	26	27	30	20	0g 1	31	랋	g :
													Rajputana	tana.			l	<u> </u>	!											-		
9-6	٠	7,	154	457	158	127	177	1,091	186	104	321	373	_	256	288	591 <sub>1</sub>		185 2	236 3	382	223 1:	124 123	238	8 161		: 	00	76	:	:	126	153
6-10		702	524	321	761	611	419	266	669	1,037	1,200	104	-	960	1,105	400		440 3	372 4	475 6	639	220 228	261	366	3   133	- 78	6 	202	288	31	189	151
10—15	•	944	678	806	1,008	636	833	426	793	1,201	1,175	1,073		1,174	1,151	250		487   4	436 6	619	565 2,	245   180	920	0 311	100	213	431	259	:	518	514	457
15-20	•	730	986	643	688	763	1,016	852	913	1,110	1,054	873		683	845	200		362 4	446 5	296	451 1'	170 254	318	8 252	133	310	133	304	288	518	015	48,5
20—25		926	1,336	1,201	1,057	916	993	177	1,072	872	1,215	1,054		258	996	631		418 5	537 6	001	490 2	240 32	325 463	321	# 	147	263	609	481	963	755	7.36
25-80		1,501	1,285	1,185	1,092	865	729	691	736	835	666	964	•	266	858	178		492 5	525 6	631 4	487 2	291 38	386 676	393	631	738	629	693	865	SIŠ	820	757
30—35		1,235	1,326	1,049	1,216	1,196	1,170	1,087	006	916	1,024	836	મુવૃષ્ટ	1,046	866	870	· ddr	679 6	649 6	9   269	614 5	523 66	652 686	8 550	0 003	1,243	960	1,119	596	1,630	\$1,	1,091
35-40		289	669	694	637	763	662	884	652	713	577	1 002	lis/1	438	455	693		415 4	431 4	404 4	464	438 48	436 535	5 407	7 1,163	3 796	927	097	673	667	629	863
40—45		1,065	925	1,150	1,028	1,247	1,545	957	1,072	780	643	2778	3 10 .	878	950	1,095		779 7	892	2 668	772 8	058	961 1,056	0 840	1,827	2,078	1,556	1,530	1,827	1,701	1,3.21	1,320
4550		400	524	643	404	483	375	718	457	380	271	418	· ·	395	399	663		537 5	500 4	472 4	405 4	478 48	408 505	5 496	6 997	815	1,152	800	673	593	1,006	508
. 60—56		829	843	401	637	1,018	883	37.2	696	249	282	564		806	588	299		1,155   1,1	1,161 8	801 0	034 1,2	,237 1,358	58   1,166	6 1,068	8   1,528	8 1,709	1,159	1,210	2,019	1,259	213	1,294
. 6560		157	206	271	316	550	221	532	280	201	176	200	-	235	176	605		537	484 5	500 5	545   5	513 40	483 584	4 561	432	447	861	510	385		:13	533
6065		521	339		_	601	200			591	341			888	004			6 06 1,514	- 14			2,235 2,088	8		1,096	6 718			965	2.99		_
6570		85	Š	897	712	101	44	1,303	7,212	189	126	1,054		203	65	1,585	_	487 48	489	2,713 3,321		621 433	3 4 3,242	12 4,268	£233	3 194	1,391	1,598	36 人		1,886	1,523 ×
70 and over	•	145	165			384	221			543	291	<u>-</u> ·	_	576	300	$\overline{}$		,512 1,462			7,1	665,1 708,			498	8 175			481	1.7		$\overline{}$
												d.	Azmer-Merwa	Terwar	•						-		-									
. 9—0		:	:	999	625	:	080	:	:	118	167	548	443	755	000	270	323	120   2	242	205 2	230   1	125	141 141	11 264		:	:	:	:	:	3,333	:
5-10		167	454	167	625	:	345	:	698	588	833	685	973	1,509	1,364	540 1,	1,129	448	307	202	535 2	282	35 35	353 472	; 21	:	2,105		:	:	:	:
10—15		1,166	909	1,167	1,406	606		1,000	:	823	2,167	685	1,416	755	000	1,351	645	238	197 1,0	1,026	555 2	266 1	113   35	353 509	: 	1,429	526	200		:	3,333	:
15-20		1,166	1,364	1,833	:	909	1,034	1,000	869	200	1,167	1,233	619	180	606	811	484	523	200	397	478 2	285 1	108 601	11 415	,	:	:	:	2,000	:	:	1,428
20—25	•	1,500	1,818	200	625	303	1,370	3,000	870	1,294	833	959	196	1,509	:	1,622	645	419	499	728	407	210 3	310 742	305	: 	1,428		200	:	:	1,667	:
. 25-30		299	1,212	833	1,563	909	1,724	:	:	1,177	1,000	1,780	388	643	1,818	1,081	1,129	350	635 (	020	535 2	250 3	367 459	69 434	<b>4</b> .	1,420	526		:	:	:	:
30-35		833	1,364	299	937	1,515	000	1,000	1,739	1,412	1,167	1,096	1,150	266	1,364	541	484	208	806	292	822	548 7	110 1,096	96 623	3   5,000	0 1,428	526	_	: –	2,500	:	1,428
35-40		200	758	1,167	1,563	1,563 1,515	345	:	435	823	333	685	962	266	606	:	645	809	363 (	629 4	421 3	391 3	395 954	54 491	1,250	:	:	1,500	:	:	:	:
40-45		1,333	758	1,500	781	2,122	:	:	2,600	823	1,167	822	1,062	1,132	606	1,351	1,290	957	938 (	0 22	0 922	955 1,1	,100 77	777 043	35 :	1,429	2,105			2,500	1,667	1,428
4550		1,167	454	167	625	303	000	2,000	:	288	200	137	443	377	454	811	323	523	920	407 4	407 5	516 7	719 40	405 415		:	:	1,000		:	:	1,429
6055		200	455	333	781	1,515	1,379	1,000	820	206	333	685	443	189	455	811	484 1	1,150 1,	1,513 1,0	1,060 1,0	1,013 1,5	1,518 1,4	1,495 1,166	36   1,075	:	1,428	8 1,053		2,000	:	:	1,420
. 65-60		167	:	200	156	303	345	:	435	:	:	:	443	:	:	270	484	419 (	620	530 0	600	563 3	381 40	495 698	: 	:	527	200	:	:	:	1,420
6065	•	167	454		~	:	J 689		_	471	167		_	292	:		1	1,480 1,405	02		61,	2,144 2,187	J 21		:	:	_		2,000		_	_
. 02—29	•	:	:	200	313	:	345	1,000 1,304	7,304	353	·:	685	531	286	<del></del>	541 1,9	1,035	200 243	$\overline{}$	1,755 2,773	$\overline{}$	454 381	31 2,368	08 3,329	9 2,500	:	2,632	3,000	$\overline{}$		:	1,429
70 and over	•	299	303 (		_	303				118	166		$\overline{}$	189	<del>-)</del> :			1,360 894	<del>_</del>		1,,	1,534 1,268			) 1,250	0 1,429	<u>_</u>		2,000	2,500	ر	<u> </u>
															1					-	-							İ				

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

		N	UMBER	AFFLIC	TED PE	R 100,000	).		NUMBE ED	R OF FE PER 1,0	MALES A 000 MAL	FFLICT ES.
Age.	Ins	ANE.	DEAF	MUTE.	Вы	ND.	. Le	PER.	Insane.	DEAF-	BLIND.	LEPER
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					1	Ra j <b>pu</b> ta	na.					
ALL AGES .	16	9	32	20	173	230	6	; 2	476	571	1,194	346
0-5	. 1	1	3	4	27	21		i	833	1,412	801	
5—10	7	3	22	13	51	34	1		414	529	610	75
10—15	12	5	29	21	65			•	321	558	600	••
15—20	14	9		19	75	55	1	i	492	352	560	75
20—25	22	10	40	20	105	72	2	i	456	497	684	71
25—30	29	9	32	14	103	83	4	1	274	387	7:)6	47
30—35		11	32	23	111		6		461	65 <b>3</b>	1,079	34
	22	12	38	16	122		11	3	455		1,260	20
35—40 40—45	24	14	35	25	190	258	15		55 <b>7</b>	680	1,300	34
	• •	13	33	26	273		17	5	576		1,064	23
	19	16	35	34	399		18		714		1,277	45
50-55	16	10	42	35	607	877	16		692		1,141	<b>3</b> მ
55-60	28	16	64	50	953	1,453	22	6	605	856	1,661	30
60-65	23	15	102	71	1,434	2,495	23	1	571	613		14
65—70 .	22	26	164	95	2,498	3,393	28			607	1,426	33
70 and over .		20	101	50	2,200	3,322			- ',		·	
	1				Aj	mer-Me	rwara.	•				
ALL AGES .	22	15	32	23	248	283	3	. 2	550	624	955	62
0-5.	••	. • •	4	14	29	29	••	••		4,000	1,000	•••
5—10	3	• •	. 14	25	84	55		••		1,600	600	
10—15	21	12	21	16	105	67		••	429	571	472	••
15—20	30	12	26	6	152	88		4	286	167	429	
20—25	43	6	53	45	135	79	••		111	727	500	
25—30	17	11	42	27	101	87			500	500	667	••
30—35 .	19	22	45	13	224	155	15		1,000	250	583	••
35—40	16	37	38	22	219	187	5		1,667	429	625	
40-45	38	39	33	33	303	340	i . ••		875	857	953	••
45-50	67	14	48	29	337	476		14	143	400	943	••
50-55	24	43	47	9	607	842		8	1,667	167	1,260	··.
5560	26	35			734	126			1,000	••	1,286	••
60—65	14		57	52	1,414	1,779		14	••	1,000	1,384	••
65—70			222	257	1,035	2,481	148		••	1,000	2,071	***
		1	I .				i	:				

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

#### Infirmities in selected castes.

		:				NUM	BER A	FFLIC	TED P	ER 10	0,000.				F FEM O PER ES.	
Cast	Е.		LOCALITY.		Ins	ANE,	DEAF-	Мсте.	BLI	ND.	LEI	PER.		TEB.		
					Males.	Fe- males	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	INSANE.	DEAF-MUTE.	BLIND.	LEPER.
	1		2		; 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ahir .		•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		239	8	41	12	135	143	7		1,500	220	883	
Balai .	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		13	8 50	24 19	10	130 368	211 363	8	4	571 ••	400 500	1,486 923	500
Bambhi		•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		8	100	28 101	17	192 101	291 299	12	13	429	542	1,346 3,000	1,000
Bhangi		•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		19	18	29	33 37	287	342 374	7	: ::	875	1.083	1,118	
Bhil .	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		14	10	15	15 30	58 201	109 180	10 	2	684	930	1,780 857	207
Brahman		•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara	 	29 38	10 29	41 46	26 29	271 258	344 325	5 8	1	322 600	582 500	1,173 1,000	211
Chamar	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		9 16	9	20 65	16 49	155 162	233 360	4	3	938	750 750	1,417 2,200	846
Daroga	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		14 23	8	40 46	32 48	221 137	340 429	8	2	571 	800	1,550 3,000	250
Gujar.		•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		6 12	5 7	19	11 14	111 152	154 271	5	1	625 500	510	1,153 1,538	231
Jat .	•		Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara	: :	9 7	6 8	26 50	13 17	114 192	178 364	3		578 1,000	425 286	1,310 1,593	6'
Khati	•		Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara	: :	11	3	27	28	202 329	249 34	8   ···		250 	950	1,133 91	
Koli .			Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara	: :	10 53	7 57	8	35 57	$\begin{array}{c} 191 \\ 214 \end{array}$	304 373	2	2 29	600 1,000	4,000	1,443 1,625	1,000
Kumhar		•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		17 28	8 15	30 55	22 30	178 166	225 315	3	3	462 500	696 500	1,330 1,750	1,25
Lohar	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara	· :	29	3	34 42	34	210 127	253 330	5	6	91	923	1,111 2,333	1,00
Mali .		•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		10 44	9	29 15	22 32	142 117	187 190	8	16	765 	688 2,000	1,191 1,500	21.
Meo .	•	•	Rajputana .		9	6	31	25	116	230	6	1	571	720	1,716	20
Mına .	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara			6	24	9 59	94 177	130	3	1	536 	323	1,227	25
Nai .	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		17 31	10	 	30 35	$\frac{267}{311}$	361 490	4	7	538 ••	568	1,205 1,400	1,66
Pathan	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara	· ·	$\frac{25}{35}$		39 23	20	160 396	237 313	6 12		462	450	1,293 500	33
Raigar	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		10 20		15 20	. 16 11	$\frac{170}{286}$	214 299	••	•••	500 1,500	1,000 500	1,194 1,000	
Rajput	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		19 24	9	33	13 18	$\frac{144}{243}$	177 180	7	2	343 	316	954 500	21
Rebari	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		. 16	2	34 100	32	196 300	415 581		2	100	818 	1,952 1,667	50
Sadhu	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		83	::	104 77		704 732	613 569		:::	::	550 500	581 632	::
Sheikh	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		27 51	18 20	63 42	30 20	227 381	219 253		13	571 250	408 300	831 422	2,000
Sunar	•	•	Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara		39	19 69	36	39 69	232 289	269 139	12		462	1,000	1,078 400	500

#### CHAPTER XI.

# Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

Introluctory.

1. The treatment of Castes has this time been confined to those castes only, which contributed 2 per mille or more to the population of the two Provinces combined, and the list has thus been cut down to a great extent. Certain castes, viz., Merāt-Goṇāt. Merāt-Kaṭhāt, Lakhera, Manihar, Mochi, Rangrez, Sānsi, Moghia, and Rāwat, being of particular local interest, have been added to the list, though their number was below the fixed standard. The figures for the remaining castes have been shown under head 'Others'. Only 86 castes have thus been dealt with in detail in the Imperial Table XIII.

Instructions for writing the column of Caste.

2. Instructions to Enumerators for filling up column 8 (Castes) were the same as at the last census; only, under orders from the Government of India, all concerned were directed not to press the Sikhs to name their castes, if they objected to do so.

Accuracy of the return of Caste.

3. Instructions were very comprehensive and easily intelligible. Enumerators were local persons and generally acquainted with those whom they had to enumerate, and misrepresentations were therefore very few. With a view to allow no room for the tabulation of doubtful names of castes, a list of castes recorded in 1911 with their sub-castes and synonyms, etc., was issued to the State Census Superintendents, and they were required to prepare similar lists of the castes actually returned in the Census of 1921. These lists were carefully scrutinized in the Provincial Census Superintendent's Office and orders passed for the amalgamation of such castes as had been wrongly registered as separate castes. On the basis of these lists, Table XIII was compiled by the State Census Superintendents. It is therefore hoped that the Imperial Table XIII presents a fairly accurate classification of castes—a few instances of course excepted.

Data for Discussion.

4. The chief table on which discussion in this Chapter is based, is Table XIII; part (i) whereof gives the Provincial Summary, and part (ii) figures by Religion for each Province, State or District. An index of castes, showing how some of them have been amalgamated in the Table, has been prepared and printed as Appendix L to the Administrative Volume of the Report. Subsidiary Table I, appended to this Chapter, classifies castes according to their Occupations with which they are traditionally connected, and Subsidiary Table II compares the figures of the principal Groups with the corresponding figures of the previous censuses.

Attempt to change Caste Names.

- 5. At each Census, opportunity is taken by persons belonging to castes of lower status to rank themselves in one of the higher and, with this object in view, applications are made to the Superintendents of Census Operations of the Provinces where they are mostly to be found. The more important of the instances which came up this time are quoted below:—
- (a) Kalals claimed to be classed as Shoundika Kshattriya, (b) Malis as Saini Rajput, (c) Sādhus of Beawar (in Ajmer-Merwara District) of the Ramanuj Sampradāy as Shri Vaishnav Rankawat Brahman. (d) Khatis (carpenters) as Jangida Maithil Brahman. (e) Lakheras (bangle-makers) as Rajput, (f) Sunars (gold-smiths) as Mairh Kshattriya. (g) Kachhis as Kachwaha Rajput, and (h) Rāwats of Merwara as Chauhan Rajput.

Since Census records enter existing conditions, and as it is beyond the province of census to decide definitely which caste a community should be relegated to, these petitions had all to be filed. The presentation of such petitions leads to one conclusion and only one that people still persist in sticking to the caste system.

Numerica! 6. The relative strength of the castes, containing 50,000 individuals or more Castes of N Importance. in the Provinces together, is given in the diagram below:

Jat	THE STREET STREET, AND STREET STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET,	
Brahman	The state of the s	SQUESTEEN STREET
Chamar	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	
Certain Trading Castes		
Rajput		
Bh 1 1		
Mina		
Gujar		1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2
Mal:		
Kumhar		
B. lat		
Snekh		
Ahir		
Baabni	PARTA VIDAR SATAR	
Na.		
Mec or Mewati	ZINCO STATE	
Lhati		
Pecari		
Pa than		
Daroga	2-	
Koli		
Ealgar		
Dhakar	(MODE 2003)	
Bnangi		
Teli		
Lohar		
Rawat		
Gadaria		
Sunar	PARTICULAR ST.	
Faqır		
Jogi		
Prchit		
Chakar		
Kachhi	KR-96CE	
Lodha		
Bishnoi	No. 1015	

Note.—(1) The indications in the diagram correspond with the figures in the Imperial Table XIII, and not with those in Subsidiary Table II, as figures for certain Parganas have been excluded from the latter for comparison with previous Censuses.

(2) 0000s have been omitted from the top figures in the diagram.

The first five castes have retained their respective position which they held in 1911; changes have, however, taken place in the position of other castes. Variations per cent. are exceedingly high in the figures of the following castes, being 20 per cent. or more :-

Decrease-Rajputana. Chākar and Sheikh. Ajmer-Merwara. Chākar.

Increase— Rajputana. Bhil and Prohit. Aimer-Merwara. Pathan and Sheikh.

The increase in the Musalman castes of Pathan and Sheikh in Ajmer-Merwara and the decrease in that of the Sheikh of Rajputana is mainly due to immigration to the fair at Ajmer. Decrease is more general among castes belonging to the lower strata of society, who seem to have managed to get themselves registered in castes, which they thought were higher than theirs. Increase in the Bhil caste is mostly due to the fecundity possessed by it.

7. The most important Groups in the Subsidiary Table I are discussed Castes by Groups of Occupations. below:

#### Group I.—Land-holding Class.

The principal land-holding caste is that of Rajputs, who number 612.587

Name of	'aste.		STRE	NGTH.		NTAGE OF
Name or	· ····································		Raj- putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	Raj- putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.
Rajput . Kāim-khani.	:	•	612,587 30,894	13.772 521	-10·9 +9 0	$\begin{bmatrix} -3.7 \\ -3.9 \end{bmatrix}$

in Rajputana, and 13,772 in Ajmer-Merwara. As already explained, several communities claim to be Rajputs. There are some castes whose septs are identical with those of the Rajput, and which may have Rajput blood in them, but they have now degenerated into lower castes. Darogas or Ch5kars (cross breed) wish to

pass off as Rajputs now. Pure Rajputs are found everywhere in these Provinces, but the majority of them inhabit Marwar, Mewar. Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Dholpur, Kotah, Sirohi, Ajmer-Merwara, Dungarpur and Tonk. About one-eighteenth of Rajputs in Rajputana and one-fourth in Ajmer-Merwara either

did not return their septs or returned such as were found doubtful. The septs returned and their respective numerical strength are given on the margin. The

Sept.	Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara.
Rāthor	154,353 91,760 83,216 71,388 60,201 33,792 20,669 18,012 14,350 4,143 3,915 183	4,364 1,026 1,952 1,206 579 292 255 192 140 4 432

first four of these are most numerous both in Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara. The chief homes of Rāthors are Marwar, Bikaner, Mewar and Jaipur. Chauhans inhabit mostly Marwar, Mewar, Jaipur, Alwar and Sirohi. Kachwabas are most numerous in Jaipur, Marwar, Alwar and Bikaner; Sesodias in Mewar and Marwar; Jadons in Marwar, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Karauli and Jaipur: and Panwars in Marwar, Dholpur, Mewar and Jaisalmer. The largest decrease among Rajputs is found in Bikaner—38 per cent.—which has been explained by the Local Census Superintendent as follows:—

The only other caste in this group is the Kaim-khani, which has its origin in the Hindu religion. The members of this caste embraced Islam in the time of the Musalman Kings, and are found in large numbers in Bikaner, Jaipur and Marwar.

Group II.—Cultivators (including growers of special products).

In this group, the most important caste is that of Jats. Jats are the principal cultivators in Jaipur, Marwar, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Mewar,

Name of caste.	STRE	NGTH.	VARIATION PER CENT.		
Name of Caste.	Raj- putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	Raj- putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	
Jat	883,716 316,632 152,550 90,443 56,919 53,329 52,843 49,682 48,522 47,799 43,984 42,081 30,932 20,775	25,896 13,176 239 519 91 1.221 14 7 309 61 1,229 53,280	$\begin{array}{c} -4.8 \\ -6.1 \\ -7.9 \\ -3.1 \\ -6.2 \\ +13.4 \\ -0.1 \\ -11.0 \\ +0.7 \\ +43.6 \\ +15.4 \\ -17.5 \\ -2.4 \\ -4.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -15 \cdot 1 \cdot \\ -8 \cdot 1 \\ +38 \cdot 2 \\ -17 \cdot 1 \\ +18 \cdot 2 \\ +7 \cdot 2 \\ +366 \cdot 7 \\ +16 \cdot 7 \\ -25 \cdot 0 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ +26 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array}$	

Alwar Ajmer-Merwara. and Malis, second innumerical strength, are mostly found in Jaipur, Marwar, Kotah, Alwar, Mewar, Bharatpur, Bundi and Ajmer-Merwara. They their origin from Rajputs and assert, that gardening was their main occupation, that the root of the word Mali is 'mal' meaning 'cultivation,' and that their septs correspond with those of Rajputs. Like Malis, Kāchhis also claim their descent from Kachwaha Rajputs. Meos or Mewatis are the chief cultivators in Alwar and Bharatpur. They were originally Rajputs

but converted to Islam during the Musalman rule. Dhākars are found in large numbers in Kotah and Mewar, and belong both to the Hindu and the Musalman religions. Kāchhis and Lodhas are castes nearly akin to each other. Kāchhis are, in large numbers, in Dholpur, Karauli, Kotah and Tonk. Lodhas are the principal cultivators in Kotah and Dungarpur. Bishnois represent 3 per cent. of the total strength of the group. They form a caste of the Sectarian type and are found in large numbers in Marwar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer. The chief home of Rāwats is Ajmer-Merwara, where one in every ten persons belongs to this caste. Of the 18,324 Rāwats in Rajputana, Marwar claims 10,518 and Mewar 7,658; the rest are distributed over other States.

The only castes which gave variations of 20 per cent. and over are, in Rajputana, Sindhi (+43.6) and Rāwat (+33.1) and, in Ajmer-Merwara, Meo or Mewati (+38.2), Bishnoi (+366.7), Kunbi (-25.0) and Kir (+26.2). None of the castes mentioned above against Ajmer-Merwara is of any importance in respect of numerical strength. In Rajputana, the increase among Sindhis is mainly found in Marwar. due to immigration and natural causes, and that among Rāwats due apparently to a number of Mers having got themselves registered in this caste.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Owing to famine, and the scarcity of water, rain and fodder many of the Rajputs have gone to the neighbouring Districts with their cattle and were absent from the State on the 18th March 1921."

#### Group IV .-- Forest and Hill Tribes.

This is the Group next in importance to Group II and contributes nearly 11

	STRE	ENGTH.	Variation per cent.		
Name of caste.	Raj- putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	Raj- putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	
Bhil	549,531 515,241 24,910 8,554 1,354 175	5,812 3,939  14,589 17,731 1,990	+22·4 -7·7 +43·0 -37·6 -39·8 +573·1	+4.7 $-6.7$ $-33.1$ $+0.6$ $-1.7$	

per cent. to the total population of Rajputana and 9 per cent. to that of Ajmer-Merwara. The castes which play an important part in it are the Bhil and the Mina in Rajputana and the Mer and the Merāt-Kaṭhāt in Ajmer-Merwara. Bhils are found in Mewar, Banswara, Dungarpur, Marwar, Partabgarh, Kotah and Kushalgarh (Chiefship) in large numbers. In Rajputana the increase shown by them this

time amounts to more than one-fifth as much as their population in 1911 and is due to their being by nature very prolific as also to their more accurate enumeration. Minas are mostly found in Jaipur, Mewar. Kotah, Alwar, Karauli, Bundi, Marwar, Tonk, Bharatpur and Dholpur. Grassias muster strong in Sirohi (13,370) and are also found in Mewar and Marwar. The causes for such a large excess in their population this time are the same as those for Bhils. Mers and Merāts-Goṛāt and Merāts-Kaṭhāt are numerically unimportant in Rajputana. In Ajmer-Merwara, the decrease among Mers is due to the cause assigned to increase in Rāwats under Group II.

Group V.-Graziers and Dairymen.

In this Group, Gujars are the most numerous in both the Provinces. They

Name of	STR	ENGTH.		TION PER	Locality where
caste,	Raj- putana.		Raj- putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	chiefly found.
Gujar .	484,130	31,912	-3.5	-9.0	Jaipur, Mewar, Alwar, Bharat- pur, Kotah, Ajmer-Merwara, Marwar, Bundi, Dholpur, Tonk, and Karauli.
Ahir Rebari . Gadaria .	163,311 123,653 71,373	2,137 1,862 23	-3·4 -4·8 +9·6	$^{+21\cdot4}_{-8\cdot4}$ $^{-39\cdot5}$	Alwar and Jaipur. Marwar and Sirohi. Mewar.

are chiefly breeders of cattle but not good agriculturists, and therefore settle in places where there are large stretches of unculturable land eminently suited for pasturage. Rebaris and Gadarias keep camels, sheep and goats, in large numbers, and often remain away from their homes with their flock for grazing them. The high per centage of decrease in Ajmer-Merwara in the Gada-

ria caste, seems mainly due to this cause.

#### Group VII.—Priests and Devotees.

Brahmans, who by virtue of their traditional occupation belong to this class

	***************************************		Stre	NGTH.	VARIATION PER CENT.		
Name	of	caste.	Raj. putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	Raj- putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	
Brahman Fakir . Jogi . Prohit . Bairagi . Swami . Sadhu . Gosain .			772,156 64,219 61,749 61,731 49,597 32,273 32,202 27,526	23,643 2,767 2,267 202 69 60 4,706	$\begin{array}{c} -16.3 \\ +16.2 \\ -8.0 \\ +67.1 \\ -14.5 \\ -3.0 \\ +206.1 \\ -1.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1.7 \\ +58.0 \\ -10.5 \\ +13.5 \\ -99.8 \\ -81.9 \\ +1.5 \\ +4.2 \end{array}$	

in point of numerical are, strength, exceeded only by Jats in Group II. Even Rajputs fall below them in this respect. Brahmans have numerous endogamous divisions, but, as it was not intended to deal with them, details of these divisions were not ascertained. They are found in all the States or Districts in more or less numbers. Even in the Abu District, which is simply a hill station, their number is 131. In point of numerical strength, Jaipur comes first followed by

Mewar, Marwar, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Kotah, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, Dungarpur, Sirohi and Ajmer-Merwara. In Rajputana, they are generally in the employ of the States, where a certain per centage of them live on cultivation and begging and the rest on stipends, etc., from the Charity Department. Prohits are Brahmans and so are the Dākots, but both of them are treated as separate castes for Census purposes. In the last Census, some of the States included these two

among Brahmans and the rest tabulated them separately, but this time they have been classified separately everywhere. This explains the loss in Brahmans and gain in Prohits in both the Provinces. Fakirs have been returned both as Hindus and Musalmans and are found in each and every State in more or less numbers. The largest number of them is found in Alwar. The per centage of increase among Fakirs in Ajmer-Merwara is as high as 58 which is due to Urs Fair. Both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the variations are very excessive in this group which can be due to nothing but to change of caste names by the enumerated.

#### Group XII.—Traders and Pedlars.

This group is composed of only the Mahājans, otherwise termed as 'Certain trading castes' in the Census classification, who are found all over India. It is composed of many endogamous groups, over 125 of which have been returned here at the present Census. Of these, only six, which have a fair number of representatives, have been entered in the Imperial Table XIII, and are noted on the

		Stre	NGTH.	VARIATION PER CLNT.		
Name of	caste.	Raj- ' putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.		' Ajmer- Meiwara.	
Oswāl . Agarwāl Mahesri Khandelwāl Porwāl . Saraogi . Others .		180,954 168,156 69,094 50,022 29,628 28,291 70,205	12,396 8,752 4,297 2,080 3 1,923 2,915	$ \begin{array}{c cccc}  & -14 \\  & -16 \\  & -24 \\  & -21 \\  & -10 \\  & -26 \\  & & 5 & -4 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} -13 \\ +4 \\ -21 \\ +12 \\ +200 \\ -40 \\ +118 \end{array}$	

margin. Oswāls, who are the most numerous of all the subcastes and inhabit Marwar, Mewar, Bikaner, and Ajmer-Merwara, are mostly Jain by religion. The Jain Oswals number, in Rajputana—174,818, and in Ajmer-Merwara—12,260. Agarwāls, who are next in importance, are usually Hindus, but some of them have also returned themselves as Jains, Aryas or Sikhs.

They are scattered over the whole of the two Provinces, and reside principally in Jaipur, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Bikaner, Alwar, Ajmer-Merwara, Marwar and Kotah. Khandelwāls are most numerous in Jaipur and Mewar, and Mahesris in Mewar, Marwar, Bikaner, Jaipur and Ajmer-Merwara. Porwāls have a large number of them in Marwar, and Saraogis in Jaipur. Other classes are most numerously met with in Mewar.

#### Group XXV.-Leather Workers.

In Rajputana, there is a big drop among Meghwāls this time, and a rise among

			STRENG	STH.	VARIATION PER CENT.		
Name o	of cas	te.	Raj- putana.	Ajmer- Ierwara.	Raj- putana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	
Chamār Bāmbhi Raigar Meghwāl	•	•	696,904 159,276 76,841 15,059	12,278 1,995 19,134 1	-5.1 $+19.0$ $-5.8$ $-73.8$	\$.0 21.8 3.6 	

Bāmbhis. This is partly due to the vagaries of classification and partly to natural growth. For instance, as many as 42,150 Meghwāls were registered in Marwar in 1911 but none this time, while balāis have increased there by 10,985. This shows that Meghwāls have also returned themselves as Balais or Chamārs. The chief homes of Megh-

wāls are Jaisalmer and Bikaner. Chamārs are 73 per cent. of the total strength of this group in Rajputana, Bāmbhis 17, Raigars 8 and Meghwāls 2. Bāmbhis are most numerous in Marwar, and Chamārs are found in large numbers in Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Kotah, Mewar, Bikaner, Tonk, Dholpur, Karauli and Ajmer-Merwara. Raigars mostly inhabit Jaipur, Ajmer-Merwara and Marwar.

Group XXVIII.—Minor Castes.

					-	
Religion.					Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara.
Animist	•		•	•	2,137	310
Arya				• 1	209	254
Brahmo					2	•••
Buddhist	t				•••	1
Hindu					298,361	12,212
Jam	,				828	86
Jew					26	25
Musalma	n				154,678	13,037
Parsi					336	211
Sikh					1,070	149
Chinese				•	•••	. 9

This group includes minor castes comprising 457,645 and 26,294 souls and representing 81 and 191 in every thousand of the population in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. The distribution of these castes by religion is given on the margin.

#### Groups III, VI, VIII-XI, XIII-XXIV, XXVI, and XXVII.

The castes covered by these groups being, either unimportant or insignificant in proportion to total population, have been left out of discussion.

8. The table on the margin gives details of the European and Allied Races, Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

		OPEAN A		Anglo-Indians.			
Province.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Rajputana and Aimer-Merwara.	2,282	1,580	702	1,387	 758	629	
Rajputana . Ajmer-Merwara .	840 1,442	479 1,101		641 746	331 427	310 319	

as also of Anglo-Indians, in the two Provinces. Compared with 1911, European and Allied Races have decreased by 29 and 18 per cent. respectively in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, while the Anglo-Indians have increased by 21 and 5 per cent. Causes of

variations in this respect have been explained in para. 14, Chapter IV (Religion) of this Report.

The table on the margin shows the scattered nature of the distribution of the

EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES. ANGLO-INDIANS. Division. State. Below 20-50. 100- Over 300. Below 20-50. over 300. 50-100. 50-100. 100-300. Alwar . Bharatpur Bundi . Dholpur Jhalawar Kishangarh Kotah Jaipur Eastern Division.  $\cdot_2$ 37 315  $\frac{1}{368}$ i93Southern Divi-30 124 i51 i6 Western Division. 79 60  $\frac{1}{746}$ Aimer-Merwara . TOTAL 62 67 317 1,757 62 1,114

 $\mathbf{two}$ communities by States and Districts. It will show that the main concentrati o n of both the communities is in Abu, Jaipur, Sirohi, Marwar and Ajmer-M e rwara. Of the total population of Europeans

Note.—These figures represent the actual censused population.

Anglo-Indians in the two Provinces combined, Europeans 14 per cent. and Anglo-Indians 27 are found in Jaipur, 8 and 1 in Abu, 5 and 11 in Sirohi, 3 and 4 in Marwar, and 63 and 54 in Ajmer-Merwara. The rest are distributed over the remaining States. In Ajmer-Merwara the largest number of them reside in the City of Ajmer.

- 9. No discussion about the depressed classes has been attempted, as problems Depressed Classes. connected with them have not yet come into prominence socially or politically in these Provinces.
- 10. Figures given below present the strength and the actual number of correlation of Religion speakers of the respective Tribal Languages in the two Provinces combined :and Language Tribal Castes.

Tribal Caste.	1	Strength.	Language.		Number of	speakers.
	1921	. 1911.	Lunguage.		1921.	1911.
Bhil	. 556,		Bhili	•	400,861	314,274
Grassia Banjāra and Labhāna	. 24,		Grassia Banjāri or Labhāni	•	9,479 5,079	7,614 4,313

It appears that such members of these tribes as have either taken service in the Military or been converted to other religion, or such as constantly come in contact with educated persons, are taking to other languages. The rest still persist in sticking to their own Tribal Language.

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

#### Castes classified according to their Traditional occupations.

	STRE	NGTH.		STRENGTH.		
Group and Caste.	Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	Group and Caste.	Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	
1	2	3	1	2	3	
I.—Land-holders	643,481	14,293	XII.—TRADERS AND PEDLARS	596,350	32,366	
Kāim-Khāni	$\begin{array}{c} 65.3 \\ 30,894 \end{array}$	28.7 521	Certain trading castes (Mahājan)	$60.6\atop596,350$	$\substack{65\cdot3\\32,366}$	
Rajput	612,587	13,772	XIII.—CARRIERS BY PACK-ANIMALS.	21,509	318	
II.—CULTIVATORS (INCLUDING GROW- ERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS).		96,042	Banjāra	$\substack{2\cdot 2\\21,509}$	<i>0.6</i> 318	
Bishnoi	193.9 $52,843$		XIV.—BARBERS	148,627	6,069	
Dāngi	43,984 90,443	•••		15.1 $148,627$	12·3 6,069	
Jāt	883,716	519 25,896	Nāi	140,027		
Kāchhi	56,919 $20,775$	91 1,229	XV.—WASHERMEN	$\substack{40,739\\4\cdot 1}$	$\substack{2,413\\4\cdot 9}$	
Kunbi	48,522	309	Dhobi	40,739	2,413	
Lodha	53,329	1,221	YYY Y O	250 016	20.200	
Māli	316,632 $152,550$	13,176	XVI.—WEAVERS, CARDERS AND DYERS	350,016 <i>35∙6</i>	$\begin{array}{c} 30,309 \\ 61 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	
Patel	49,682	7	Balāi	203,091	20,512	
Rāwat	18,324   47,799	53,280 61	Chhipa	$33,880 \\ 96,785$	1,787 $7,230$	
Sirvi	42,081		Rangrez	16,260	780	
Sondhia	30,932	•••	XVII.—TAILORS	41,268	2,125	
III.—LABOURERS	23,015	1,375	AVII.—TAILORS	4.2	4.3	
Di *le	2.3	2.8	Darzi	41,268	2,125	
Dhānak	23,015	1,375	XVIII.—CARPENTERS	179,225	6,271	
IV.—Forest and hill tribes	1,099,765	45,061		18.2	12.7	
Bhil	111.6 $549,531$	91·0 6,812	Khāti	$142,804 \\ 36,421$	$\substack{6,249\\22}$	
Grassia	24,910	•••		-		
Mer	8,554   175	14,589	XIX.—POTTERS	299,055 30·3	13,871 28·0	
Merat-Kathāt	1,354	-,	Kumhār	299,055	13,871	
Mina	515,241				4.475	
V.—GRAZIERS AND DAIRYMEN	842,467	35,934	XX.—BLACK-SMITHS	74,040 7·5	$\substack{4,475\\9\cdot0}$	
	85.6	72.6	Lohār	74,040	4,475	
Ahir	163,311 71,373	2,137 23	XXI.—Gold and Silver-Smiths .	63,998	3,169	
Gujar	484,130	31,912		6.5	6.4	
Rebāri	123,653	1,862	Sunār	63,998	3,169	
VI Hunters and Fowlers	67,899	2,886	XXII.—OIL PRESSERS	79,216	4,126	
Bāuri	$\frac{6 \cdot 9}{24,381}$	5⋅8 297	Teli	8.0 79,216	8·3 4,126	
Nāik	43,518		ten	79,210	4,120	
WII Drawing AND DRIVERING	1 101 479	040	XXIII.—TODDY DRAWERS AND DIS-	39,172	1,298	
VII.—PRIESTS AND DEVOTEES	1,101,453 111.9	<b>34,6</b> 55 70∙0	TILLERS.	4.0	2.6	
Bairāgi	49,597	69	Kalāl	39,172	1,298	
Brāhman	772,156 64,219	$23,643 \\ 2,767$	XXIV.—BUTCHERS	80,600	4,643	
Gosāin	27,526	941		8.2	9.4	
Jogi	61,749 61,731	$\substack{2,267\\202}$	Kasai	$29,150 \\ 51,450$	$1,000 \\ 3,643$	
Sādhu	32,202	4,706	Knauk	31,430	5,045	
Swāmi	32,273	60	XXV.—LEATHER WORKERS	948,080	33,408	
VIII.—Genealogists	28,042	655	Bāmbhi	$96\cdot3$ , $159,276$	$\substack{67.5\\1,995}$	
D1 -4	2.8	1.3	Chamar	696,904	12,278	
Bhāt	28,042	655	Meghwāl	15,059 $76,841$	1 19,134	
IX.—BARDS AND ASTROLOGERS .	31,436	314	,	ŕ	-	
Chāran	3·2 31,436	<i>0.6</i> 314	XXVI.—Domestic Servants	$184,292 \\ 18 \cdot 7$	10,095 <i>20•4</i>	
			Bhisti	23,557	1,487	
X.—Writers	$\begin{array}{c c} 21,466 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	2,481 5·1	Chākar	$59,902 \\ 100,833$	29 8 579	
Kāyastha	21,466	2,481	1	100,000	8,579	
			XXVII.—Sweepers	80,429	5,800	
XI.—Musicians, Singers, Dancers, Mimes and Jugglers.	54,935	6,128	Bhangi	$8 \cdot 2 \\ 80,429$	11·7 5,800	
	5.8	12.4	ů .			
Dholi	28,794 26,141	5,381 747	XXVIII.—OTHERS	795,278 80·8	94,691 <i>191•2</i>	
·-····································	1,			00.0	101.0	

Note.—The number in italics below the total strength of each group indicates the proportion per mille to the total population of the Province.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

# Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., since 1891, by Provinces.

			Locality.		Per	SONS.		PER CEN	rage of V	ARIATION.	Per cent-	
Caste, Tribe	or F	lace.	R=Rajpu- tana. A=Ajmer- Merwara.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	age of net varia- tion, 18911921.	Reasons for marked variation.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					10.000 000	9,723,301	11 000 504	—12·8	+6.7	-18.9	<b>—24·6</b>	
ALL CAS	TES	{	Rajputana Ajmer-Mer-	416,542	10,372,787 501,395	476,912	542,358	—16 9	+5.1	~-12:1	<b>—23</b> ·2	
		(	wara.	155 834	169 110	159,434	156,464	-3.6	+2.3	+1.9	+0.5	
hir	•	•	R. R	157,284 641	163,119 529	522	394	+21.2		+32.5	+62.7	
nglo-Indian	•	•	A	746	710	341	636	+5.1	+108.2	-46-4	+17.3	
airāgi			R.	48,394	56,613	76,301	151,683	-14.5	25⋅8	-49 7	68-1	Included Sanjogi 1901 and 1891.
salái .			R.	201,665	196,143	313,174	282,491	+2.8	-37:4	+109	-28.6	Partly included Bar bhi in 1901.
			A .	20,512	23,773	22,358	31,909	-13.7	+6.3	29-9	-35.7	
āmbhi .			R.	159,276	133,780	4,365	208,084	÷19·1	+2,964.8	97.9	-23.5	Partly included Balăi in 1901.
Banjāra .			R .	19,046	21,547	17,005	20,041	11·6	+267	+15.1	-4.1	
Sauri .			R.	24,381	30,927	30,291		-21.2	$+2\cdot 1$	••		Included in Mogh
Bhangi .			R.	79,079	83,870	77,218	82,040	-5.7	+8.6 $-24.8$		-3·6 -2·2	in 1891.
			A .	5,800	5,381	7,129 34,095	5,929 65,135	+7.8	+1.2		57·1	Probably included R
Shāt .	•		R.	27,955	34,512	94,U99	, 00,100	-19-0		411		in 1891.
Bhil .			R . A .	548,147 6,812		339,786 5,325	605,426 7,752	$^{+22.5}_{+4.7}$	$^{+31\cdot7}_{-22\cdot2}$	-43·9 -31·3	9·5 12·1	
Bhishti .			R.	23,475		18,200	12,409	<b>—</b> 5·0	±35·8		+892	Partly returned Sheikh in 1891 an
Bishnoi	•		R.	52,843	52,879	49,302	57.064	0.1	+7.3	—13-6	7:4	1901.
Brāhman	•		R .	764,086	•	1,020,019	1,140,311	16-4	-10.3	—10· <b>5</b>	, —33-0	Partly included Dal Garoda, Prohit, a Sevag in 1901 and 18
			A .	23,643	24,042	25,095	28,646	-1.7	<b>4</b> ·2	-12-4	-17.5	-
ertain trad	ling	castes	1	592,154		751,681	869,598	15.8		13.6	-31.9	i.
(Mahājan).			Α.	32,366	34,470	37,027	44,743	6-1	-6.9	-17-2	. —27.7	
Chakār.	•		. R .	59,897	177,381	163,715	211,996	66.2	+8.3	<b>—22·8</b>	—71·7	Partly included I roga, Hazuri a Golā in 1911, 19
			. A .	29	9,222	6,933	10,691	99.7	+33.0	-35-2	99.7	and 1891.
Chamār			. R .	675,439	734,413	716,949	766,380	8.0	+2.4	L6·4	11.9	Partly included Segara, Balāi and Bein 1901 and 1891.
			Α.	12,278	13,351	19,350	17,391	-8.0	—31·0	+11.3	-29.4	
Charan .			. R .	31,431	37,567	38,001	48,430	-16.3	1-1	ı, —21·5	-35.1	-
Chhipa .		•	. R .	33,288	37,013	43,183	58,019	10-1	-14.5	3	-42-6	Possibly include Nilgar or Rang in 1891.
Christian (Inc	lian)	•	. R .	3,423		1,271	645	,	1			
			A .	3,343		•						Not known how
Dāngi .	•	•	.' R .	38,966		30,578	51,160			$3 + +4,370 \cdot 5$ $414 \cdot 7$		Not known how turned in 1891.
Darzi .	•	•	. ; K .	40,322 87,226			t			•		
Dhākar Dhānak	•	•	. R			32,003	:			· .		Not known how
	-	-							1			turned in 1891.
Dhobi .	•	•	. R				44,185 57,455		1			
Dholi .	•	•	• R	. 28,549 . 5,381								
European Races.	and	Allie	d R	. 833	1,179	970	767	-29-2	+21.5	1		
jenets.			A	. 1,449					i	:		<b>.</b>
Fakir .	•	•		. 63,34		1	1					in 1921.
Gadaria Gazzin	•		R					1		•		Possibly partly Reb <b>āri</b> in 1891.
Gosāin . Gressia	•	•		27,005						1		1
Grassia . Gujar  .			R	420.00	1	1	572,569			19-2	-16-1	
· •	•	•	A	. 31,919	2   35,059	36,707	38,072	-9.0	-4·ā	-3.6	-16.2	
Jāt .	•	•	R A	. 883,546 25,896			1,056,398 36,324			$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	—16·4 —28·7	
Jogi .			. R	60,978		1	49,267	1		1	+23.8	
Kāchhi .		•	. R	49,596	52,376	50,833	52,116	5.3	+3.€	-2.5	-4.8	
Kāim-khāni			. R	30,894	28,340	21,264	19,940	+90	+33-3	+6.6	+54.9	1

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.

# Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., since 1891, by Provinces.

				Locali R=Raj			Per	RSONS.		PER CEN	TAGE OF V.	ARIATION.	Per cent- age of	_
Caste, Tr	ibe o	r Ra	ce.	tana A=Ajn Merwa	ner-	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	net varia-	Reasons for marked variation.
	1			2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kalāl .	•	•	•	R		38,836	39,468	39,012	41,718	-1.6	+1.2	<b>—6</b> ·5	-69	
Kasāi .	•	•	•	$\mathbf{R}$		28.316	28,464	22,981	10,528	0 5	+239	+118 3	+1690	Possibly partly in Sheikh in 1891.
Kāyastha Khāti .	•	•	•	R	٠	20,568	22,567	27,771	26,914	8.9	18.7	+32	-23 6	
Knati .	•	•	•	R A	:	$^{139,889}_{6,249}$	131,910 6,839	$^{152,253}_{6,667}$	208,103 8,075	$^{+6.0}_{-8.6}$	$^{-13\cdot 4}_{+2\ 6}$	-26.8 $-17.4$	-32·8 -22·6	
Khatik .	•	•	•	R A	:	51,285 3,643	51,124 $3,552$	53,308 3,315	53,793 3,541	$^{+0.3}_{+2.6}$	$-4.1 \\ +7.1$	—0·9 —6 4	$\frac{-47}{+2.9}$	
Kir .		•		R		20,755	21,648	12,061	• •	<b>—4</b> ·1	+79.5	••		In Bhoi and Kahār in 1891.
Koli .	•	•	•	R A	:	92,989 7,230	$99,480 \\ 6,565$	$103.120 \\ 8,355$	$^{115,405}_{4,724}$	$-6.5 \\ +10.1$	$-35 \\ -21.4$	$\frac{-10}{+76} \frac{6}{9}$	$-19.4 \\ +53.0$	in 1001.
Kumhār		•		R A		296,333 13,871	$306,544 \\ 14,120$	$\substack{265,343 \\ 11,267}$	308,839 16,732	-3·3 -1·8	$^{+15}_{+25}$ $^{5}_{3}$	$-14.1 \\ -32.7$	-10 17:1	
Kunbi .				R		45,445	44,709	17,832	36,846	—1·6 ÷1·6	+150·7	51·6	$-17.1 \\ +23.3$	Possibly partly in
Lodha .				${f R}$		49,557	43,267	44,943	45,524	+14.5	-3.7	1.3	+89	Patel in 1901. Partly included Loda in
Lohār .	•	•	•	$_{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathbf{R}}$	:	73,176 $4,475$	$80,024 \\ 4,214$	$57,602 \\ 2,684$	73,195 2,658	$\frac{-8.6}{+6.2}$	+38·9 +57·0	$-21.3 \\ +1.0$	+67.9	1921.
Māli .				R		314,884	335,339	313,349	358,286	-6.1	+7.0	—12·5 '	-12.1	
Meghwäl				A R		13,176 15,059	14,340 57,516	15,859 <sub>1</sub> 195	16,373 982	8·1 73·8	+29,395.4	-3·1 -80 1	-195 + 1,433.5	Partly in Palai and
Meo or Mew	741				•			i		,				Chamar in 1901 and 1891.
Mer .	ati	•	•	R R	•	152,209 8,426	165,416 13,712	168,596 3,703	145,258 9,385	—8·0 —38·5	-1·9 +270 3	+16·1 . 60·5 '	+48 102	Possibly confused with
			•	A		14,589	21,803	21,649	30,499	33 1	+0.7	-29 0	52 2	Meo in 1901.
Merāj	•	•	•	A		19,721	19,651	8,554	21,887	+0.4	+129.7	60.9	-99	Wrongly classed some- how in 1901.
Mina	•	•		R A	:	509,733 3,939	552.502 4,223	477,129 64	536,920 4,648	7·7 6·7	$^{+15\cdot8}_{+6,4984}$	-11·1 -98·6	-5·1; -15·3;	Returns of 1901 doubtful.
Moghia .	•			R		5,183	4,155	2,251	35,073	+24.7	+84.6	-936	-85.3	Included Băuri in 1891.
Nāi .		•		R A	:	146,019 6,069	159,608 6,503	154,763 6,871	151,933 7,511	-8·5 -6·7	+3·1 5·4	+1·9 8·5	$\begin{array}{c c} -39 \\ -192 \end{array}$	2002,
Nāik .				R		43,475	42,326	37,373	10,160	+2.7	+13.3	+267.8	+327.9	Possibly partly among "unspecified" in
Patel .				R		49,682	55,798	66,750	58,051	—11 0	-16.4	+150	-144	1891. Partly included Kunbi
Pathān .		•	•	R A	:	91,276 $14,004$	$103,225 \\ 11,420$	$105.890 \\ 11,048$	$^{112,342}_{14,602}$	$\frac{-116}{+22.6}$	$-2.5 \\ +3.4$	-5.7 $-24.3$	-18 8 -4·1	in 1901.
Prohit .	•			R		61,731	36,942	574			+6,335-9	••		Generally included
Raigar .				R		76,840	81,501	84,296	77,660	5.7	3.3	÷85	-1.1	in Brahman in 1891, 1901 and 1911.
	•		•	A		19,134	19,858	14,293	21,053	-3.6	+38.9	-32 1	—9 1	
Rajput .			•	· R		$604,704 \\ 13,772$	675,789 14,302	638,573 15,508	794,315 16,388	-10 5 -3·7	+5.8 -7.8	19 6 5·4	-23.9	
Rāwat .				A		53,280	47,905	32,362	30,919	+11.2	+48.0	+4.7	-16·0 +72·3	
Rebāri .		•	•	${f R}$		123,653	129,918	99,099	211,844	-48	+31.1	-532		Partly included
Saiyed .	•	•	•	R A	:	26,850 7,303	$27.606 \\ 5,199$	35,088 5,703	33,341 5 754	-2.9 + 40.5	$-21.2 \\ -8.8$	$+5.2 \\ -0.9$	-19.5 + 26.9	Gadaria in 1891.
sānsi .		•		$\mathbf{R}$		5,043	4,486	6,510	759	+124	-31.1	+757.7	+564.4	
Sargara	٠	•	•	R	•	26,141	26,520	13,862	10,462	-14	+913	+325	+149 9	Partly returned as Chamar in 1901
Sheikh .	•	•	•	R	٠	142,730	179,702	242,046	332,528	20.6	-25.8	-27.2	-57.1	and 1891.
				A	٠	33,632	25,130	31,972	32,554	+53.7	-21.4	<b>—</b> 1⋅8	+187	
Sindhi	•	•	•	R	•	47,799	33,277	9,360	46,559	+436	+255.5	79 8	+3.1	Probably partly in Sheikh in 1901.
Sirvi .	•	•	٠	R	•	42,081	50,995	31,450	55,757	-17.5	+62.1	-43·6		Returns of 1901 doubtful.
Bondhia Bunār .		•	•	R R		25,356 63,057	25,318 68,095	22,138 69,131	34,50 <b>3</b> 81,995	+0·1 7·4	+14.4	—35·8 —15·7	-26·5	
				A	•	3,169	3,200	3,692	3,994	1.0	13.3	-76	-23·1 -20·7	
iutār	•	•	•	R	•	36,421	45,941	7,946	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-20.7	+4782	••	]	Partly returned as Khāti or some other carpenter caste in 1901 and 1891.
iwami . 'eli .	:	•		R R A	:	32.273 75,784 4,126	33,297 74,924 4,406	29,170 61,891 4,968	24,213 74,409 4,762	-3·1 +1·1 -6·4	+14·1 +21·1 11·3	+20·5 -16·8 +4·3	+33·8 +1·8	

Note.—Rajputana figures throughout exclude Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj Parganas.

### CHAPTER XII.

## Occupation.

### Part I-Occupation.

- 1. The discussion in this Part is based on the statistics contained in the Im-Introductory. perial Tables XVII, XVIII, XXI-A and XXI-B. The Imperial Tables are supplemented by nine Subsidiary Tables which deal with the more salient features and are attached to this Chapter.
- 2. Of the 16 columns of the Census Schedule, three, viz., 9, 10 and 11 are information soller ed. intended for the entry of Occupation or means of livelihood. The first two of these show the principal and subsidiary Occupations of actual workers, and the last—the means of subsistence of persons dependant on them, i.e., the principal occupations of actual workers by whom the dependants (persons who do not earn their own living) are supported. The instructions given to Enumerators for filling in these columns were elaborate and detailed. Precise definitions of the terms Workers,' 'Dependants' and 'Subsidiary occupations' were given. It was laid down that the persons to be shown as 'Workers' were only those who helped to augment the family income, e.g., a woman who looked after her house or cooked food was not a 'Worker' but only a 'Dependant,' while a woman who collected and sold fire-wood or cow-dung, was to be shown as 'Worker,' for she thereby added to the family income. Where a man who had two or more occupations, the one on which he relied mainly for his support and from which he realised the major part of his income was to be taken as his Principal occupation; of the others, the most important was to be entered as his Subsidiary occupation. Where again a man was a Government servant and followed some other occupation in addition, 'Government service' was regarded to be his Principal occupation even if he was deriving more income from the other occupation. Subsidiary occupation. though it might provide work for only a portion of the year, was to be recorded. Stress was al so laid upon the importance of avoiding vague words like 'Labour,' 'Service' or 'Shop-keeping'. The Enumerators had instructions to enter the exact kind of labour or service and the nature of goods sold. In case of service, it was necessary not only to make a distinction between Government, Railway, Domestic and Village service, etc., but also to show the exact occupation followed, e.g., in the case of Government service, whether the enumerated was a Collector, an Army Officer or a Civil Court Clerk. etc. In case of clerks, the occupation of their employer was to be shown, e.g., Lawyer's clerk and so forth. Persons living on agriculture had to be distinguished as Landlords, or Rent receivers and Actual cultivators or Rent payers. A person cultivating part of his land and sub-letting the rest was to be shown both as a cultivator in column 9, and a Landford in column 10, if he derived the greater part of his income from the land under his personal cultivation, and vice versa. Persons deriving their income from rent of houses were to be distinguished from those deriving it from Agricultural land. A distinction was also to be drawn between the income derived from Rent of houses or lands in towns and that from houses or lands in villages. Persons out of employ were shown as following their previous occupation. If a man both manufactured and sold the article he manufactured, he was to be shown both as a maker and a seller. In addition to the instructions issued to Enumerators, the most common type of errors likely to be committed were collected and circulated among the Census staff. Notwithstanding all the pains taken in the training of the Census staff and the explicit injunctions to avoid vague terms, such as 'Labourer,' 'Shop-keeper', etc., mistakes crept into the Census Schedules. The reason for these errors is to be sought, more in the incorrect replies given by the public rather than in any mis-inte pretation or misconception of instructions, or in any indiffernce on the part of the Census staff. Some of these errors were eliminated at the time when the preliminary record was checked; but most of them seem to have escaped detection and were, so far as possible, corrected at the time of slip-copying in pursuance of the instructions contained in Article 17 of the Imperial Census Code, Part II. Another cause

which contributed to errors, was the fine distinction between a traditional and an actual occupation which caused some confusion. Accurate distinction between the Principal and the Subsidiary occupations was rather too much to be expected from Enumerators, who are generally of limited intelligence and who, because of the honorary nature of their duties, do not seem to have bothered themselves with the test of income. Since the apprehension of mistakes was greater at the time of tabulation, when thousands of occupations actually returned were to be condensed and brought within the limited scope of 191 groups, every one of the twenty-two Deputy Superintendents was asked to furnish a list of occupations actually returned at the census. These lists were carefully scrutinized on receipt, and were returned after posting the correct number of group according to the Classification Scheme. The figures, under the broad divisions of Classes, Sub-classes and in most cases the orders of occupations, may therefore be accepted with some confidence, but those under individual Groups should be taken with caution.

Scheme of Classification.

- 3. Changes made in the classification of occupations between the Censuses held in 1901 and 1911 have been explained at length in para 3, Chapter XI of the Census Report of 1911, and it is therefore not considered necessary to recapitulate them here. The Scheme of Classification adopted this time is mainly the same as that followed in 1911. The slight changes made in it are due to raising the number of Orders from 55 to 56—
  - (1) by combining old Orders 18 and 19 into one, viz., 18, and naming it 'Other miscellaneous and undefined Industries,'
  - (2) amalgamation of Orders 40 and 41 and giving the combined Order number 40 'Trade of other sorts,' and
  - (3) the creation of three new Orders, viz., (i) '19, Transport by air.' (ii) '43, Air force,' and (iii) '56, Other unclassified unproductive Industries.'

The variation in the number of Groups is, in the main, due to the splitting up of certain Groups of 1911, with a view to more accurate classification. Thus, the 1911 Group 4 (Farm servants and field labourers) is now split into Group 4 (Farm servants) and Group 5 (Field labourers); and Group 13 of 1911 (Raising of small animals) now appears as Group 15 (Birds, bees. etc.) and Group 16 (Silk-worms). In a few cases, occupations have been conveyed from one Order to another. For example; Bristles workers, Brush-makers and persons occupied with feather, have been removed from Order 6 (Textile industries) to Order 7 (Hides, skins and hard materials from the Animal Kingdom); Thatchers have been transferred from Order 15 (Building industries) to Order 8 (Wood industries); plough and agricultural implement-makers have been carried from Order 9 (Metal industries) to (Wood or metal) according to the material of which the implements are made; (Makers of glass bangles and beads) have been transferred from Order 18 (Industries of luxury) to Order 10 (Ceramics); (Saddlers and harness-makers) have been transferred from Order 16 (Construction of means of transport) to Order 7 (Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom); (Manufacturers of ice) have been transferred from Order 17 (Production and transmission of physical forces) to Order 11 (Chemical products and analogous); (Newspaper managers and editors and journalists) have been transferred from Order 18 (Industries of luxury) to Order 50 (Letters and arts and sciences); (Trade in thatch) has been transferred from Order 36 (Trade in building materials) to Order 28 (Trade in wood); (Conjurors, acrobats, etc.) have been transferred from Order 41 (Trade of other sorts) to Order 50 (Letters and arts and sciences).

General distribution of population by occupation.

4.	The	marginal	statement	${\bf gives}$	the	actual	and	propo	ortion	al figu	res for	the
									iour	main	classes	ot

	Rajp	UTANA.	AJMER-MERWARA.		
Class.	Total.	Per centage.	Total.	Percent-	
A-Production of raw materials	6,561,623	66	258,987	52	
B—Preparation and supply of material substances.	.,,	22	160,883	32	
C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts.	662,219	7	37,233	8	
D—Miscellaneous	472,776	5	38,168	8	

occupations in the two Provinces. In both the Provinces, a great majority of the people are dependent on Agriculture and pursuits akin to it. The proportion of persons maintaining themselves by

Agriculture is greater in Rajputana than in Ajmer-Merwara.

The diagram below illustrates the general distribution of population of

	A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.	(A)
	I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND	STORES OF STREET
	VEGITATION. (1) AGRICULTURE.	A SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
	(11) PASTURE.	
	(111) FISHING AND HUNTING.	
	(iv) OTHERS.	
	B. PREPARATION AND SUFFLY OF	andinumum mumum m
	MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.  III. INDUSTRY.	
	(i) TEXTILES.	
Rajputana	(11) FOCO INDUSTRIES.	Ajmer-Merwara,
TOTAL POPULATION	(111) METAL INDUSTRIES.	TOTAL POPULATION CITIES
OTTEN VIII	(1v) FOOD INDUSTRIES.	
	(v) DRESS AND THE TOILET.	<b>(</b> (a)
,,,,	(v1) CTHERS.	
1	IV. TRANSPORT.	
	v. TRADE.	
1	(1) TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS.	
4	(a) HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS ETC.	
4	(b) OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFF	S. ///
	(11) TRADE IN TEXTILES.	
	(111) OTHER TRADES.	
	G. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	
//	VI. PUBLIC FORCE.	
///	VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.	
	VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	5. <b>//</b>
	D. MISCELLANEOUS.	
/////A	IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	•
///	X. DOMESTIC SERVICE.	
//A	XI, INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.	
<u>a</u>	XII. UNPRODUCTIVE.	

the Provinces and Cities by occupation. The proportions per cent. of the persons engaged in principal occupations and who form 5 or more than five per cent. of the

Class.	Rajpur	ΓANA.	AJMER-MERWARA.		
Class.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	
I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.  III—Industry	66 14	65 15	52 15 9	53 17 7	
IV—Transport V—Trade Others	<sub>7</sub>	 8 12	9 15	. 8	

total population in each Province, are compared with those in1911 oftable on the margin. It will be seen, that Rajputana variations do notexceed one per cent., shows which

changed their occupations. In Ajmer-Merwara, however, Agriculture shows a fall of 3 per cent. and Industry of 2 and the rest show a rise.

There are ten Cities in Rajputana, containing 470,533 souls and only one

		•			
Occupation.	RAJPU	FANA.	AJMEB-MERWARA.		
, <b>,</b>	Province.	Cities.	Province.	Cities.	
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	67	8	52	4	
III.—Industry	14	27	15	18	
V.—Trade.	7	15	9	13	
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts.	4	8	õ	7	
IV.—Transport	1	6	9	33	
Others	7	36	10	25	

Aimer-Merwara having 113,512. marginal statement to elucidate helps contrast, existthe between ing distribution of persons of certain occupations in Provinces, and the depicted in diagram. Exploita-

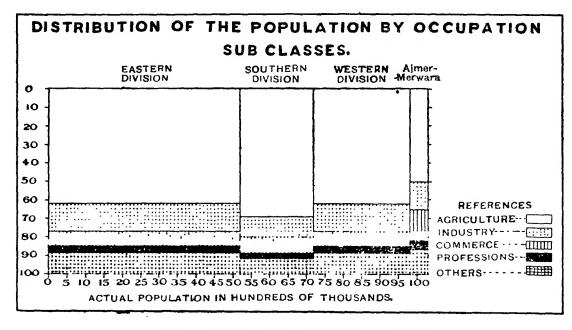
tion of animals and vegetation is, beyond question, the main occupation in the Rural areas. Industry is the chief occupation in the Cities of Rajputana, and Transport, in the City of Ajmer (in Ajmer-Merwara) because of the existence of the Railway Workshops.

Rajputana.—Six and a half million persons or nearly two-thirds of the population support themselves by Pasture and Agriculture. The important Sub-Orders under this Order are (a) 'Ordinary cultivation,' representing 96 per cent., and (d) 'Raising of farm stock' much over 3 per cent. The next important Sub-class is III—Industry, under Class B, and nearly one-seventh of the population has been registered under it, of which about 27 per cent. depend upon Textiles. Trade accounts for nearly one-fifteenth or 7 per cent. of the population, while those coming under Transport, about one per cent. Public Force and Public Administration claim 146,732 and 158,278 persons respectively, each forming a little less than 2 per cent. of the population. Profession and Liberal Arts account for nearly 4

per cent. and Domestic service provides for about 2.

Ajmer-Merwara.—257,506 persons (or a little over half the total population) are engaged in Pasture and Agriculture. Of these, 96 per cent. are supported by (a) Ordinary cultivation and about 4 by (d) Raising of farm stock. Nearly 15 per cent. of the total population follow the various industrial occupations under Sub-class III. Of the persons under this Sub-class, 25 per cent. maintain themselves by Textile industries. Trade and Transport each accounts for about 9 per cent. of the total population, Public force—2, and Profession and Liberal Arts— 4 per cent. Domestic service provides for about 3 per cent., while those subsisting on Unproductive occupations, such as Prostitutes and Beggars, represent 2

Natural Divisions.—The diagram printed below compares the numerical



Note 1. 'Industry' includes 'Exploitation of Minerals.'
2. 'Commerce' represents 'Transport' and 'Trade.'

strength of persons who follow the occupations of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce and Professions (1) in the Natural Divisions of Rajputana and (2) in Ajmer-Merwara. The remaining occupations have been shown under Others. Agriculture is more prevalent in all the Divisions of Rajputana, and specially in the Southern, than in Ajmer-Merwara. Industry is represented mostly in the Western Division of Rajputana and Commerce in Ajmer-Merwara.

5. The table on the margin shows the proportion per cent. of the main reli- Occupation by Religion.

gions found in the principal occupat i o n s in Aimer-Merwara. Inorder that reader the undermay stand the relevancy of the figures, it

Hindu. Musalman. Jain. Christian. Animist. 5.2 I-Exploitation of animals 60.9 30.6 11.264.2and vegetation. 2.0 7.95.9 III-Industry 15.2 17.3 V—Transport. V—Trade 1.9 22.6 4.8 10.9 $68 \cdot 1$ 0.4 VI-Public force 18.9 1.3 1.1 2.8 0.11.2 VIII Professions and Liberal 16.94.6 X-Domestic service 2.3 4.9 1.4 1.3

may be mentioned that Hindus constitute 73, Musalmans 21, Jains 4 and Others 2 per cent. of the total population. To 'Others,' Christians contribute 1 per cent. and the rest, including Animists, another 1 per cent. The discussion will therefore be confined chiefly to Hindus and Musalmans. The percentage of Hindus engaged under Sub-class I is far higher than that of Musalmans, and this explains the weakness of their representation in other occupations. About 69 per cent. of Musalmans are available for pursuits other than Agriculture against only 40 of Hindus. Jains have practically the monopoly of Trade. The higher percentages of Christians in Transport and Public force are due respectively to their employment in large numbers in Railways and

in the British regiment stationed at Nasirabad.

6. This discussion is intended to show the extent to which castes have retained Occupation by Caste. their Traditional occupations—the subject dealt with in the Imperial Table XXI and in the Subsidiary Table VIII attached to this Chapter. Rajputs, who are soldiers by tradition, seem to have practically given up their original occupation and to have devoted themselves, for obvious reasons, to other pursuits. Out of every 1,000, as few as 8 are found in Public Force. 43 support themselves by Income from Rent of land, 76 by Cultivation of all kinds and the remaining follow other occupations in small numbers. Similarly, Brahmans have degenerated themselves into being Cultivators, Field labourers, etc.; only 23 in a thousand retain their Traditional occupation. Gujars, who are traditionally Herdsmen, retain their original occupation in the proportion of only 9 per mille. 928 of them follow miscellaneous occupations and 63 work as Field labourers and Wood-cutters, etc. Kalals, who were originally distillers, are being driven to seek other occupations for their livelihood, owing to the restrictions placed upon their trade by the Excise policy of the present day. They have taken mostly to Agricultural occupations in which as many as 426 in a thousand are found. Dhobis, Telis, Lohars, Khatis and Bhangis alone seem to adhere to their respective traditional occupations. The rest of the castes have more or less deviated from their original vocations and taken to other occupations.

Castes following selected occupations.—Some interesting information, as to the extent to which various castes follow certain selected occupations, is furnished by the Imperial Table XXI-B. The groups selected for this table in the two Provinces were 8 in number. Of these, the largest number of workers was returned under Group 27-Cotton sizing and weaving' (113,434), in which the first five numerically strong castes viz., Koli, Balai, Bambhi, Chamar and Julaha give proportions of 33, 23, 21, 9 and 6 per cent. respectively. In the next Group 26 Cotton spinning' which returned 91,630 workers, Mahajans, with 26 per cent., top the list, then come Brahmans (18), Sheikhs (5), Rajputs and Bambhis (4 each). In Group 98 'Workers in precious stones' (25,331) Sunars predominate with 82 per cent. Lohars mostly follow the occupations grouped under 48 Other workers in Iron and Makers of Implements.' Their proportion to the total number of Workers is 86 per cent. Group 25 'Cotton Ginning and Pressing' chiefly maintains Pinaras 48 per cent., Telis 10 per cent., Sheikhs 7 per cent., Brahmans and Pathans 3 per cent. each. Group 22 'Other minerals' mainly supports Chamars 16 per cent.; Kumhars 12; Silawats 11; and Khatis 4. In Group 49 'Workers in Brass, Copper, etc.,' Thatheras muster strong (57 per cent.), followed by Sunars and Sheikhs (6 per cent. each).

Caste and Race of Gazetted Officers.—The religions and castes of the Gazetted

Christian-			Musalman-			
European . Anglo-Indian	•	$\frac{25}{2}$	Rajput			
Indian .	•	$\tilde{2}$	rajpu	•	•	
-			Pathan			
TOTAL	•	29	61 21.1.			
Hindu-			Sheikh	•	•	
Rajputs .		23	Others			1
Jat	•	20				
Kayastha . Vaish .	•	8	$\mathbf{T}$	JATC	•	2
Khattri .	•	$\frac{6}{6}$	Sikh-			
Brahman .	:	6	Other -			
Bhargava .		$\frac{2}{2}$	Sikh .			10
	•					
	•	1	Zono estates			
	•	1	Zoronstrun-	•		
Bengali .	:	ì	Parsi			]
Total		77	GRAND T	OTAI	Ĺ.	144
Gujar Prabhu Ahir Rawat . Bengali .	:	1 1 1 1	Zoroastrian- Parsi GRAND T		L.	

Officers serving under the British Government in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, with their respective actual numbers, are given on the margin and show which of them take larger share in the The proportions administration. in this service are—the Hindu, 53 per cent.; the Christian, 20 per cent.; the Musalman, 19 per cent.; the Sikh, 7 per cent.; and the Parsi, 1 per cent. Among the castes in the Hindu religion. the Rajput and the Jat prepon-

Caste of Income Tax assessees.—Some idea of the distribution of wealth in Ajmer-

Caste, Trade and	Race.	Professions.	Manu- facturers.	Commerce or Trade.	Owners of Property.	Total.
Hindu		. 84	1	163	16	264
Agarwal		. 14		50	2	66
Bhargava .	•	7	•••	3	3	13
Bijabargi .			1			1
Brahman .		. 4 25	-	. 1	1	27
Chhipa		. 2	1			2
Gujrati Mod .		. 1		1		2
Kalal			1	$ar{2}$		2
Kayastha .		. 13		. 1	1	15
Khandelwal .		2		$\bar{2}$		4
Khati .		. 2	1	2		4
Khattri	•	9		3	1 1	13
Mahesri	•	. i		23	, l	24
Oswal		. 3		54	5	62
Rajput		. 3		1	2	6
Saraogi		. 2		<b>20</b>	ī	23
Musalman		. 9	· 1	11	7	2 <b>2</b>
Moghal	_	2			-	2
Saiyed		. 5				2 5
Sheikh		. 1 2	1	11		15
Zoroastrian .	·	. 8	· -	4	$\tilde{i}$	13
Parsi		8	1	4	i	13
Sikh .			1	•		
Sikh .		$\begin{array}{c c} \cdot & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{array}$		•••		$\frac{2}{2}$
Christian .		56		•••		56
Anglo-Indian .		. 10		•••		10
European .		36		•••		36
Indian	•	. 10		•••		10
GRAND TOTA	L	. 159	2	178	18	357

Merwara among different castes can gathered from the castes of the Income-Tax assessees given on the margin. Out of the total number of assessees, the largest numbers are given by Agarwals(66),Oswals (62),Europeans (36),Brahmans (27), Mahesris (24), and Sarogis (23); their propor tions per cent. being 18, 17, 10, 8, 7

and 6 respectively. Europeans and Brahmans derive their income mostly from professional pursuits, and the rest from Commerce and Trade. Agarwals' share in both of them is not insignificant. There is only one assessee who follows the occupation of Manufacture. Oswals represent about one-fourth of the total

number of Owners of Property.

7. Rajputana.—In Rajputana, there are 58 Workers to 42 Dependants (vide Subsidiary Table I). The Dependants are most numerous (3 to every Worker) among those who follow the occupation of Brokerage, Commission and Export Agency. It is not possible to say whether this is due to fecundity or there being many drones or hangers on in such families, in consequence of their prosperity. Of the other occupations, Dependants bulk largely among persons engaged in (1) Law; (2) Means of transport; (3) Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance; (4) Trade in Textiles; or (5) Trade in Chemical products. Among all these every Worker has approximately 2 Dependants. proportion of Dependants is naturally the smallest among inmates of Jails, Asylums and Alms-houses (5 per cent. only). Among workers in Salt and those supported by Textile Industry, Trade in Fuel, and Forestry, there is only one Dependant to every two Workers. The classes which follow these occupations are such in which women and children also work and which employ to a certain extent such immigrants as leave their Dependants behind.

Workers and Depend-

Ajmer-Merwara.—The ratio of Actual workers to Dependants here is 59: 41. Those who follow trade in Building Materials can afford to support more Dependants than any other class, i.e., 7 Dependants to every 1 Actual Worker. Then come those engaged in (1) Law; (2) Mines; (3) Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance; (4) Textiles; (5) Transport by Road; (6) Transport by Rail; (7) Postal, Telegraph and Telephone services; and (8) Fishing and Hunting. In all of these there are 2 Dependants to every 1 Worker. Among those coming under Pasture and Agriculture, there are 65 Workers to every 35 Dependants. Being poorer men, they cannot afford to engage hired labourers and members of their families consequently take an active part in the agricultural operations. The minimum number of Dependants is found among persons working in Salt-pans (one Dependant to every 8 Workers). For further details, vide Subsidiary Table

8. Subsidiary Table VI details by Provinces, by Sub-classes, and by selected Occupation of Females.

Females.

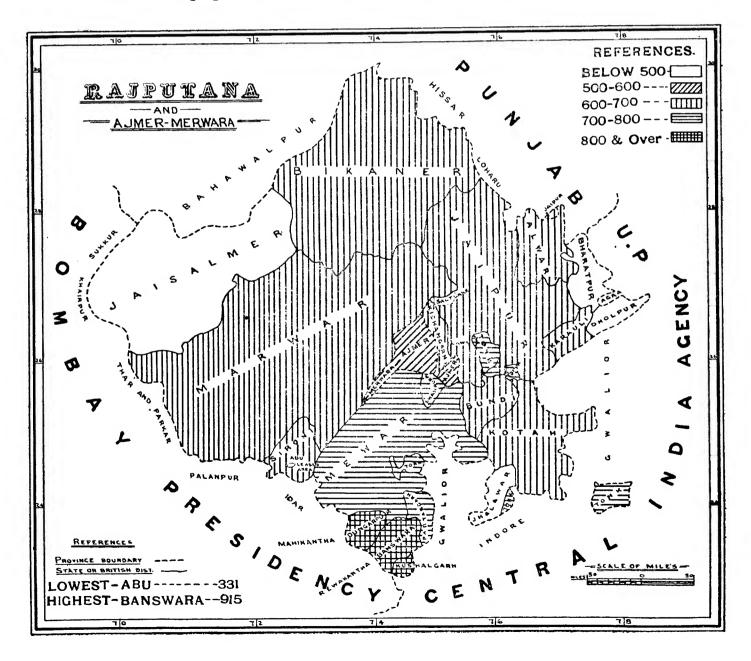
Province.

1921. 1911.

Rajputana . 2,211,112 2,336,358 —5.4
Ajmer-Merwara . 103,593 109,669 —5.5

Orders and Groups, the statistics of occupations followed by females. The proportion of female to 1,000 maleworkers is 637 and 543 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. Female-workers have decreased by nearly 5 and 6 per cent. respectively in the two Provinces, since 1911, as the figures in the margin show.

In 1921, the proportion of female to a thousand male-workers in Cities, was 341



in Rajputana and 159 in Ajmer-Merwara. This means that in Cities, the number of female-workers is a little below half the Provincial figure, and naturally so, as in the Rural areas most of the females work in the fields. Female-workers generally preponderate in certain occupations such as Rice-pounding; Butter, Cheese and Ghee making; Midwifery; Helping in Cultivation; Dealers in Hay, Fire-wood and Charcoal, etc. The map on rage 231 ante exhibits the proportion of female to 1,000 male-workers in each State and District. The States showing a proportion of 800 and over are Dungarpur, Banswara and Kushalgarh. Banswara tops them all and gives a proportion of 915. The major portion of population in the States above mentioned belong to the Animistic religion—the women of which take an active part in work. The lowest proportion of workers (i.e., below 500) is found in Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Abu, the last showing as low a proportion as 331. The position of Abu is peculiar. It being a summer hill resort, more male foreigners go there.

Main occupations followed in the Provinces.

9. The proportional figures of the principal occupations followed in these Province:, as given in Imperial Table XVII, can be seen in the Subsidiary Table I appended to this Chapter, and the inter-censal variations in Subsidiary Table VII. Certain Groups of 1911 have been split up this time and, with a view to affect possible comparison, figures for 1921 for the split up groups corresponding with the relative groups of the Census of 1911 have been added together. For instance, old Group 8 which included 'Wood-cutters; Fire-wood, Lac, Catechu, Rubber, etc., collectors; and Charcoal burners,' has this time been split up into two, viz., 9 'Wood-cutters; Fire-wood, Catechu, Rubber, etc., collectors; and Charcoal-burners', and 10 'Lac collectors.' The figures of the present groups have been totalled up and placed against those of the old Group 8 in Subsidiary Table VII.

Sub-class I. 'Exploitation of animals and regetation.'—This Sub-class covers 2 Orders and 18 Groups. Of these two Orders, Order 1(a) 'Ordinary Cultivation' is the most important both in Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara. It is composed of

Group.				Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara.
I—Income from rent of Agricul II—Ordinary Cultivators . II—(a) Helpers in Cultivation IV—Farm servants	tura)	l land		347 3,806 1,571 91 447	 136 83 1 20

five groups, of which the main groups with the actual number (000s omitted) supported by them are given on the margin. Farm servants and Field labourers were classified separately in 1901 and were mixed together in 1911,

but have again been split up this time. The terms 'Rent payers' and 'Rent receivers' have been fully explained in the Census Report of 1911. Persons receiving rent of agricultural land have been distinguished from those receiving rent of land which is not agricultural. Persons supported by 'Ordinary Cultivation' form 64 per cent. of the population of Rajputana and 50 per cent. of that

		VARIATION CENT.	
Groups.		Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara.
I—Income from rent of Agricultural land . II—Ordinary Cultivators IV and V—Farm servants and Field labourers	•	$ \begin{array}{r} -40 \cdot 2 \\ +0 \cdot 4 \\ -19 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	-33·6 -6·4 -31·9

Note.—Figures have been taken from Subsidiary Table VII.

of Ajmer-Merw a r a. The figures on the margin show that there has been a decrease in all the groups both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, except in the group, 'Ordinary Cultivators' in the former Province. Loss is pro-

minent in 'Rent receivers' in both the Provinces. The decrease among persons living upon income from rent of Agricultural land, which is out of proportion to the general decrease in population, seems due to the fact that many, who derived income principally from land under their own cultivation, returned themselves as 'Rent payers (cultivators)' instead of 'Rent receivers.' The loss under 'Field labourers' and 'Farm servants,' which is also disproportionate to the general decrease, is apparently due partly to their having registered themselves as 'General labourers' under Group 187 'Labourers and Workmen otherwise

unspecified 'and partly to heavy mortality on account of epidemics. The average acreage of land actually under cultivation in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara is 374,044 giving roughly an incidence of 3 acres to an ordinary cultivator and 18 to a field labourer and farm servant.

Subsidiary Occupations combined with Agriculture. Rajputana.—Subsidiary Table V exhibits the important subsidiary occupations followed by persons, whose principal occupation is Agriculture. The Subsidiary occupation most popular with Landlords or Rent receivers is 'Ordinary Cultivation' which gives a proportion of 1,213 to every 10,000 of the total population. The next favourite Subsidiary occupation is 'Helpers in Cultivation', [Group 2(a)] and 'Beggars, Vagrants, etc.' (Group 189). Among those whose Principal occupation is Rent paying, i.e., who are Cultivators, 72 in 10,000 work as 'Helpers' and 75 as 'Farm servants and Field labourers.' The most popular of the Subsidiary occupations with them: is 'Keeping and Breeding of Cattle,' in which their proportion is 89 per 10,000. In the remaining two Principal occupations, viz., 'Helpers in Cultivation' and 'Field labourers and Farm servants' the proportions of persons who combine any other occupation with their Principal occupations are very low. The highest proportion in 10.000 indicated in the former by those who add to their income by Farm Service and Field Labour (Groups 4 and 5) and Cattle and Buffaloe Breeding (Groups 11 and 12) as their Subsidiary occupation is 48 each, and in the latter by those who follow 'Ordinary Cultivation' (Group 2)—71.

Ajmer-Merwara.—As in Rajputana, the most common Subsidiary occupation of 'Rent receivers' here also is Ordinary Cultivation, in which their proportion is 1,130 per 10,000. Next to it comes that of the 'Traders of all kinds' (647), followed by Beggars, Vagrants, etc.' (376). 'Rent payers,' i.e., those who pay rent for the land they cultivate, mostly combine the occupations 'Farm servants' and 'Field labourers,' (124); 'Cattle Breeding,' (419) and 'Beggars and Vagrants, etc.,' (106); as their Subsidiary occupations. Of the persons whose Principal occupation is 'Helping in Cultivation' without taking any remuneration, the only Subsidiary occupation which gives a palpable proportion in 10,000 is that of 'Farm servants' and 'Field Labourers' (142). The Subsidiary occupation most popular with 'Farm servants' and 'Field labourers' is 'Helping in Cultivation' (315).

Occupations combining Agriculture as a Subsidiary occupation.—Subsidiary Table IV gives the proportional figures of the Partially Agriculturists, i.e., those whose principal means of livelihood is not Agriculture. About 11 per cent. in Rajputana and 8 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara have returned themselves as such. Their proportion to the total number of Actual Workers in Rajputana comes to 36 per mille, and in Ajmer-Merwara to 38. The proportion of 'Partially Agriculturists' is the highest in the occupations falling under Class C' Public Administration and Liberal Arts,' in which 120 and 157 per mille in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively depend upon some sort of Agricultural occupation as a secondary means of their support. In Rajputana, Sub-class VIII 'Professions and Liberal Arts' gives the greatest proportion, 131 per mille. On the other hand, Ajmer-Merwara shows the highest proportion (246) of such workers under Sub• class VI 'Public Force.' In Rajputana too, it is not insignificant. Class B ' Preparation and Supply of Material Substances' is the Class which gives the next largest proportions of 'Partially Agriculturists,' viz., 117 and 185 in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. In this class, Sub-class III, Order 8 'Wood Industries' exhibits the highest proportion of Partially Agriculturists, 244 in Rajputana and 268 in Ajmer-Merwara.

Non-agricultural occupations having closer relation with Agriculture are:

Natural Division.	Proportion per mille.
Western Division .	. 407
Ajmer-Merwara .	. 268
Western Division .	. 275
Ajmer-Merwara .	. 134
Western Division .	. 252
Ajmer-Merwara .	. 246
Western Division .	. 196
Ajmer-Merwara .	. 139
Ajmer-Merwara .	. 229
Eastern Division .	. 124
	Western Division . Ajmer-Merwara . Western Division . Ajmer-Merwara . Western Division . Ajmer-Merwara . Western Division . Ajmer-Merwara .

It is generally believed that people taking Agriculture as a more respectable occupation, return themselves as Agriculturists, although their principal means of support may be some Non-agricultural occupation, and that the figures in the Imperial Tables cannot give a correct estimate of the population dependant upon Agriculture. It is therefore suggested that, in order to estimate the total population actually dependant upon Agricultural pursuits, it will be fairly safe to count as half-agricultural all persons who combine Agricultural and other occupations without reference to the distinction between their Principal or Subsidiary occupa-

	Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara.
1—Persons returning Agriculture as their Principal occupation.  2—Deduct Agriculturists combining Non-agricultural occupations as their subsidiary occupation.	3,782,275 —145,790	160,191 12,964
3—Balance—Purely Agriculturists 4—Add the sum of half the population under 2 above and half the Partially Agriculturists in columns 7 and 8 of the Imperial Table XVII-A, Part II at Page 184 (Table Volume)	3,636,485	147,227
5—Total Agriculturists 6—Total number of Actual workers in the Provinces (Table XVII-A) 7—Percentage of total Agricultural Workers to total Workers (all told) as arrived at by the above	3,810,669 5,684,578	159,356 294,307
workers (an told) as arrived at by the above process S—Percentage of total Agricultural Workers to total Workers as actually returned	67	54

tion. The table on the margin explains the process by which an estimate of the Actual Workers supported by Agriculture has been arrived at. Agents, Estate managers, Clerks, Rent collectors, etc. (Order 1, Group 3) have been included in the category of Agriculturists, their number being insignificant. The resultant proportion is the same as that arrived at by calculat-

ing the percentage of persons returned as supported by Agriculture at the time of Census to the total Actual Workers. It will thus be seen that people, in these Provinces, do not seem to have returned Agriculture as their principal occupation because of its being considered respectable.

Sub-Class III. Industry.—This is the next important Sub-class after 'Pasture and Agriculture.' It supports about 14 per cent. of the total population in Rajputana and 15 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara, and shows a decrease of about 12 per cent. in the former and of 11 per cent. in the latter, since 1911. This decrease is greater than the general decrease in the population. The cause appears to be, that several seasonal factories, such as those of Ginning and Pressing, had ceased to work before the date of Census and the labourers concerned had taken to other callings. This presumption is supported by the fact that there is a fall of nearly 16 and 15 per cent. respectively in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara among those following occupations under Group 25 'Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing' of this Sub-class. The Orders numerically important in this Sub-class in both the Provinces are 6 'Textiles' and 13 'Industries of Dress and the Toilet.'

Cotton Weaving Industry.—In 1911, 'Cotton Spinning, Sizing, and Weaving' formed one Group, but it has now been split up into two, viz., 26 'Spinning' and 27 'Sizing and Weaving.' The total number of persons supported by these Groups shows a decrease of 4 per cent. in Rajputana but an increase of 5 per cent. in Ajmer-Merwara. The number of Actual Workers returned under each Group are given on

	Rajpu	TANA.	Ajmer-Merwara.			
Group.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
26 Cotton Spinning 27 Cotton Sizing	•	•	2,957 $72,516$	85,778 36,994	49 2,458	2,923 1,588
	TOTAL	•	75,473	122,772	2,507	4,511

the margin. It will be seen that 'Spinning' falls practically to the lot of women. The majority of Spinners have been returned from Jaipur, Marwar, Mewar and Kotah. In 'Sizing' and 'Weaving,' Jaipur, Marwar, Alwar and Mewar

have returned numerous Workers. Taking the two Groups together, for comparison with the figures of the previous Census, it is noticed that the number of Workers has increased by 25 per cent. in Mewar and by 20 per cent. in Marwar. Jaipur and Kotah show a decrease of 18 and 1 per cent. respectively. Julaha, Balai and Koli

are the three principal castes, whose traditional occupation is 'Weaving and Sizing.' The percentages of their respective populations of persons in these castes following this occupation is 19 and 17 among Balais and 63 and 17 among Kolis respectively in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Castes not traditionally connected with but taking the largest share in this Industry, according to the Imperial Table XXI-B, are in (1) 'Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing' both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the Sheikh; in Rajputana alone the Teli; and in Ajmer Merwara alone the Mali, the Raigar, the Rajput and the Brahman: in (2) 'Spinning,' both in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the Brahman and the Sheikh; and in Rajputana alone, the Pinara, the Rajput and the Oswal: and in (3) 'Sizing and Weaving.' in both the Provinces, the Bambhi; and in Rajputana alone, the Chamar. The Chamar weavers are found mostly in Alwar and Jaipur. Only those castes have been discussed in which Workers form 5 per cent. or more of their respective population.

Industries of Dress and the Toilet.—In consideration of the numerical strength of Workers, the most important occupations followed under this Industry, in both the Provinces, are those shown under Groups 77, 'Tailors, Milliners, Dress-makers, Darners and Embroiderers on linen'; 78, 'Shoe, Boot and Sandal-makers'; 80, 'Washing, Cleaning and Dyeing'; and 81, 'Barbers, Hair-dressers and Wig-makers.'

,	VARI	ATION PE	R CENT. 19		
GROUP AND OCCUPATION.	Rajpt	TANA.	AJMER-M	ERWARA.	LOCALITY WHERE CHIEFLY FOUND.
	Persons supported.	Actual Workers.	Persons supported.	Actual Workers.	
77—Tailors, Milliners, etc.	<b>—</b> 9·5	-14.3	+4.9	+0.2	Ajmer-Merwara, Jai- put, Marwar, Mewar, Alwar and Bikaner.
78—Shoe and Boot- makers.	4-1	-9.1	-10.5	+0.2	Jaipur, Mewar, Mar- war, Alwar, Kotah and Ajmer-Merwar a.
80—Washing and Clean- ing, etc.	10-3	15 6	-30.7	28-4	Jaipur, Mewai, Mar- wai, Kotah, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur
81—Barbers, Hair-dressers, etc.	10-6	11:0	-22 0	17-4	and Ajmer-Merwara. Jaipur. Mewar, Mar- war, Alwar, Bharat- pur, Bikaner and Ajmer-Merwara.

The table on the margin exhibits the percentage of variations in the total number of persons supported by Occupations falling under these Groups as well as of the Actual Workers in them. The places where the followers of these occupations are chiefly found are also noted in the last column.

Sub-class IV. Transport.—Subsidiary Table IX shows the number of persons in each of the two Provinces, who were employed on Railways and in the Irrigation, Postal and Telegraph Departments respectively on the date of Census. Details are also given of (1) the classes of appointments and (2) the number of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians in each of them. Railways employ, directly or indirectly, 39,856 persons against 31,153 in 1911, or nearly 61 per cent. of the total number of workers returned under Sub-class IV 'Transport.' Of the total number of employés, 982 are Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and the rest Indians. In the Irrigation Department, there are 5,685 persons, of whom only two are Anglo-Indians or Europeans and both of them are in the Officer grade. The Supervising and Clerical staff consists of 91 and 75 persons respectively, and the rest are either labourers, contractors or mates, etc. The Postal Department employs 2,260 persons, of whom only 3 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians. The Telegraph Depart-

Particular	s.			Total.	Number directly employed.	Number employed through contractors, etc.
Supervising staff .				879	588	291
Mates and Mistries .				992	517	475
Masons				920	452	468
Builders				4,583	1,481	3,102
Diggers				9,133	4,876	4,257
Labourers (Unspecified)	•	•	•	1,432	331	1,101
	7	COTAL	•	17,939	8,245	9,694

provides for mentEuropeans 37 and Anglo-Indians, and 167 Indians. On the margin are given the number of persons employed by the Public Works Department in Rajputana a n d Aimer-Merwara in its various classes.

Sub-Class V. Trade.—This Sub-class consists of 17 Orders and 34 Groups and supports 689 and 859 per 10,000 of the population in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively. The Orders which support the largest number of persons are; 33, 'Other Trade in Food-stuffs'; 24, 'Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance'; and 26, 'Trade in Textiles.'

Other Trade in Food-stuffs.—The Groups which provide for the most numerous persons under this Order are 132 and 136. Almost two-thirds of the persons, occupied under this Order, fall under these Groups. Actual Workers supported

Group.	Actual workers in 1921.	Variation 1911-21.	Locality where chiefly found.
132-Grocers and Sellers of vegetable oil, salt, and other condiments— Rajputana Ajmer-Merwara 136—Grain and pulse-dealers Rajputana Ajmer-Merwara	56,744 4,046 27,537 275	$-43 \\16 \\ +68 \\ -38$	Jaipur, Marwar, Mewar, Bikaner and Ajmer- Merwara.

by them are given on the margin. Group 132 shows losses in both the Provinces, while Group 136-A, gain in Rajputana and loss in Ajmer-Merwara. It is very likely that exchange has taken place in these Altogether, Groups. 34.080 and 2,042 persons in Rajputana

and Ajmer-Merwara respectively were counted as Actual Workers under head 'Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance.' Both the Provinces show a decline—Rajputana of 44 per cent. and Ajmer-Merwara of 21 per cent. There is a very limited number of Banks and Insurance Companies here. Most of the Workers in this Group are Money-lenders.

Trade in Textiles.—Dealers in Piece-goods, Wool, Cotton, Silk and other Textiles are largely found in Jaipur, Marwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Mewar and Alwar in Rajputana and in Ajmer-Merwara. They have increased by 34 and 43 per cent. in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara respectively.

Sub-Class VI. Public Force.—This Sub-class is not so numerically important in these Provinces as those already discussed, but the figures of recruitment during

Place from which mostly recruited. Caste. TOTAL. Rainutana. 181 Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar and Bikauer.
36 Bharatpur, Jaipur, Alwar and Jodhpur.
78 Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar and Dholpur.
63 Jaipur, Dholpur, Jodhpur and Sirohi.
6,172 Ajwar and Jaipur.
141 Alwar and Jaipur.
Alwar, Jaipur and Bharatpur. Rajput . 9,182 9,853 9.817 Jat 6,711 6,633 Gujar . Mina 2,810 2.747 5,703 | 1,158 | 7,895 | 531 1,155 7,754 5,172 Mer-Merat Ahir . Musalman Sikh Others 59 3,602 59 3,314 TOTAL 47,154 41,192 5.962

the Great War, given in the margin, might be of interest. They relate to period from August 1914 to July 1919. The age recruitment is believed to be between 18

and 25 years. Census statistics do not give figures of the population for these ages but figures are available for the age-groups between 15 and 25 years. The period of 15—25 years has therefore been taken to represent the age of recruitment. The total male population of this age-group returned in this Census was 793,001 in Rajputana and 43,882 in Ajmer-Merwara. Calculated on these figures, the percentage of recruits was 5 and 14 respectively. It was the highest in Rajputs and Jats in Rajputana and in Mers and Merats in Ajmer-Merwara.

### Part II. Industry.

Introductory.

10. As in 1911, special Industrial returns were obtained from the Managers of Industrial Establishments. The scope of enquiry was, however, extended this time. In 1911, the term 'Industrial Establishment' covered the institutions employing 20 persons and over. In the present Census, the definition was so altered as to bring all such establishments, as employed 10 persons or more, within the purview of an 'Industrial Establishment.' Instead of one in 1911, two Schedules styled A and B were required to be furnished this time by Managers of Factories. Schedule A was more or less similar to the Industrial Schedule of 1911, but the information required was rather more detailed in some respects. It required particulars about the ownership and management of the business, the nature of principal and subsidiary articles produced, and the power employed. Schedule B included particulars about the number, sex, age, caste and birth-

place of the operatives, both skilled and unskilled. These Schedules had to do nothing with the General Census Schedules and were distributed to the Managers of the Industrial establishments, who were told to fill them up within the month ending 30th April, 1921, which was the date fixed for their collection. The information contained in these Schedules was tabulated in the Imperial Table XXII, which had seven parts, as detailed below:—

Part I.—Provincial Summary, giving the number of establishments of each kind with the number and nationality of the managing, supervising and clerical staff and the number and sex of the skilled and unskilled employés.

Part II.—Showing the distribution of the number employed in each class of Industries by States and Districts.

Part III.—Classifying the Industrial establishments according to the nature of ownership, and the race or caste of owners and managers.

Part IV.—Giving the caste or race and birth-place of Skilled Workmen.

Part V.—Giving similar information for Unskilled Labourers.

Part VI.—Giving details of the Power employed in Industrial establishments.

Part VII.—Showing the number of Looms in use in Textile establishments.

The statistics contained in these Tables, are summarised in the last eight Subsidiary Tables (X to XVII) appended to this Chapter.

11. Industries may be classified as (1) 'Primary' and (2) 'Secondary.' Industrial Primary industries are those, which deal with the products of the earth in their natural state, and Secondary those which convert the out-put of Primary industries into articles ready for consumption. The total number of Industrial establishments, majority of which are Primary, as registered during this Census, was 244 in Rajputan and 73 in Ajmer-Merwara. These industries employed 19,175 persons in Rajputana and 20,410 in Ajmer-Merwara, forming 2 and 4 per cent. of the respective total population of these Provinces. Of these, the Industrial establishments employing 20 persons and over, numbered 143 in Rajputana and 53 in Ajmer-Merwara, against 44 and 20 respectively in 1911. There is no organized department of Industries either in Rajputana or in Ajmer-Merwara. In the absence of any record, special enquiries had to be made for ascertaining the number and locality of each Industrial establishment and for compiling the preliminary register thereof, which entailed many difficulties. In addition to this, enquiries were also made about the prominent Cottage industries in the two Provinces. The number of Industrial concerns included in the Industrial Establishment Register, excluding Jail Industries, came up to 335 in Rajputana and 142 in Ajmer-Merwara, while Schedules actually received numbered only 212 and 72 respectively. The deficit represents the factories which either happened to be closed on the day of enumeration or in which the number of workers had fallen below the standard.

			Number blishm	OF ESTA- ENTS IN	PERSONS E	
Industry.			-	-		
			Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara.	Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara.
Mines			8	24	600	736
Quarries of hard rock			54	•••	4,053	
Textiles			41	19	2,061	2,405
Leather			2		112	•••
Wood			5	2	127	48
Metal			12	1	706	30
Glass and Earthen-ware			4		153	•••
Chemical works .	•		11	•••	2,119	•••
Food industries .	•	•	19	6	530	146
Dress		•	1	2	13	48
Furniture			3	2	42	24
Building			11	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,823	•••
Means of Transport .			19	7	3,261	16,295
Physical Forces .	•		6	1	504	24
Luxury	•	•	16	8	419	511
Jail Factories	•		12	1	1,652	143
			1			

The table in the margin, gives the principal kinds of establishments registered in the two Provinces, together with the number of persons employed therein. Those using mechanical power are 61 in Rajputana and 27 in Ajmer-Merwara. The rest are worked by hand. Of those mechanical using power in Rajputana, 44 are worked by steam, 11 by electricity, 4 by oil, and

Establish-

1 each by water and gas. In Ajmer-Merwara, 20 are worked by steam, 6 by oil and one each by gas and electricity. The largest Industrial establishments in Rajputana are, (1) Quarries of hard rock, (2) Means of Transport, (3) Industries connected with Building Materials, (4) Textiles, and (5) Chemical works. In Ajmer-Merwara, such establishments are (1) Means of Transport, (2) Textiles, and (3) Mines.

Rajputana.—Mines.—Of the eight Mines in Rajputana one, viz., the Colliery at Palana, in the Bikaner State, has special interest attached to it and may be mentioned. It was started in 1898 and is only a small concern. The aggregate out-put up to March, 1922, was 436,223 tons with a working expense of Rs. 3-6-9 per ton. The coal is of lignite variety and is consumed in the Province or is exported to the Punjab. The number of persons working on the date of Census was, Supervising staff 7, Skilled workmen 13 and Unskilled 143, total 163. Females work only as unskilled labourers and numbered 15.

Hard Rock Quarries.—Quarries of hard rock gave employment to 4,053 persons, of whom 214 were females, generally working as carriers. These Quarries are classified as (1) Ordinary stone quarries and (2) Lime-stone and Marble quarries. The former are all worked by hand. Of the latter, which are 19 in number, only 1 uses steam power and provides for 611 persons all told—Skilled and Unskilled labourers and Supervising staff. These quarries lie in Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Dholpur, Karauli, Kotah, Kishangarh, Marwar, Mewar and Sirohi. The red and white stones of Bharatpur, Karauli, Dholpur and Marwar are famous for masonry and roofing purposes.

Transport.—Industrial establishments connected with Transport consist of 19 small Railway, Tram and Motor Car Workshops, which carry out ordinary repairs and fit machinery, etc. Eleven of these are worked by hand, and 8 by machinery (7 employing steam and 1 electric power). The biggest of the mechanical works employing 2,169 persons is situated in Marwar. There are two Motor Car works, one of which lies in Kotah and the other in Alwar, employing 66 and 76 persons respectively.

Building.—Industries connected with Building number 11. Seven of these are Sand-stone works, two Marble and cement works and two Lime-kilns. Marble and Cement establishments use power, and employ 1,793 persons. The Marble establishment works in Marwar and the Cement in Bundi. The Bundi Cement works, a unique concern in Rajputana and situated in the town of Lakheri of the Bundi State, merits special mention. It was started in 1913 by a Limited Company styled 'The Bundi Portland Cement Limited.' The mechanical power used consists of 3 steam engines (1,200 H. P.) and 3 generators (475 K. V. A. each. The industry is perennial and employs 1,705 workmen (258 Skilled and 1,447 Unskilled). Skilled labour is mostly imported.

Textiles.—Textile industries consist of 41 concerns, as detailed on the margin.

	Number.				
Cotton G sing Wool ind Others	Clea	aning	and P	res-	23 14 4
		Тот	AL	•	41

Of the Wool industries, only one for baling wool uses power. All the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories excepting one are worked by steam, and only two of these had 200 to 400 workers in them at the time of Census. No Weaving or Spinning Mills were returned.

Chemical Works.—These include (1) Salt-refineries—6, (2) Saltpetre-refineries—4, and (3) Aerated Water factory—1; and 2,119 persons including 680 females are employed on them. Four Salt-refineries are worked by steam power and the one Aerated Water factory uses electricity. The two Salt-refineries in the '400 over' class provide for 1,096 persons—the rest are small concerns.

Ajmer-Merwara. Transport.—Seven establishments were registered under head 'Industries connected with Means of Transport and Communication.' One of these is a Motor Workshop which is worked by hand. Of the rest, which all lie in Ajmer and are driven by machinery worked either by steam or electricity and are owned by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the biggest two are the Locomotive and the Carriage and Wagon Shops. They have in their employ 16,138 men and use steam power. There is not a single female worker in these Shops.

Textiles.—Textile factories are 19 in number, 14 of which are for Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing cotton, 2 for Spinning and Weaving and the remaining 3 for Lace and Embroidery. The three last-named are Non-mechanical and are all situated in the City of Ajmer. The other Textile establishments are mostly located in the Beawar town. The Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills employ 1,335 males and 126 females. Females chiefly work in the reeling department.

Mines.—Although the strength of Workers in Mines is not suffic ent to claim special mention, yet it will be interesting to note that mining is briskly developing here, in-as-much as the number of establishments employing 20 persons and over has risen from 2 in 1911 to 20 this time.

12. The table in the margin classifies the establishments according to size Establishments by size

		Carra	Power				NOT	USING	POWE	R.		
Stern on		USING	POWE	٤.	OR	DINARY	INDUST	RIES.	JA	IL IN	USTRIE	s.
SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Estal mer	blish-	Pers emplo		Estal mer		Pers		Estal mer		Per	sons
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
RAJPUTANA.												
All establishments . I 10-20 . II 20-50 . III 50-100 . IV 109-200 . V 200-400 . VI 400 and over  AJMER-MERWARA.	33 11 14 4 2 2	60 6 17 19 10 3 5	4,306 366 998 543 530 1,869	9,872 103 613 1,286 1.469 791 5,610	11 3 2 1 1	152 66 52 19 8 5	1,434 134 220 205 324 551	7,651 975 1,593 1,329 1,219 1,493 1,042	available.	12 1 2 4 3 1	available.	1,652 13 52 301 487 220 579
All establishments .  I 10—20 .  II 20—50 .  III 50—100 .  IV 100—200 .  V 200—400 .  VI 400 and over	15 3 3 3 1 5	28 3 10 6 5 	11,947 130 230 454 236 10,897	18,971 47 315 434 576 17,599	5  3 2 	17 23 3 1	216 102 114 	1,296 237 710 185 164	Not		Not	143

and compares themwith 1911. first group is creation the of this Census Indusonly. tries have generally grown in both the Provinces. Largest number of establishments, bothusing power and not using power, fall under Classes I

and II in the two Provinces together. Taking all classes together, those using power are mostly Textile industries. In Non-mechanical establishments, Stone-quarries occupy prominent position in Rajputana and Mines in Ajmer-Merwara. The average number of workers per Mechanical establishment is 165 and that per Non-mechanical, 50 in Rajputana; and 678 and 29 respectively in Ajmer-Merwara. Excluding the Jail industries, 22 out of 212 in Rajputana, and 16 out of 72 in Ajmer-Merwara are Seasonal. Most of the Seasonal factories are Cotton Ginnng and Cleaning Factories using Steam Power, and majority of them work from November to end of April.

13. Subsidiary Table X separates the Direction, Supervision and Clerical Statistics of Employes.

	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
Rajputana.		i	
Direction, Supervision and Clerical staff Skilled Workmen Unskilled Workmen	1,208 8,183 9,784	1,204 7,934 7,575	4 249 2,209
TOTAL .	19,175	16,713	2;462
Ajmer-Merwara.			
Direction, Supervision and Clerical staff	6,803 8,290 5,317	6,803 8,271 4,606	 19 711
Total .	20,410	19,680	730

Note.-Jail industries included.

staff from the working classes, and gives details of the sex of employés as abstracted on the margin. The highest number of females is found under ' Unskilled Workmen' and they work mostly in Stone Quarries, Mines, Building and Textile Industries. Salt work is also a favourite occupation with them. Skilled workmen are found in Industries connected with Che-

mical works and Jail factories. In Rajputana, 13 per cent. of the total Workers are females, while in Ajmer-Merwara the corresponding percentage is only 4. Among the adult Unskilled workers (aged 14 and over), their ratio to males is 3: 10 in Rajputana and 2:13 in Ajmer-Merwara. The number of children below 14 employed in Industries was 1,455 in Rajputana, and 349 in Ajmer-Merwara, of

whom 346 and 56 respectively were girls. Girls are mostly found working in Quarries of hard rock, and Textiles, Chemical products and Building Industries.

Boys work in these as also in the Transport Industry.

Subsidiary Table XI compares with 1911 the statistics of industries employing 20 or more persons. In Rajputana, it is found that the percentages of Skilled workers and of those employed in Direction and Supervision to the total number of persons employed in industries engaging 20 persons and over have risen from 28 to 39 and from 5 to 6 respectively, while that of Unskilled labourers has fallen from 67 to 55. The increase under Direction and Supervision is due to the rise in the number of Companies and is in consonance with the increase in the number of persons employed. The proportion of adult female workers per 1,000 adult male workers has dropped from 159 to 148 and that of children of both sexes increased from 48 to 95. In Ajmer-Merwara, the percentages of workers, Skilled and Unskilled, have both fallen; the former from 61 to 41 and the latter from 36 to 26. There is an abnormal rise in the Direction and Supervision staff due to increase in the number of the Companies, etc. The proportion of female to male Workers has fallen from 90 to 34 per 1,000 and that of children (both sexes) from 26 to 17.

14. Subsidiary Table XII classifies the organization of establishments accord-

Industrial Establishments classified according to class of Owners and Managers.

Type of Organization.		TOTAL INDUSTRIAL ESTA- BLISHMENSIS.				
Type of Organization.	Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara.				
1. Under Local Government or	- i					
Local authority	80	. 4				
2. Registered Companies	12	31				
(a) With European or Anglo						
Indian Direction .	8	10				
(b) With Indian Direction .	. 3	19				
(c) With Direction of diffe-	F					
rent races	1	2				
3. Privately owned	132	38				
(a) By Europeans and Anglo	ı <u>-</u>					
Indians		4				
(b) By Indians	122	33				
(c) By joint owners of diffe-						
rent races	10	: 1				

Note.	-Includes	Jail	industries.

	Mai	naged	bу	Rajputana.	Ajmer- Merwara.		
Europeans	and	l Angl	 n-Inc	 dians	-	17	10
Hindus						128	30
Musalmans						41	15
Parsis			•	•		12	7
Sikhs	•	•	•	-	•	5	•••
			,	Total.		203	62

Note.—Figures have been abstracted from the Imperial Table XXII, Part III.

15. Imperial Table XXII, Part IV, classifies the Skilled Workmen according

to their Industrial occupation and gives the place of their origin.

Rajputana.—Transport, being an Industry of first rate importance in respect of the diversified character of persons employed in it, both as regards caste and place of origin, deserves detailed discussion here. It employs 1,823 persons, the largest contributors among whom are the Artisan, like Fitters (880), Carpenters (303), Firemen (154), and Painters (103). It will be seen from the marginal statement,

Total. Fitters. Carpenters. Firemen. Painters. Caste. 54 2 4 394 Musalman 185 109 67 Brahman 95 78 Rajput Mali 4 9 52 4 2 37 52 Lohar 36 12 17 14 Daroga Raigar 6 133 Khati 139

ing to caste or race of owners, and figures in theare abstracted from it. the privately owned industries, 10 out of 132 in Rajputana and 1 out of 38 in Ajmer-Merwara are owned jointly by persons of different religions or nationality. The remaining 122 in Rajputana are distributed as owned by Hindus 85, by Musalamans 35, and by Parsis 2. Similarly in Ajmer-Merwara the remaining 37 are distributed as—4 belonging to Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 21 to Hindus, 9 to Musalmans and There are in all 224 3 to Parsis. factories in Rajputana and 73 in Ajmer-Merwara. Of these, 21 and 11 respectively Manager; notshow any probably because they were either owned by States or were their respective managed by owners. The figures on the margin show the distribution of the management of the rest by Religion or Nationality.

that even the higher Hindu caste like Brahmans have taken to works which were usually done by the low castes before. Musalmans and Malis take the largest share in this Industry as Unskilled Workers. Of the Skilled Workmen, 74 per cent. were born in the Province, 15 in contiguous Provinces and the rest in those

Skilled and Unskilled Labour.

To those coming from outside, the United Provinces contributed about half. The majority of the Unskilled labourers belonged to the State or District

within which they were employed.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Like Rajputana. here too, the Transport Industry is most important. It employs 6.668 Skilled Workmen. The castes which contribute 5 per cent. or over to the total number of Workers are Musalmans (1.408), Khatis (585), Indian Christians (519), Brahmans (481), and Rajputs (344). Of the Musalman Workers, 201 are Fitters. 141 Oilmen, 101 Pattern makers. 158 Dressers, 83 Carriage examiners, 82 Polish makers and 80 Painters. The majority of Khatis follow their own profession. The Indian Christians are 98 Fitters, 57 Painters, 48 Carriage examiners, 42 Drivers and 41 Pattern makers. Brahmans are distributed as Dressers 53, Pattern makers 52. Polish makers 47. Fitters 41. Bolt cutters 28, and Carriage examiners 25. Of the Rajputs. 93 are Fitters, 28 Rivetters, 21 Painters, and 19 each Polish and Pattern makers. Further details will be found in the Imperial Table quoted above.

Thirty-five per cent. of the Skilled Workers belong to the Province itself, and the remaining 65 are outsiders, contributed mostly by the United Provinces (24), Rajputana (15), the Punjab (9), and other places (17). About half the Unskilled Workers from outside come from the contiguous Province of Rajputana and not less than 30 per cent. from the non-contiguous Province of the United

Provinces.

16. Subsidiary Table XV shows that out of 70 Europeans and Anglo-Indians Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed in the Industrial establishments in Rajputana, 9 are Managers, industries. 47 Supervisors, 2 Clerks and 12 Skilled Workmen. Of the 311 in Ajmer-Merwara, 306 stand on the list of Supervising staff, and 4 on that of Clerical. The remaining one is a Skilled Workman. Practically all of them in both the Provinces, are in Railway service.

17. The Imperial Table XXII, Part VI, deals with information regarding Power Employed. Power employed in establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas or Water. The figures in

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS. Rajputana. Ajmer-Merwara. KIND OF POWER. 1911. 1921. 1911. 1921. Total 19 13\* 32\* 20 14 Steam 1 1 Gas

\*Includes one using both Steam and Electric power.

the margin show that, since 1911, such establishments have increased by a time and a half in Rajputana have almost and in Ajmerdoubled Merwara. Bulk the Power generated derived from

Oil-Steam-engines. engines have come into existence in Raj-

putana during the present decade only. There are seven establishments in Rajputana which have installed Prime-movers for generating Electric power on their own premises. Of the 16 engines in the above seven establishments, 12 are worked by steam and 4 by oil. The statistics for 1921 show that the total Electric power used in the establishments, which employ Electric power generated on the premises, was 2,135 Kilowatts, while the Horse power of the motors generating

Establishment using electric power generated on the premises
Prime-movers worked by steam engines
Power in Kilowatts electricity outside the establishments which use it, aggregated 192. The corresponding information for Ajmer-Merwara is given on the margin. There is no establishment

which brings power from outside.

18. The Cotton Weaving establishments using Power are two. which are both Number of Looms in use. located in Ajmer-Merwara and have 643 Looms in them. The rest of the Looms shown in Part VII of the Imperial Table XXII, belong mainly to Jail factories in Rajputana. In Ajmer-Merwara, there is only one Loom in Jail and four in private establishments. Six Looms used for weaving wool and jute have been returned by Jail in Banswara. One establishment from Kushalgarh also returns two Looms for jute-weaving.

19. Properly speaking, there is no public school for technical or industrial Industrial Education. training in either of the Provinces, excepting the School of Arts at Jaipur in Rajputana. It was established in 1866 and Dr. C. S. Valentine was its first Principal.

When the Institution was opened, the staff of teachers was imported from the Madras School of Arts. Free education is imparted to all, without distinction of caste or creed, in various subjects, such as engraving, enamelling on metals (including gold and silver), clay-work, glazed art-pottery, wood-work and turnery, black-smithy, drawing and designing, sculpture and stone-carving, etc., etc. The average number of students on the roll varies from 100 to 125 a day and the course of studies extends to three years. The average expenditure on the maintenance of this Institution is stated to be Rs. 12,000 a year. In Ajmer-Merwara, there is one small private institution for commercial training and a Mission Industrial home at Beawar for teaching embroidery and needle-work to women.

20. Class.—Labour is either Permanent, Seasonal or Periodical:—

(a) Labour of a Permanent type is generally found in factories, such as the Portland Cement Works at Bundi, the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Workshops at Jodhpur, etc., in Rajputana, and the Railway Workshops in the City of Ajmer and the two Weaving Mills in the town of Beawar in Ajmer-Merwara.

(b) Field labour, and labour in industries of Cotton Ginning and Pressing, and Stone-quarries, etc., etc., are Seasonal. They work only for certain months in the year. Most of the labourers connected with Agriculture, resort to them when their own work on the field is over.

(c) Labour employed on Railways, Public Works (Civil and Railway) and Irrigation works is mostly Periodical.

Statistics.—The table on the margin shows the number of labourers recorded

NUMBER OF LABOURERS. 1921. Group. ACTUAL WORKERS. ACTUAL WORKERS. Total Total ported. sup-ported. Males. Temales. Males. Females. Total 30,005 652 122,088 23.219 53,224 721Field Labourers 209,775 9,846 Separate figures not available. A R A Farm Servants  $\frac{486,789}{19,582}$ 5,330 TOTAL  $\substack{205,150 & 294,383 \\ 9,156 & 14,348}$ Labourers working on R Roads and Bridges. A Labourers working on R Railways. A Vnspecified Labour R Railways.  $egin{smallmatrix} 8 & 330 & 426 & \\ & 426 & 2.093 & \\ & 2.010 & \\ 117,411 & \\ & 8,323 & \\ \end{bmatrix}$ 3,453 125 / 1,127 | 1,501 37,848 2,778 . 10,293 760 1,968 229 71,971 4,297 2,842 334 1,105 128 22,439 1,3202,237 7,863 489 1,331 132  $\frac{155}{226}$ 23975,855 5,074 51,938 2,802 TOTAL . 705,972 31,392 194,521 1 10,386 - $\substack{273,477 \\ 12.222}$  $\frac{167,998}{22,608}$ 749,202 35,583 231,501 10,938 329,129 15,989 GRAND TOTAL . 737,364 204,907 285,699 190,606 784,785 242,439 345,118 587,557 Unskilled Labourers according to Imperial A 3.078  $\frac{7,575}{4,606}$ 9,784 5,317 905 3,363 12,181 TOTAL 2,920 15.101 i 6,141 1,752 8.193

R = Rajm tana. A = Ajme - Merwara.

in this Census under seve-Labour ral Skil-Groups. workmen led are drawn from the professionals and have not therefore been included inthis discus-The sion. first two Groups are composed of persons, who are in one way or the other attached cultivat i o n. The remaining Groups consist of such

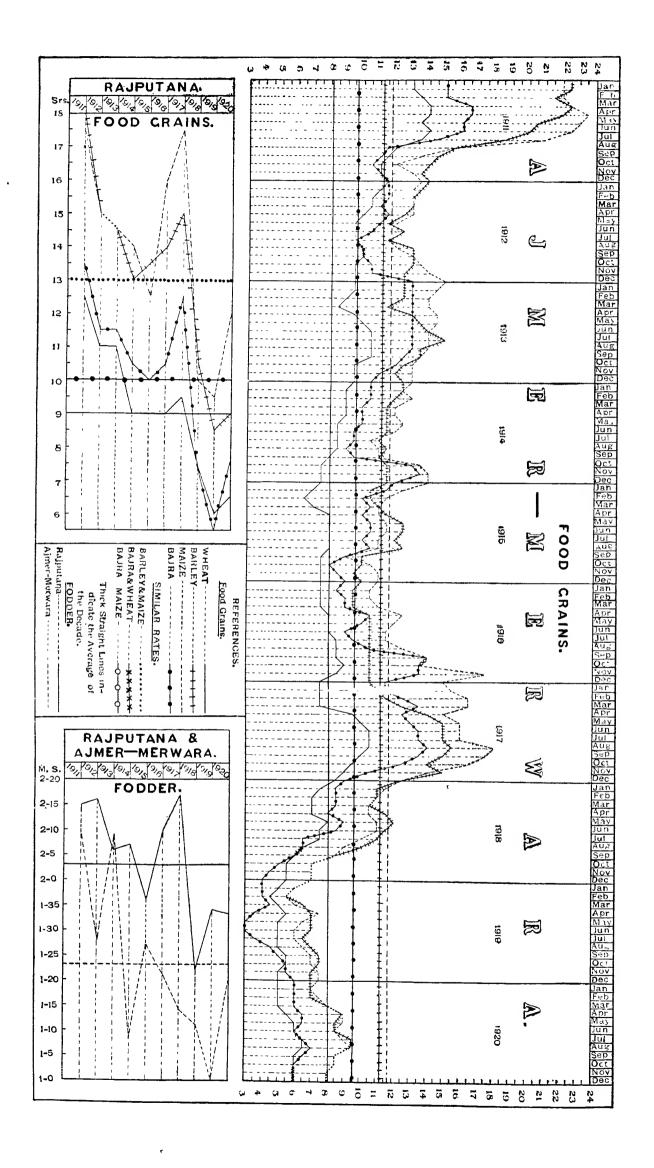
specific occupation but attach themselves to where they can find a living, and can also be made use of for Agricultural purposes in case of extra demand. Looking at the statistics given above, there does not appear to be any shortage of labour. If it is well-organized it can help the development of industries to a great extent.

Recruitment.—Recruitment of labour entails no difficulty, though the system varies from place to place. Generally, labourers remain on the look out and present themselves for employment on the occurrence of vacancies. The Railway Workshops at Ajmer report that the number of such applicants always exceeds vacancies. In some places labour is recruited through contractors.

Working Hours.—In the Railway Workshops, the working time limit is from 8 hours to 9 hours a day, with an interval for rest. In the States of Rajputana, working hours vary in factories, but in Ajmer-Merwara the period of working is for males 12 hours and females 11 hours a day, with an hour's interval for rest. Children are half-timers.

Labour.





Physique.—Enquiries do not support the idea that a labourer in a factory ordinarily becomes physically exhausted after a few years' time. Many are said to work and live a good long life. Changes in the personnel of a factory are mainly due, either to domestic causes, or to attempts for bettering prospects elsewhere. The only exceptions suggested from Marwar are of labourers in founderies, boilershops, wood-sawing, and mouldering departments. etc., where their life is said to shorten by 25 to 50 per cent. of that of the labourers in other departments.

Easements.—Some instances of easements enjoyed by labourers are given below:—

In Ajmer, no house accommodation is generally provided for labourers. To suit their convenience they have inhabited sites close to their respective Workshops. A general hospital and a few dispensaries have been provided by the Railway. Labourers in the Beawar Mills, in Ajmer-Merwara, generally come from the adjoining villages and prefer to go back home in the evening. But accommodation has been provided for the imported labour by the Mills either free or on payment of a nominal rent. In Jodhpur, the labouring classes have settled in the suburbs.

Organization.—No labour organization has been reported to be in existence in Rajputana. In Ajmer-Merwara, a Labour Union has, however, been recently established, with the object of strengthening the labour, vis a vis the employer.

21. Prices and Wages play an important part in Labour and the conditions Wages. of Prices and thereof, which prevailed during the decade, are discussed here.

(a) Prices. (i) Food-grains.—The diagram on the opposite page delineates the condition of prices of staple food-grains and fodder, in the two Provinces, during the decade. The staple food-grains of the Provinces are Bajra, Barley, Maize and Wheat. Figures for prices by months were not available for Rajputana. For Ajmer-Merwara, monthly rates were available for all the ten years of the decade. The figures for the two Provinces had therefore to be graphed separately. The average annual rate of food-grains in Ajmer-Merwara is given in the marginal

											1		
			Years.						Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Ba;ra.	Fodber.
									Srs. Chs.	Srs, Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs.
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918		:	:			:	:		12 6 10 5 9 2 8 11 7 2 8 7 7 15 6 6 5 5	17 14 12 14 13 8 12 0 11 15 11 14 13 7 9 2 6 9 7 9	17 15 12 10 12 6 11 10 10 11 10 11 11 14 9 4 6 12	13 8 10 15 12 6 10 4 10 14 10 0 10 6 7 9	2 9 1 28 2 9 1 8 1 27 1 21 1 14 1 11 1 0
1920	:	•	:	•	:	То	Tal	:	5 2 - 80 13	7 9	7 12	5 13	1 20
						Are	rage		8 1	11 11	11 3	9 10	1 23

table. It will be seen that the opening year of the decade gave greatest the quantity of every kind of grain for the rupee. Aspects began to take serious turn from the next year, or speaking

accurately from the month of September 1911, when rates suddenly fell very low. The year 1917 gave hopes of revival, but it only proved to be like the last flicker of an extinguishing light, as the succeeding years were so bad that prices went much above normal—the worst being the year 1919. The cause usually ascribed to rise in prices is the growing demand of food-grains and other necessaries of life, shortage of yield, and increase in the cost of production. Economists may, however, hold that the sole cause of the difficulty is the expansion of the World's Currency. When the number of coin in circulation is small, its value is high and prices go low and vice versâ.

(ii) Fodder.—The most curious thing which at once strikes the eye, is that the curves representing the two Provinces in the diagram are diametrically opposed to each other. Apparently no price-current record of this stuff is kept in any of the Indian States, and the figures supplied do not seem to be any the reliable. Bharatpur, Shahpura, Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Partabgarh and Abu have not even supplied their figures. Any comparison between the curves of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara would thus be useless. The Ajmer-Merwara curves are generally in harmony with those of food-grains.

(b) Wages. (1) Rajputana.—Endeavours were, this time, made to collect information regarding Wages but unfortunately the reports received from the Industrial Census Officers contained practically nothing of any sterling value; excepting Jaipur, not a single State has supplied figures for even two or three years consecutively. The figures for Wages and Prices of common articles of food supplied by the Industrial Census Officer, Jaipur, and which are quoted on the margin,

							DAILY WAGES OF								Rate per rupee of	
	Year.					Mistry.		Worki	nan	Cool	ly.	Mason.		staple food	-	
							$\mathbf{R}s$	A.	Rs.	Δ.	Rs.	۸.	Rs.	۸.	Srs. Cl	hs.
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	 		:		:		 	8 8 8 8 9 9 11 12 0			0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 5 5 6 5 8 8 12 14	13 1 12 12 1 12 1 13 1 10 8	6 4 4

give indication the trend which Wages taken have during the They decade. show that Wages have risen not only proportion to the rise in

Prices but far in excess. The staple-food in Jaipur is Barley, excepting in Shekhawati, where Bajra is commonly used.

(2) Ajmer-Merwara.—A Wage Survey was carried out in the years 1911 and 1917 of the decade in 60 selected villages. Agricultural labourers are generally paid in cash at daily rates, excepting for harvesting crops and sometimes for clean ing grain when payment is generally made in grain or at times in its equivalent in cash. The average wage-rate for this class of work prevailing in 1917 was 3 to 4 annas, as compared with 2 to 4 in 1911. The interval of about four years between the last Wage Census and the date of the present Population Census, has much altered the state of affairs. The wages now prevailing are far above those which obtained in 1917. The village artisan still works in return for a share of grain delivered at harvest time.

Class of labour.		Factories (Monthly	Railway Workshops at Ajmer (Daily wages.)				
	1910.	1921.	1912.	1921.			
Black-smith Fitter Carpenter Fireman Mason Unskilled labourer Male Female	Rs. A. 20 0 16 0 27 0 14 0 14 0	Rs. A. 42 0 53 0 37 0 34 0 30 0	5 to 16 annas.	8 to 32 annas. 9 to 32 annas. Not available 7 to 20 annas.			

The condition of urban rates is generally ascertained from the wages prevailing in Mills, Railway Workshops and Factories, where a regular record of them is maintained. The table on the margin shows those prevalent in the Railway Workshops at Ajmer and in the

Beawar Mills for certain skilled and unskilled labour.

- (3) Conclusion.—The causes of enormous rise in wages are—
  - (a) A marked rise in the price of food-grains.
  - (b) Heavy mortality from Influenza among the labouring classes and mostly in Rural areas.
  - (c) The activity in the Building trade in towns and villages.

Thirty years ago a quantity of grain enough for food with a small amount in cash, a suit of some rough cloth per harvest, and an addition of *Khesla* (covering cloth) in winter were quite sufficient to attract a farm servant, but nothing less than from eight to ten rupees a month or a mixed payment in cash and kind equivalent thereto, will now induce a labourer to take up fixed engagement.

Money Orders usued land Paid. 22. The table on the next page gives the value of Money Orders issued from and paid into the various States of Rajputana and from and into Ajmer-Merwara during the years 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21. The Post-Master-General has kindly supplied the figures with extra clerical labour on his staff. The figures, which are available, suggest the extent to which wages have flowed into Rajputana

in the first two years from the migrants from this Province for the support of their families whom they left behind. In the closing year of the decade, the value of the Money Orders issued is in excess of those paid, and if this continues in the succeeding years, the financial condition of the Province will show a different aspect. In Ajmer-Merwara, immigrants exceed emigrants and are mostly employed in the Railway Workshops and offices and remit their savings to their families abroad. In the year 1918-19, payment exceeded issues due to receipt of family allowances from persons in Military Service during the Great War.

		191	8-19.	1919	)-20.	192	0-21.
Province and State of	or District.	Value of M	oney Orders	Value of Mo	mey Orders	Value of M	oney Orders
	,	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.
Rajputana .		6,729,239	9.217.229	7.730. <b>4</b> 94	9.151.443		9.807,304
Mount Abu		$217,\!170$	212.480	234.693	129.201	361.399	118.487
Alwar .		383,385	1.243.566	400.514		426.546	1,173,300
Banswara		$133,\!252$	43,363	98,547	61.069	221.830	56.569
Bharatpur		307,557	490.914	272,286	469.115	340.859	502.495
Bikaner .		815.601	1.334.235	916,686	1.128.217	1.208.174	1.152.395
Bundi .		69.328	35.439	95,771	43,667	97.552	37.380
Dholpur .		115.813	182.667	117.016	170.466	146,405	202.138
Dungarpur		45,515	55.966	128.689	71.256	263.563	100.261
Jaipur .		1.246,382	3.303.823	1.578.392	3.443.015	2.067.480	3.714.756
Jaisalmer		44,300	44.585	92,792	54.123	221.690	45.051
Jhalawar		142,392	55.366	165.958	66.124	144.181	66.314
Karauli .		41.757	73 823	45.322	73,426	59,717	88.505
Kishangarh		75,250	59.769	86,710	50.527	15,163	58.680
Kotah .		604,159	274.833	736.815	248.999	870.877	302.547
Kushalgarh		18.098	5.607	15,479	3.900	29.816	2.738
Marwar .		663,419	968,254	803,286	1.036.770	1.067.836	1.049.260
Mewar .		1.375,044	548.379	1.477.359	657.433	1.865.640	805.527
Nimrana		4,887	28.696	6.557	26,616	5,730	26.359
Partabgarh		66,792	25.739	97,017	26.844	96.440	33.857
Shahpura		76,969		73,007	14,979	100.861	19.806
Sirohi .		70.717	54.760	85.143	56,556	115.096	72.659
Tonk .		211.452	160.230	$^{1}$ 202,455	172,015	241.093	178.220
Ajmer-Merwara			. 2,085.601	3,022,341	2,082.613	3,210,459	2,020,782

### Part III.-Cottage Industry.

	Yea	r.	 Rajputana.	Ajmer-Mer- wata.
1911			294,122	47,846
1912			383,273	27,560
1913			468,926	49,191
1914			426,097	58,162
1915			274,780	53.816
1916			397,668	23.092
1917			382,503	42,758
1918			257,863	61,987
1919			355,235	26.318
1920			385,255	45,172
				-
	т	OTAL	3,625,722	436,202

23. The statement on the margin cotton cultivation shows the rough estimate of the area brought under cotton cultivation during the decade under reference in the two Provinces. Rajputana figures do not include such area in parts of the Banswara State. Taking the out-turn per acre at an average of 8 maunds, the estimated total yield should be 1,160,550 tons in the two Provinces combined, giving 386,850 tons of cleaned cotton. A major portion of this was exported. viâ Bombay, to Foreign Countries such as England, Japan, etc.

24. The condition of hand-loom weavers is generally presumed to have been Textile Industry deteriorating from year to year and apparently the presumption seems to be well-founded. The figures on the margin overleaf exhibit the number of operatives in

		OPERATIVES IN								
Industry.	Mill or hand.	Rajpu	tana.	Ajmer-Merwara.						
		1911.	1921	1911.	1921.					
Cotto n-G i n n i n g, Cleaning and Press- ing.	Mill . Hand .	1,474 17,583	1,435 13,544	2,102 3,177	802 3,268					
Potton Spinning and Weaving.	Mill . Hand .	$502 \\ 206,483$	 198,245	$\frac{1,151}{4,920}$	1,390 5,628					

the more important branches of Cotton industry for the last two Censuses. Corresponding figures for the Censuses prior to 1911 are not available, owing to changes which have taken place from Census to Census in the Scheme of occu-

pational classification. The figures indicate that there is no Weaving Mill in Rajputana. There has been no increase in the number of Weaving Mills in Ajmer-Merwara. The same two Mills are still working here, as were in existence in 1911. There is a decrease of 23 per cent. in the number persons working on hand-ginning in Rajputana, while an increase of 3 in Ajmer-Merwara. The large decrease in Rajputana is due to the fact that Cotton Ginning operations were nearly over at the time when Census was taken and workers had taken to other avocations. The number of Handginning machines in these Provinces, as ascertained by special enquiry, was 53,807 in Rajputana and 11,802 in Ajmer-Merwara. The decrease among the Spinners and Weavers in Rajputana is less than the decrease in the general populationwhile 14 per cent. increase in them in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the impetus given to the industry in recent years. Of the total workers registered under Sub-class , 28 per cent. are working in Cotton Ginning, Cleaning, Pressing, Spinning and Weaving industries in the two Provinces combined. Of these, 25 per cent. are Hand-spinners and Hand-loom weavers and the remaining 3-Millworkers. The value of the annual out-turn of hand-woven fabrics is a matter of many lacs of rupees. Of the Weavers and Spinners, only 7 per cent. work in Cities and the rest in Rural areas. Enquiries show that next to Agriculture, hand-loom weaving is one of the chief Cottage industries throughout Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. The Industrial Officer, Marwar, reports that this industry has received great impetus during the last quinquennium and specially after the cessation of the Great European War, owing to the adverse condition of foreign markets, Railway and Shipping difficulties, depression in import and export of piece-goods and raw cotton, considerable rise in prices of piece-goods, Swedeshi movement, and availability of labour at moderate rates. This view is also shared by several other State Industrial Officers. A special count taken at this Census shows that in both the Provinces 91,328 hand-looms (89,741 in Rajputana and 1,587 in Ajmer-Merwara) were available for work. Of these, 3 per cent. were looms with flyshuttle attachments. It will thus be seen that the hand-looms used in these Provinces are mostly of the type which has been in use for hundreds of generations and hardly any attempt has ever been made to improve them.

The figures of the length of cloth turned out by these looms and the value thereof are not available, and in their absence it is not possible to gauge the progress made by this industry. The figures of the sale of *Reza* cloth reported by the Industrial Officer, Jaipur, which are given in the margin, do, however, indicate

		,	Year.				Rupees.
1912 1913 1914 1915 1916	•	•	· · ·	•	:	. :	103,937 455,255 414,556 399,002 631,005
1917	•	•	•	•	•	• ;	621,591
$\frac{1918}{1919}$	•	•		•	•		$\begin{array}{c} 658,649 \\ 1,048,943 \end{array}$

the rapidly increasing demand for handwoven materials. Both the hand and the mill-spun yarn are used by weavers. Millturned thread is used in warp and handspun in woof. Attempt is being made to use the hand-spun thread throughout, though much time and labour is saved by using mill-yarn. The following quotation from the Industrial Officer of the Marwar State will give an idea of the quality and

cost of thread used:—

<sup>&</sup>quot;Mill-spun thread ordinarily used is from 4 to 12 count and rarely 16, but lately even up to 30 or 40 has been successfully tried. The local Charkha (spinning whee!) spun yarn is of the 4 to 6 count and sometimes up to 15. Proportion of the mill and hand-spun yarns now used

in making cloth is 60 and 40 per cent, respectively against 60 and 50. The local yarn sells at one rupee per seer, against 8 to 10 annas eight to ten years ago. The average rate of Indian and Foreign mill-yarn for the past nine years was seven annas per lb., but its post-war rate is about Rs. 5 per 9-lb. packet. Thus the price of Indian mill-yarn has risen of late by about 30 per cent., owing to rise in wages and strikes."

It is generally believed that a man assisted by a woman or a boy or a girl can set up a warp 130 cubits in length and one cubit in breadth in a day. A weaver is likely to weave 8 yards of cloth in a day of 6 to 8 hours. Women and children of about 10 years assist in such auxiliary works, as disentangling thread and warp, setting up warp and filling up shuttles. The weavers, who have no capital of their own to lay out on their business, work on piece-system, i.e., they receive thread from cloth merchants, etc., and weave cloth therefrom at a remuneration of rupee one per Reza. A party of two weavers can earn, on an average, a rupee per day, an adult 10 annas and his assistant 6. Those who employ their own capital, get, by selling their cloth in open market, a profit of from 12 annas to a rupee per piece of Reza in addition to their wages. In other words, their earnings are enhanced by 75 per cent. which would otherwise have gone to the middleman. Spinning and Weaving is the only industry which can conveniently be joined with Agriculture. Agriculturists can devote their leisure hours to this industry and thereby augment their family income. This is one of the few industries which, as a private enterprise, can give employment to all the members of a family excepting the invalids and infants. In Scandinavia, hand-looms are found in every village and the peasant women not only weave their own linen, but spin the thread they require for sewing purposes. It is generally believed that hand-loom weaving can, in no way, compete with mill weaving. But since, in spite of the present adverse conditions, the Cottage weaver, with poor raw materials spun by the Mills and his crude appliances, still manufactures and sells annually a very large quantity of cloth, this belief seems to be erroneous. If his trade be organized, so as to secure for him a portion of the profit of the trade, be equipped with up-to-date appliances, and be supplied with varn of the quality used by the Mills, he would ere long be in a position to capture many of the markets which are now monopolised by the Mills.

The condition of family life, combined with the temperament of artisans in these Provinces, is such that people have a strong aversion to leave their home, unless forced by poverty and always prefer to stick to their village and lead a peaceful and clean life. This is a feature which will be still helpful to the development and improvement of the hand-loom industry if it is properly organized. In these circumstances, it is the most suicidal and fatuous policy to assume that the skilled handicrafts-man must be turned into a cooly minding a machine to earn his living.

25. Rajputana.—Wool can be had in appreciable quantities everywhere in Wool Industry. Rajputana. Sheep, Goat and Camel-hairs are generally used in manufacturing articles. The articles more commonly manufactured of sheep-wool are Blankets, Lohis (inferior class of shawls) Carpets, Darries, Dhoties, Checks, Patoo cloth, Turbans and Felts, etc. Of these, Blankets are made everywhere. Bikaner is noted for its Carpets and Lohis. Marwar is the home of the rest, though Jaisalmer is also reported to manufacture fine Checks and Patoos, and Jaipur—Felts. Marwar claims an yearly export of about 66,000 maunds of wool and an yearly consumption within the State of about 15,000 maunds. About 31,000 hand-spinning wheels large or small are said to be in constant use there. Goat and Camel-hair fabrics are made in several States, but Marwar and Jaisalmer are famous for the superiority of their manufactures. Goat-hair is used in the manufacture of Oilpress filters, Mill-beltings, Paulins, Bags, Ropes, and other coarse materials. Camelhair is employed for Carpets, Blankets, Ropes, Bags and Brushes. In Wool industries, females generally assist males in cleaning, spinning and partially in weaving. The castes which particularly follow this occupation are the Gadaria, Jogi, Khatik, Bambhi and Jatiya.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Only ordinary blankets are made here which hardly suffice even for the requirements of the Province.

26. There is no place in these Provinces, where this industry is not found. Dyeing is of several kinds and may be classified mainly into (1) plain or single

colour, (2) multi-colour and (3) tie. The single-colour dyeing needs no explanation. The multi-colour dyeing may be sub-classified into Rain-bow colours, curves or stripes (Laharia) in various colours one matching the other, and in colours one different from the other on each side of the cloth (Do-rukha). Tiedyeing (Chundri-bandish) is difficult and can only be done by expert hands. Outlines of birds, human beings and views are most artistically produced by tie-process. Tie-dyeing is practised chiefly in Jaipur and Kotah. Marwar reports that about Rs. 60,000 worth of tie-dyed cloth is exported from Jodhpur every year. The figures of export from other States are not available. The dyeing in different colours on each side of cloth is practically the monopoly of the Alwar State. The finer the cloth the better the effects of the colour. Dyeing of every sort is done both on cotton and silk fabrics. The industry is not limited to males but females also take active part in it from the very start to the finish. Foreign dyes are generally brought into use. The indigenous dyes mostly used are Kasuma (red) and Indigo.

Other Cottage Indus-

27. Other Cottage industries found in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara are—(1) Aerated Water and Ice Factory, (2) Bone, Ivory, Horn and Shell-work, (3) Basket-making, (4) Boot. Shoe and Sandal-making, (5) Button-making and Embroidery, (6) Curing hides, Tanning, etc., (7) Extraction of oils, (8) Enamelling on gold and silver, (9) Lacquer work, (10) Manufacture of leather articles, (11) Manufacture of iron implements and tools. (12) Paper-making, (13) Pottery, (14) Printing and Book-binding, (15) Rope and string-making, (16) Stamping on cloth, (17) Stone-carving, (18) Sugar extraction, (19) Tailoring, and (20) Work in brass, copper and bell-metal.

The number of Oil *Ghanis* (Oil-pressing machines), Sewing machines and Icecream machines in these Provinces are approximately 16,790; 7,125; and 161 respectively, while, Tailoring, Carpentry and Black-smithy establishments employing 2 or more but less than 10 workers are 2.979; 4,885 and 3.258.

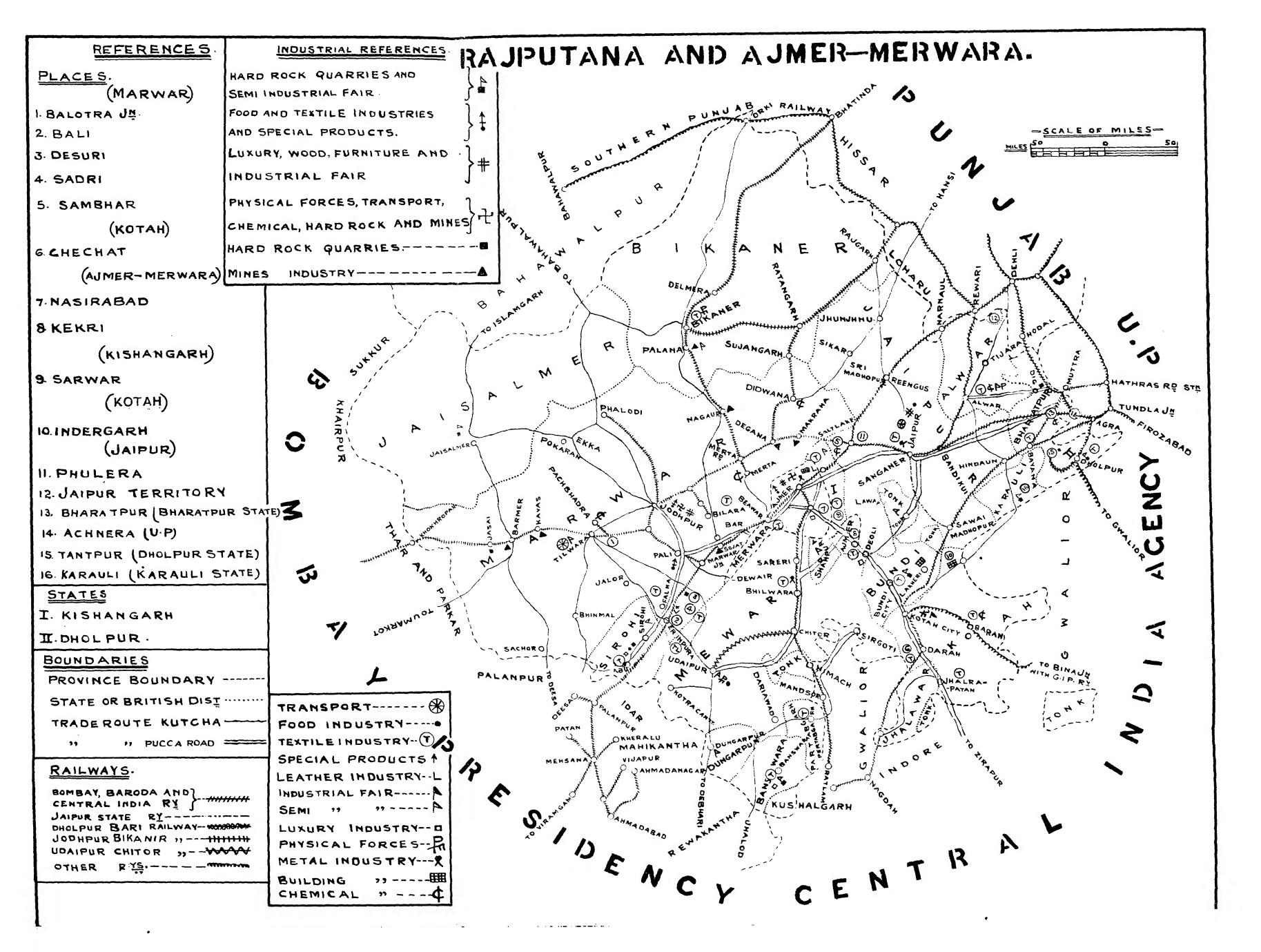
Conditions of Rur Trade.

28. Every decent-sized village has a bazar of its own, which supplies every necessity of life to a greater or smaller extent. These bazars are located at central places and villages, within a radius of 6 to 7 miles, are benefited by them. In desert-sites, these bazars are far apart. Wholesale bazars are located at the headquarters of each Tahsil or Hakumat or Nizamat where a few luxuries can also be Periodical-bazars are also held in certain villages and are called Hats. There are days in the week fixed for them, when shop-keepers from other places assemble there and the villagers from close vicinities go to purchase their requirements. Bangles of glass, dyed cloth, utensils of Brass and Iron are the commodities extensively sold in such Hats. Vegetable and local fruits such as melon, etc., are also sold in abundance in such bazars, as they cannot be had in every village even during the season. Cheap cloth is also sold and purchased there. In some cases, clientele is regular and sales are also undertaken on credit. Vegetables are generally exchanged for grain. These bazars also serve as a public exhibition for local-made articles. Craftsmen find occasion of displaying the products of their ingenuity. About 200 periodical Hats or bazars are held at various plates in most of the States in Rajputana but nowhere in Ajmer-Merwara. Most of the Hats are held weekly. On an average, 50 to 75 shops are brought at each Hat.

A map showing the main trade routes, both metalled and unmetalled (*Pakka* and *Kachcha*), Railways, and the different industries working in various places in each State or District will be found on the opposite page. The places which are most industrial in the Provinces are Ajmer and Beawar in Ajmer-Merwara and Jaipur and Jodhpur in Rajputana.

Jail Industry.

29. The Jails, where carpet-weaving and other Industrial works are carried on extensively in Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana, are respectively those at Ajmer and Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jaipur and Kotah. Prisoners sentenced to long-term imprisonments and those short-term prisoners who are specially intelligent, are put to industrial works but Sargaras, Nayakas and similar other low class people are not employed. Cotton yarn is purchased from local markets or imported from Ahmedabad and other Spinning Mill-centres. Some of the Jails prepare their own wool-yarn while others import it from outside. Wool yarn of Bikaner is considered the best but proves very costly. Yarn is generally dyed in Jails. Dyes, both foreign and of indigenous Jail preparations are used; the former are only



		• •				
				,		
					•	
•	•					•
			•			
•	•				•	٠

used where high-class finish is required. It is generally accepted, that vegetable local dyes are both fast in color and cheaper. Indigo, Lac, Kapila, Turmeric, Alum, Pomegranate-husk, and Muriatic and Sulphuric acids are the chief ingredients of which vegetable dyes are made. Carpets and Daris are generally made to order. Rezi cloth is prepared for the use of convicts. One convict can weave an ordinary striped Dari at the rate of 1 to 36 inches a day, but one of intricate or multi-design pattern, not faster than from one to twelve inches a day. The manufacture of a woollen Carpet is done by stitches, up to 20 of which are used here, and a convict can turn out as much as one to four inches a day. If a loom with flyshuttle is used a convict can turn out Rezi-cloth from 6 to 25 yards in a day of 7 to

Stat	e.		Number of looms.							
Alwar		•	12	without	fly-shuttle.					
Aimer			3	٠,	,,					
Bikaner			17	,,	**					
Jaipur	•	•	14 4	with	7.5					
Kotah	•	•	18	without with	***					
Bharatpur				without	"					

9 hours. The statement on the margin shows the number of looms in use in each State Jail Industry. The Superintendents of Bharatpur and Jaipur Jails are of opinion that Jail industries are self-supporting and they can be turned into paying concerns if up-to-date machinery is introduced, but in that case prisoners would learn no handicraft to enable them to earn an honest living, which they now

do, by taking to a Cottage industry after their release.

The following quotation from the Report of the Superintendent of Bikaner Jail is interesting:—

"The Jail Factories are working under a disadvantage owing to the constant change of their workmen. Old trained and expert hands are released and new raw workers are put in their place, whose training costs a good deal of time, energy and raw materials. This counts for the Jail factories not being self-supporting though advantageous as a propaganda. Free men working in similar industries could earn a living-wage if the Government or Society helped them to organize the Workshops. Many a released prisoner may be available to teach useful crafts to the idlers and become a good citizen if the society were willing to reclaim him and make provision for an honest employment for him. Depòts may be opened at suitable stations to push on the sale of the manufactures of such factories."

Jaipur Jail alone made 883 carpets, 7,675 Daris and 178,125 yards of cloth of the value of Rs. 6.27,488 during 1912-21.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

# General Distribution by Occupation.

		RAJPU	LXL			AJMER-ME	RWARA.	
CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	NUMBER PER OF TOTAL POPU		PER CENTAGE CLASS, SUB-CL ORDER	ASS AND	NUMBER PER OF TOTAL POP	t 10,000 TLATION.	PFR CENTAG CLASS, SUB-C ORDER	LASS AND
i	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Depend- ants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 ,	9
ALL OCCUPATIONS	10,000	5,774	577	42 3	10,000	5,942	59.4	40
-Production of raw materials	6,665	4,030	60 5	39 5	5,229	3.418	65 4	34
.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	6,649	4,020	$60 \cdot 5$	39 5	5.199	3.399	65.4	34
1. Pasture and agriculture	6.649	4.020 3,347	60 5 60 4	39 5 39 6	5,199 4,996	3 399 3,237	$\begin{array}{c} 65.4 \\ 64.8 \end{array}$	34 35
(a) Ordinary cultivation (b) Growers of special products and market gardening (c) Forestry	6,373 3 20 :	5	59 0 65 8	41 0 34 2	13 12	7 7	53·4 54 3	46
(d) Raising of farm stock	. 248	155	62 6	37 4	178	143	93 1	62
2. Fishing and hunting		••	627	37.3	••		37·5	48
I.—Exploitation of minerals	16	10	63.3	36.7	30	19	51·3	66
3. Mines 4. Quarries of hard rocks 5. Salt, etc.	10	6	49 7 60 5 67 9	50 3 89 5 32 1	1 29	19 	33 3 63/9 87·2	36 12
-Preparation and supply of material sub-	2,182	1,133	51 9	48 1	3,248	1,619	49 8	50
stances. III.—Industry	1,388	777	56 O	410	1,514	876	57.9	42
6. Textiles	371	245	66 0	34 ()	389	257	65.9	34
the animal kingdom  8. Wood	78 119	40 57	51 0 48 1	49 0 51·9	95 89	49 46	51·0 51·9	49 48
9. Metals 10. Ceramics	58 100	27 73	46.4	53.6 43.1	88 97	43 59	45 9 61 9	51 35
11. Chemical products properly so called, and analogous	40	21	52 3	47.7	40	23	59 2	41
2. Food industries 3. Industries of dress and the toilet	54 312	32 167	58 7 53 5	41 3 46 5	66 305	37 171	55 3 55 6 62 1	44 44
14. Furniture industries	71	34	40.7 45.3	59 3 51 7	$\frac{1}{112}$	1 60	634 538	36 46
16. Construction of means of transport 17. Production and transmission of physi-	••	••	##3	66 7	••	••	109 0	••
cal forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	. 1	••	42.5	57·5	••			
13. Other miscellaneous and undefined in- dustries	154	81	52 6	47.4	229	130	<b>56</b> 8	43
IV.—Transport	105	50	47 2	52 8	876	311	39 11	61
19. Transport by air	2	1	59 7	100 U 49 3	••	••	63 7	39
20. Transport by water	57 42	29	51.2	48 8 58 0	 133 731	70 \ 267	52 6 36 5	47 63
23. Post office, telegraph and telephone services	4			61 1	12	4	37.5	6:
V.—Trade	659	304	41.4	<i>55 6</i>	859	402	46 7	53
24. Banks, establishments of credit, ex-	1				100	42	919	
change and insurance 25. Brokerage, commission and export	101		25 6	65 9 71 4	120 8 106	4 4 36	34 3 45 5 34 4	6 5 6
26. Trade in textiles 27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	90		, 46.5	65.8 51.5	11	4 3	39 ₹ 74 7	6
28. Trade in wood . 29. Trade in metals 30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles .	3		419 55 3	46.9 51.1 44.7	• •	••		••
31. Trade in chemical products 32. Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	: 17	! ::	35 s s 49 7	54 ± 59 3	1.0	 1 6	61 4 17 6	3
33. Other trade in food stuffs	ំ នវែ			51 3 51 3	346	168 7	42.3 54.3	4
35. Trade in furniture	1		1 47.9 49.4	52 1 50 o	2	1	57 7 12 5	4
37. Trade in means of transport	20 29	1	9 4.3 S 9 66 1	56.2	32	11 41		6
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the art-		İ						
and sciences 40. Trade of other sorts	. 12 78		$     \begin{array}{ccc}       6 & 521 \\       4 & 431     \end{array} $			10 63	53 7 57·3	4
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	673	33	4 496	50 4	752	435	57-8	4
VI.—Public force	. ! 145	7	2 48 1	51 5	161	111	68.7	-
41. Army	. 89	4	.5 50 5 85 7			89	77.1	10
43. Air force	61					22	47.6	
VII.—Public administration	161	1	66 416				50.5	
VIII Professions and liberal arts .	363	2   19	06 54-1	! 45.		:	56.2	
46. Religion	27-		18 54-1					
47. Law	. 1:	3	1 29 1 7 58 6 4 41 1	47 (	0 25	12	47.5	
50. Letters and arts and sciences	. 6		586					
D.—Miscellaneous	48	-	77 57 5		1	470	61.0	
IX.—Persons living on their income.	. 4	-	21 48.	ì	1	(		
XDomestic service	. 19	1	10 57-				į	
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	. 14		85 59.	1	;		1	
XII.—Unproductive 54. Inmates of jails, asylums and alm	s- 10		61 60-		1.1			
houses . 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes 56. Other unclassified non-productive in	. 9	6	5 94· 56 58·					
dustries	Ω•	1	45.	5 54	.5	Í		

### SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

## Distribution by Occupation in Natural Divisions in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

		NUMBER 1	PER MILLE OF TOTA	L POPULATION SUP	PORTED IN
Occupation.		Eastein Division.	Southern Division.	Western Division.	Ajmer- Merwara.
1		2	3	4	5
A.—Production of raw materials. (1—24)		647	712	671	523
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation (1—16)	•	645	711	668	520
(i) Agriculture (1—7)	•	625	691	623	501
(ii) Pasture (11—14)	. !	18	18	44	18
(iii) Fishing and hunting (17—18)	•				
(iv) Others (8-10, 15 and 16)	. :	2	2	1	1
II.—Exploitation of minerals (19—24)		2	1	3	3
3.—Preparation and supply of material substances (25—154)		223	200	. 222	325
III.—Industry (25—103)	•	147	113	142	151
(i) Textiles (25—38)		41	26	37	39
(ii) Wood Industrics (43-45)	•	13	9	13	9
(iii) Metal Industries (46—51)		5	7	7	9
(iv) Food Industries (65—75)	•	6	6	4	6
(v) Industries of dress and the toilet (76—82)		33	27	30	31
(vi) Others (Orders 7, 10, 11, 14—18)		40	38	51	57
IV.—Transport (101—120)		11	8	11	88
V.—Trade (121—154)		65	79	69	86
(i) Trade in food-stuffs (129—139)		30	45	28	36
(a) Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc. (129-130)		1	5	••	1
(b) Other trade in food-stuffs (131-139)		29	10	28	35
(ii) Trade in textiles (123)	-	9	6	12	11
(iii) Other trades (Orders, 21, 25, 27—31 and 34—40)	-	26	28	29	39
C.—Public administration and liberal arts (155—179)	-	75	57	59	75
VI.—Public Force (155160)		18	13	: 10	. 17
VII.—Public Administration (161—164)		21	10	. IO	13
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts (165—179)		36	34	39	<b>15</b>
.—Miscellaneous (180—191)		55	31	48	777
IX.—Persons living on their income (180)		3	6	ā	4
X.—Domestic service (181—183)		21	15	20	28
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations (184—187)	•	18	6	13	26
XII.—Unproductive (188—191)	•	13	•	10	19

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of the Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Professional population in

					,	A0	RICULTURI	GROUP 1-	-7).	(SUB-CLASSES II & III).				
Province, Natur or l	al Div Distric	ısıon t.	and :	State		Population supported by Agricul- ture.	turil population per lation per local population. Actual Depend-		Supported by	an total popu-				
					1			workers.	ants.	!	1	workers.	Dependants.	
	1					2	3	4	5 	6	7	8	9	
RAJPUTANA AN	D AJN	IER-	MER	WAR	Α.	6,530,663	631	60-5	39 5	1,457,898	141	56 2	43.8	
Rajputana .	•	•	•	•	•	6,282,541	638	60-4	39 6	1,381,447	140	56·1	43 9	
Eastern Division						3,269,729	625	60·1	39-9	776,253	149	57-1	42.9	
Alwar	•					454,819	649	60.8	39-2	104,675	149	54.6	45.4	
Bharatpur .	•		•		•	331,778	668	52·5	47.5	65,455	132	50-8	49.2	
Bundi	•				•	125,203	669	58.0	42.0	25,654	137	59'7	40.3	
Dholpur .						164,234	715	55.9	44.1	26.271	115	54.7	453	
Jaipur						1,376,671	589	61.3	38.7	383,277	164	58.8	41.2	
Jhalawar .	•					57,965	603	54.1	45*9	13,916	145	49.7	50.3	
Karauli .	•		•			90,471	676	66.0	34.0	17,412	130	61.8	38.2	
Kishangarh .	•	•	•			46,194	594	59.8	40.2	12,231	157	56·9	43.1	
Kotah	•	•	•			399,911	635	60.8	39-2	80,788	128	57 <b>·</b> 5	42°5	
Lawa Estate	•	•	•		•	1,386	613	62.0	35.0	453	200	51.7	48.3	
Shahpura (Chlefe	hip)	•	•	•	•	33,514	696	65.7	34.3	5,816	121	61.2	38.8	
Tonk .	•			•	٠	187,583	652	64.4	35·6	40,305	140	56.5	43:5	
Southern Division						1,412,951	691	58·6	41.4	231,971	113	56·0	44.0	
Mount Abu Dist	rict					344	95	70.6	29 4	722	200	58·9	41.1	
Banswara .						153 006	80 <b>1</b>	53-6	46.4	14,686	77	47·5	52.5	
Dungarpur .						144,721	765	50.1	40.9	15,469	82	49:3	50.7	
Kushalgarh (Chi	e(ship)	)				25,168	863	55.8	44*2	858	29	59.3	40.7	
Mewar						954,411	692	59.5	40.5	161,221	117	57·6	42.4	
Partabgarh .						47,404	706	54.8	45-2	5,930	88	49.7	50.3	
Sirohi		•		•		87,897	471	59 6	40-4	33,085	177	56-1	43.9	
Vestern Division						,	,				į			
	•	•	•		•	1,599,861	623	62-1	37 <b>6</b>	373,223	145	54∙2	45.8	
Bikaner .	•				•	470,687	714	59 2	40.8	62,329	94	51•9	48.1	
Jaisalmer .	•	•			•	18,517	274	37·1	62 9	14,230	210	42:3	57.7	
Marwar	•				٠	1,110,657	603	64.2	35.8	296,664	161	55•3	44.7	
Ajmer-Merwara	•		•	•	•	248,122	501	64.8	35.2	76,451	154	<b>58</b> ∙0	42.0	
ITIES IN RAJP MERWARA	UTAN.	A. /	YND	AJM	ER-	37,996	65	50-9	49-1	148,940				

TABLE III.

Provinces, Natural Divisions and States or Districts.

					Ì					ı	
Popu- ation sup- ported by Trans- port and Trade,	Proportion of population in Column 10 to 1,000 of total population.	PER CENTAGE ON POPULATION IN COLUMN 10 OF		Population supported by profes-	or population in Column 14 to	PFR CEN POPULATION 14	TAGE ON IN COLUMN OF	Population supported	Proportion of other occupational population	PER CENTAGE ON OTHER OCCUPATIONAL POPULATION OF	
		Actual workers.	Dependants.	sions and hi eral arts.	1,000 or total population.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	by others.	per 1,900 of total population.		Depend- ants.
10						16	17			20	21
868,012	84	44-6	55.4	379,777	. 37	54 3	45.7	1,103,305	107	55∙6	44.
782,107	80	44.8	55.2	357,209	36	54 1	45 9	1,041,080	106	55·1	44.
398,521	76	<b>4</b> 5·8	54.2	186,669	36	51· <b>1</b>	45.9	598,019	114 ,	<i>55</i> ∙3	44-
41,350	59	44-4	<b>5</b> 5∙6	25,681	37	50· <b>7</b>	49∙3	74,629	106	51.3	48
36,281	74	47-6	52-4	9,150	13	45.7	5 <b>4</b> ∙3	53,773	108	51.0	49
11,011	59	49-1	50.9	3,718	20	52∙ง	47-1	21,482	115	57.2	42
15,688	68	47.1	52-9	3,717	61	41.7	58 3	19,824	86	<b>57</b> ∙0	43
197,152	84	43.8	56-2	109,987	47	51.3	45.7	272,615	116	56.4	43
8,912	92	44-3	55-7	4,994	52	51.7	15-3	10,395	108	51.3	48
9,032	68	51-0	49-0	2,074	16	51-1	45 9	14,741	110	55· <b>7</b>	44
5,253	68	46-1	53.9	3,277 ·	42	51·8	15-2	10,779	139	58-3	41
50,479	80	50.7	19-3	20,273	92	99.8	.46-2	78,609	125	58.3	41
172	76	39-0	61.0	105	46	4-20	47.6	146	65	58.2	41
2,086	64	43.0	57-0	726	15	52-9	47.1	1,988	104	57-1	42
20,105	70	47.6	52.4	3,567	13	45.7	51.3	36,038	125	52.8	47
		,			deficielle since side						
77,742	87	48.5	51·5	69,406	31	37.3	42-7	151,144	75	57· <b>6</b>	42
619	172	53-5	16-5	. 91	25	48-3	51.7	1,830	508	55.8	44
9,396	49	44.5	<b>5</b> 5.5	5,135	29	43-9	50.1	7,839	41	50·1	49
13,404	71	42.5	57· <b>5</b>	3,836	20	50·6	49·4	11,842	62	61.8	<b>3</b> 8
1,131	39	43.1	56.9	269	9	58∙7	41.3	1,736	60	62.0	38
119,111		31·3	48.5	52,306	38	59-1	40.9	93,014	67	58-4	4:
5,969		39-4	60.6	1,584	24	52-5	47.5	6,223	93	55∙3	4
28,112	151	41.7	58.3	5,885	31	<b>53</b> .7	46.3	31,660	170	55.9	4
05,844	80	39.7	60.3	101,134	39	57.6	42.4	288,917	113	53·3	40
51,513	7s	32.7	67:3	18,628	.28	50-2	49.8	56,528	86	<b>54</b> ·3	4:
3,950	59	37.4	62.6	2,932	43	45.9	5 <b>4</b> ·1	23 023	414	41.2	58
150,381	82	42.1	57.9	79,574	43	59.7	40.3	204 366	111	54.7	4
85,905	173	42.8	57.2	22,568	46	56.2	43·8	63 225	126	64-0	34
,		, <del>2</del> 2-0	01.8	ana,000	2.0				, !		

### SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

## Occupations combined with Agriculture (where Agriculture is the Subsidiary Occupation).

			,	Nt 3	IBER PER MILL	E WHO ARE P.	ARTIALLY AGRI	CULIURISTS.				
Осстра				Rajputana and Ajmer- Merwara,	Rajputana.	Eastern Division.	So <b>ut</b> hern Division.	Western Division.	Ajmer• Merwara.			
1					2	3	4	 5	6	7		
ALL OCCUPATIONS*	•						88	89	67	66	154	7
A.—Production of raw materials .					•		29	30	13	20	78	:
(I) Exploitation of animals and reg	etalion						28	29	12	20	76	
(i) Agriculture (Groups 1-7)							2	2	2	1	3	
(ii) Pasture							91	94	41	70	164	:
(ili) Fishing and hunting .							9	10		[	167	••
(iv) Others						•	81	81	53	67	223	! 
(II) Exploitation of minerals							100	106	107	22	119	
B.—Preparation and supply of material s	ubstanc	es.					115	117	87	90	203	
(III) Industry							137	139	95	111	252	1
(i) Textiles							110	112	52	75	276	
(ii) Wood industries							245	244	181	184	407	2
(iti) Metal industries							160	166	110	187	218	
(iv) Food industries		•					53	56	56	28	91	
(v) Industries of dress and the	toılet						169	170	133	145	275	1
(vi) Others	•		•				126	127	99	107	199	1
(IV) Transport			•				37	45	46	25	57	
(V) Trade							74	73	72	62	88	
(i) Trade in food-stuffs .							65	63	55	61	88	
(a) Hotels, Calés, restauran	s, etc.						65	64	64	63	64	
(b) Other trade in food-stuf	is .						65	63	55	61	88	
(ii) Trade in textiles							76	74	82	53	69	1
(111) Other trades							87	87	91	67	93	
C.—Public administration and liberal art							123	120	102	86 .	191	1:
(VI) Public Force							133	125	119	35	252	2
(VII) Public Administration .				•			. 8 <i>5</i>	85	90	51	91	
(VIII) Professions and liberal arts			•	•		•	131	131	100	111	196	1
D.—Miscellaneous	•					•	, <b>55</b>	57	57	30	70	;
(IX) Persons living on their income					•		80	74	124	22	54	2.
(X) Domestic service	٠			•			55	57	5 <b>5</b>	38	75	:
(XI) Insufficiently described oce sp	ations						36	37	35	15	. 53	:
(XII) Inproductive							73	78	81	36	86 .	ś

<sup>. •</sup> Excludes Groups 1 and 2 of Order 1 • Pasture and Agriculture.

### SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

LANI	)LORD	) (F	RENT	REC	EIVE	RS).				
	1.0								Number per Who follo	
Subsidiary occupation an	d Grou	р Хо.	. in Ta	ble 1	CVII.				Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara.
1								;-	2	3
Ordinary cultivators (2)									1,213	1,130
Helpers in cultivation 2 (a)	•								101	10
Farm servants and field labourers (4 & 5)		u	•						72	44
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (25)								•	18	•••
Cotton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving (26 o	& 27)								18	60
Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. (43 & 4	14) .	•	•				•		10	
Other workers in iron and makers of implements an	ıd tools	, pri	ncipal	ly or	exclus	sively	of	iron	8	3
(48)			•					•	24	3
Shoe, boot and sandal makers (78)		•							11	•••
Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers (81).	•								•••	7
Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and inst	irance a	agent	s, mo	ney o	hanger	s and	bro	kers :		
and their employés (121)	•	•	٠	•	•	٠	•	. :	50	151
Grain and pulse dealers (136)	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠	- !	5	64
Other trades of all kinds (122-135 & 137-139) .		•		•	•	•	•	• '	30	647
Army—Imperial (155)	•	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	• 1	5	•••
Army—Indian States (156)	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	22	
Service of the State (161)	٠	•	•	•	•	•			13	67
Rulers of Indian States and their families 162 (a)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	94	105
Darbar officials and menials 162 (b)	٠	•	•	٠	•	•	•	.	24	137
Service of Foreign Countries and States 162 (c).  Priests, ministers, etc. (165)	•		•	•	•		•.		68	137
Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists.	occuli	ists :	and V	Veter	inary S	lurgeo	ns,	and	-	
midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masse Professors and teachers of all kinds (173)	eurs, etc	. (17	1 & 17	2)	•				5 5	7
Clerks and servants connected with education (174)									1	
Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other	emplo	yés ir	n u <b>n</b> sp	ecific	ed office	es, wa	re-h	ouses	•	
and shops (185)	•	•			•	•	•		3 101	376
Others	•		•	•		•			225	439
Ourcis	•	•	•	-	-	-	-			1

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—contd.

				(.f.I	TIVA	TOR	S (R	EXT-	PAYI	ERS).				
	Subsidiary	oecupat	ion and	 l Groi	up No	. in '	Table	ZVI	 II.				NUMPER PER FOLIA	10,000 WHO
													Rajputana.	Ajmer-Merwara
			]	l				~					2	3
Income from rer	nt of agricultu	ral land (	1) .			•		•		•			49	35
Helpers in cultiv	vation 2 (a)			•								• }	72	3
Farm servants a	nd field labour	rers (4 &	5) .					•				•	75	124
Cattle and buffa	do breeders and	d keepers	, and sh	ieep, s	goat a	nd pi	ig bre	eders	(11 &	12)			89	419
Cotton ginning,										r			5	22
Cotton spinning,		·		. 190 1	). ). 37\	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
2 0		•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	34	58
Sawyers and car	penters, turne	rs and joi	iners, et	c. (43	& 44)	•	•	•	•		•	•	20	44
Other workers in of iron (48) .	a iron and mak	ers of im	plement •	s and	tools.	, prin	cipall •	ly or	exclus •	sively •			6	10
Potters and eart	hen pipe and l	bowl mak	ers (55)										18	45
Shoe, boot and s	sandal makers	(78) .										. 1	29	83
Barbers, hair dr	essers and wig	makers (	81).								•	•	16	40
Bank managers,	money lenders heir employés (	s, exchan	ge and i	nsura	nce aç	g nts	, mon	ey el	nge	rs and		:		
		121) .	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	.	12	17
Grain and pulse	dealers (136)	• •	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	٠	•	•	3	14
Other trades of	all kinds (123-	135 and 1	137-139)			•		•			٠.		32	31
Army—Imperial	l—(155) .				•	•						•	2	6
Army—Indian S	States including	g Imperia	l Servic	e Tro	)—ғqn	156 (	<u>k</u> 156	a).					3	
Village watchme	en (160) .			•								1	15	12
										•	•		13	12
Service of the St	tate (161)		•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	5	38
Rulers of Indian	States and th	eir famili	es 162 (	a) ]								!		
Darbar officials		. ,		}	٠.		•				•		4	24
Service of Foreig	gn Countries as	nd States	162 (c)	j								!		
Priests, minister	rs, etc. (165)		•	•	•	•			•	•	•	• !	17	17
Beggars, vagran	ts, witches, wi	zards, etc	. (189)					•		•		•	35	106
Others				•	•	•	•		• .	•		:	185	628

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—contd.

Number per 10,0  who follow in  Subsidiary occupation and Group No. in Table XVII.	
	Merwara.
2	3
Income from rent of agricultural land (1)	2
Ordinary cultivators (2)	5
Farm servants and field labourers (4 & 5)	142
Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers, and sheep, goat and pig breeders (11 & 12)	14
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (25)	8
Cotton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving (26 & 27)	12
Sawyers and carpenters, turners and joiners etc. (43 & 44)	5
Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron (48)	1
Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers (55)	14
Shoe, boot and sandal makers (78)	6
Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers (81)	8
Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés (121)	1
Grain and pulse dealers (136)	1
Other trades of all kinds (123-135 & 137-139)	I
Army—Imperial—(155)	1
Village watchmen (160)	•••
Service of the State (161)	1
Rulers of Indian States and their families 162 (a)  Darbar officials and menials 162 (b)  Service of Foreign Countries and States 162 (c)	1
Service of Foreign Countries and States 162 (c)	1
Thests, ministers, etc. (105)	18
Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. (189)	159

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—concld.

			· —
		NUMBER PER WHO FOLL	
Subsidiary occupation and Group No. in Table XVII.	Rajp	utana. Aj	mer-Merwara
1		?	3
come from rent of agricultural land (1)	·	9	2
rdinary cultivators (2)	. !	71	e
elpers in cultivation 2 (a)	• '	4	:
farm servants and field labourers (4 & 5)	•	43	
attle and buffalo breeders and keepers, and sheep, goat and pig breeders (11 & 12)	• .	25	
otton ginning, cleaning and pressing (25)	• .	7	
otton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving (26 & 27)	•	24	
Sawyers and carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. (43 & 44)	• ,	6	•••
Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron (48)	• 1	3	•••
Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers (55)	•	7	
Shoe, boot and sandal makers (78)	;	15	
Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers (81)	•	5	
Other trades of a'l kinds (123-135 and 137-139)	•	12	
Village watchmen (160)	•	3	
Service of the State (161)	•	<b></b>	
Darbar officials and menials $162 (b)$ Service of Foreign Countries and States $162 (r)$	•	•••	
Priests, ministers, etc. (165)	• '	1	•••
Beggars. vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. (189)	• !	1	
Others		129	2

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

## Occupation of females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups by Provinces.

Ī			k	AJPUTANA.		AJM	IER-MERWA	RA.
	oup	OCCUPATION.	NIMBER O		Number of temales per	NUMBER WOR	OF ACTUAL KERS.	Number of females per
	1		Males.	Females.	1,000 males.	Males.	Females.	1,000 males.
Ι,	L !	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-		Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	2,299,694	1,657,890	721	92,871	75,498	813
	i	Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture	2,299 600	1 657 880	721	92 868	75.498	813
	1	Income frem tent of a micultural land	119,903	27 865	232	2,465	517	210
	2	Ordinary cultivators	1.445,109	321,072	222	53,169	6,334	119
:	24	Helpers in cultivation	446,556	1.035.683	2.319	24,581	57,228	2,328
	4	Farm servants	30,005	23 219	774	652	69	106
	5	Field labourers	123,058	200.775	1 704	5,330	9.846	1,847
	9	Wood cutters: fire-wood, catechu, 1ubbet, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	4,616	7.299	1,571	160	94	556
	11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	29,507	5.560	271	852	139	163
	14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc	80,673	21 126	262	5,116	1,191	233
	!	Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of minerals	6,553	3,433	524	717	221	308
	1	Sub-Class III.—Industry	462,135	303,265	656	28,884	14,498	502
	1	Order 6.—Textiles	98 768 1	112.735	1,151	6,157	6.519	1,061
Ι.	25 ¦		8,215	6 764	823 ·	2,631	1,439	547
•	26 i	Cotton spinning	2,957	85,778	20,008	49	2,923	59,653
1	27	Cotton sizing and weaving	72,516	36 994	510	2,458	1,588	646
1	31	Wool carding and spinning	109	836	7,670	7		
1	37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	10,740	5,601	803	798	436	516
1	38	Lace, crépe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile Industries.	501	767	1,531	129	111	860
	!	Order 7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the ununal kingdom	28.869	10.273	356	1.871	534	285
;	39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, and leather dyers, etc	20,880	7,767	372	1.575	314	199
	1	Order 8Wood	15,791	10,603	232	1,945	350	180
١,	14	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	36,155	3,903	107	1.727	88	51
1	15	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, leeds or similar materials.	6.014	6.236	1,037	160	253	1,581
	!	Order I.—Metals	22,091	4,151	201	1,725	415	211
4		Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, pain- cipally or exclusively of iron.	19,128	3,927	20.5	1,466	37.5	256
1	-	Order 10.—Ceramics	16,086	25,990	564	1 801	1,134	630
5		Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	15,909	25 904	564	1,801	1,134	630
	:	Order 12 Food industria	12 000	19.259	1,607	1 252	556	111
6	- 1	Order 12.—Food industries  Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	474	10,919	23,036	51	152	8,563
7	1	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	122	5.073	12,021	ន	2	667
	1			·	440	6,498	1,976	304
		Order 13.—Industries of dress and the toilet	116.771	17 591	740	1,465	623	425
7	1	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embreuderers on linen	16.837	12,463	740 312	1,963	318	162
7		Shoe, boot and sandal makers	45,923	14,306 11,298	796	1,368	776	567
80		Washing, cleaning and dyeing	14,156 39,714	9,322	275	1,696	259	153
°.	•	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	00.114	U. 122 ,			,	1
8:		Order 15.—Building industries	25.213 14.335	8.357 \ 4.143	239 289	2,220 973	766 234	345 240
	1	decorators of houses, painters, tilers, plumbers, etc.			-22	1 627 1	7 912	391
		Order 18.—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	52,173	27 535	528	4.637	1,815	24
98	3 , 1	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	22,331	1 193	53	1,800	40	
103	3   5	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	24,515	22,976	957	2,212	1,594	721

## ${\bf SUBSIDIARY\ TABLE\ VI} - contd.$

## Occupation of females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups by Provinces.

		RA	JPUTANA.		AJME	R-MERWAI	RA.
Group No.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF WORKE		Number of fe- males per	NUMBER OF WORKE		Number of fe' males per
		Males.	I'emales.	1,000 males	Males.	Females.	1,000 males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sub-Class IV.—Transport	43,321	5,627	130	16,110	794	49
	Order 21.—Transport by road	24,169	1,763	!	2,965	497	168
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	6,358	1,243	195	289	110	. 381
	Order 22.—Transport by rail	16,908	601	36	12,916	296	. 23
118	Railway employés of all kinds other than coolies	15,781	362	ì	11,415	296	
*10			342		1	200	-
	Sub-Class V.—Trade	226,228	75,027	332	16,846	3,032	
121	Order 24-Binks, establishments of credit, ecchange and insurance.	29,450	4,630	157	1,920	122	64
123	Order 26.—Trade in textiles	27,310	2,869	105	1,744	59	34
	Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs	105,527	44,561	422	6,954	1,316	18 <b>9</b>
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments $\hfill \hfill$	50,705	6,039	119	3,828	218	·
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc	3,765	5,005		559	217	
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	4,270	9,031		674	567	'
136	Grain and pulse dealers	25,616	1,921 20,135	1	267	8	'
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	12,676	L11,100	1,01=	143	66	462
	Order 38.—Trade in fact	7,877	11,111	1,111	933	1,095	1,174
	Order 40.—Trade of other sorts	29.273	3.659	1	3.252	130	40
152	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	27,631	3.434	124	3,245	130	40
	Sub-Class VI.—Public force	69,256	1,269	18	5,449	28	5
	Order 41.—Army	43,429	380	9	1,381	18	4
156	Army (Indian States)	37,052	264	7	19	9	105
	Order 44.—Police	25.821	883		1,065	16	9
159a	Police (Indian States)	12,653	30		51	••	• ••
160	Village watchmen	12,522	842	2   67	155	10	65
	Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration	60,543	4,302	71	3,121	259	83
162 <i>b</i>	Darbar Officials and mentals	46,914	1.572	•	1,124	203	182
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	11,644	, 2,492 i		514	10	19
	Sub-Class VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	141,816	51,544	363	9,313	3,365	361
	Order 46.—Religion	111 985	11.80%	3 202	5,269	1,472	279
165	Priests, ministers, etc	31,075	' 3 <b>5</b> 99	119	1,480	53	36
166	Relizions mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc	74.407	29,061	391	3,235	1,530	411
	Order 48.—Medicine	2,699	3.965	1,171	341	250	7.33
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc	952	2,814	3,884	57	220	3,912
	Order 50.—Letters and orts and sciences	21 995	13,390	6119	: 2,806	1,53:	?' 516
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not mulitary) surgers, actors and nancer-	•	12.717		2,148	1,423	
	Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income	11,126	9,652	868	795	166	3 <sup>!</sup> 209
	Sub-Clara V. Domartic revises		·				
151	Sub-Class X.—Domestic service  Cooks, water carriers; door keepers, watchmen and other in-door	66,559 62,571	41,684		6,140 5,662	1,657	
1 271	servants.	1	1 11,720		5,662	1,647	290
	Sub-Class XI.—Ir sufficiently described occupations	45,224	38,428	8 850	4,870	2,398	3 492
155	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops	\*\*\	-		1,937	100	
187	Labourer, and workmen otherwise unspecified	37,848	38,000	7 1,06.4	2,778	2,296	826
	Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive	41,011	18,99	1 463	5,598	1,67	300
	Order 55- Learnes, agrant and prostitutes	3686	18,53	3 50 <b>9</b>	5,249	1,65	[
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	36.355	18,03	5 496	5,249	1,65	316
190	Procurers and prestitutes	31	498	16,065			

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

## Variation in selected Occupations, 1901 to 1921, by Provinces.

		Localit y	POPULATIO	ON SUPPORTED	N IN		VARIATIO	N.	
oup No.	OCCUPATION.	R=Raj- putana, A=Ajmer-		 !	- `	Act	ual. I	?; Per ce	ntage.
		Merwara.	1921.	1911.	1901	- 1911-21.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	R A	6,545,835 257,514	6,819,629 275,632	5,634,601 259,144	273 794 18,118	+1,185,028 +16,488	40 66	+21·0 +6·4
	Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture .	R = A	6 545.669 257,506	6.818.961 275,594	5,633,951 258,981	-273.292 -15 088	$+1.185.010 \\ +16.613$	-4·0 -6·6	+21·6 +6 s
1	Income from rent of agricultural land .	R	347,265	580,997	434.245	-233.642	$\pm 146,662$	40.2	+33.8
2	Ordinary cultivators	! A ! R	7,070 3,805,549 '	10.647 } 3.788,813 ;	59,595 4,576,724	-3,577 ±16.736	-45,948 -787,911	33·6 0·4	82·1
3	Agents, managers or landed estates (not planters) and their clerks, rent	, A R	136,036 12,720	23.753	156,072 2.280	9.257 11,024	-10.749 $-21.473$	6 4 46 4	6· +941·
& 5	collectors, etc.  Farm servants and field labourers .	R	538,108	664,970	451.866	-126.532	±213,104	19 1	+47.
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vinc. areca nut, etc., growers.	A R	20. <b>6</b> 33 7,659	8.123	36,775 12,389	-9.664 -464	6,451 4,266	—31·9 —5 7	17· 34·
& 10	Wood cutters, firewood, carechu, rubber, etc., collectors and char- coal-burners and lac collectors.	R	17.408	24, 425	938	-7,017	<b>-23.187</b>	-28 7	+2,503
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	R	48,974	65,133	31.248	16,159	+33,885	-24 8	+108
12 13	Sheep, goat and pig breeders Breeders of other animals (horses.	R	1,083	48,198 2,855	30,609 4,371	+1,624 $-1,802$	+17,589 $-1.686$	+3 4 62·5	+57 —36
	mules, camels, asses, etc ).	R	141,051	95,524	87,287	+48,527	+8,237		+9
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.  Order 2.—Fishing and hunting		166	668	650	—502	÷18	<i>751</i>	+:
		1	8	38	163	-30	—125 —256	—78·9 —18·6	—7 !
	Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of minerals	R A	15,788 1,473	13,310 695	13,566 	+ 2,478 778		+1119	
	Order 3.—Mines	R	9 537	357	5.973	-200 + 3,961	-5,616 +2,804	-56 0 +71·0	
	Order 4 —Quarries of hard rocks	R A	1,464	5.576 691	2,772	+5.901 -773	+691	+111.9	+10
	Order 5.—Salt	R A	6,091	7,377 4	4,821	—1,283 —4	+2,556 +4	-17·4 -100·6	+5
	Sub-Class III.—Industry	R A	1,365,659 74.978	1,547,057 84,701	1,420,876 65,605	—181,398 —9,723	$^{+126,181}_{-19.096}$	11·7 11·5	+2 +2
	Order 6.—Textiles	R = A	365,272 19,277	390,522 19,216	335,709 14,100	-25.250 +61	$+54.813 \\ -5.116$	-6.5 +0.3	+1 +3
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.	R	25,862 6,798	30.732 7,979	27,953 4,083	$-4.870 \\ -1.181$			+ +9
26 & 27	Cotton spinning, and cotton sizing and weaving.	R A	294,329 9,611	300,939 9,138	254,909 8,520	$\substack{-12.610 \\ -473}$	+52,030	: -4.1	+2
-, 1, 32 & 33	Wool carding and spinning and weav-	- R	4 881	5,653	5,994	772		1	
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing prepara- tion and sponging of textiles.	1	31,581	41.076	43,155	9,195		-22 4	
	Order 7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	$- \mid R \mid$	76,717 4,720	91,932 5,150	79 %1 8,110	18,215 130	+15 868 -2,990		+2
39		R	55,423	. 60,818	74,987	-5 395	←14,169	-89	1
40		- 1	19,738	02,977	3,280	—19,239	-( 20,607	-19 1	÷90
	Order 8Wood	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	117,286 1,121	111,390 4,998	125,152 4,815	-27.101 -577			+1
43 & 44			97.962	119.565	113,152	-21,603			+
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similal materials.	2	19,324	24,825	12,000	-5,501	+12,825	-222	. +1
	Order 9.—Metals	R	57,217	67,120					
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively or iron.	I R	4,379	1,171 58.275		+ 208 8.550	1		+:
49		al R	6,219	6,447	4,519	228	-1.928	-35	+
	Order 10.—Ceramics	$egin{array}{cccc} R & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & $	126.575 4,745	136,964   5,605	134,827 4.163	10,389 860			
	1	ı R	125,962	135,036	, 🖦	. y- ja	F. 79		1

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—contd.

## Variation in Selected Occupations, 1901 to 1921, by Provinces.

		Locality	POPULAT	ION SUPPORT	ED IN		VARIAT	ION.	
roup No.	Occupation.	R=Raj- putana. A=Ajmer- Merwara.	1921.	1911.	1901.	Act		Per ce	
	-T	i				1911-21.	1901-11. , ——	1911-21.	1901-11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10
	Order 11.—Chemical products, properly so called and analogous,	R .1	39 151 1 979	46,116 2,555	31.184 1.888	-6 992 -579	7 738 · 2,330	15·1 22·6	11: 47:
61 Å 62	Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils.	R	37.522	43.410	45.402	-5.988	-1,992	—13 6	-1
	Order 12.—Food industries	R	53 319 3 269	61.119 3.530	68 005   3.779	-11.130 -261	-3,556 -249	-17 3 -7·4	5· 6
65	Rice pounder, and huskers and flour grinders.	R	15 555	20.372	17.541	4.717	+2.831	23 2	+16
68	Butchers	R	16.746	21.016	21.536	-4,270	<b>—52</b> 0	<b>—2</b> 9·3	2
72	Sweetheat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	R	7.517	8.998	6 917	1,481	+2,081	-16.5	+30
73	Brewers and distillers	R	2 455	8,570	14.118	-6.115	-5,548	-71 4	39-3
	Order 13 -Industries or diess and the toilet	$\frac{R}{A}$	307,327 15,239	331 507 18 230	217 635	$-27.180 \\ -2.991$	$-13.128 \\ +8.001$	$\frac{-81}{-16\cdot 4}$	-3.8 +78 \$
77	Tailors infliners, dress makers darners and embronderers on linen.	R	47 981	52,099	45,615	5,015	÷7,384	9 5	+16-2
<b>f</b> 8	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	R A	120 430 4 4.559	125,501 5,095	151,531 1,366	-5 071 -536	—26 030 ÷3.729	$-\frac{4}{-10.5}$	-17.2 + 273.0
(15	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	R	41,690	46 354	37, 315	-4.754	+9 039	-10 3	+212
õi	Barbers, hair dressers and wir makers.	R R	96 786 108	108.191 ; 228 ;	267	-11. <b>4</b> 05	÷4.109	—10·6 —52 7	+39 146
	Order 14 - Furniture industries .	Ä	41		69	+41	60	+100 0	-100 0
	Order 15 -Building industries	$\frac{R}{A}$	69,925 3,551	7,188	62 302 2,894	19 <b>.1</b> 11 1,637	+26,737   +4,294	-21·5   -22 8	$^{+42\cdot 9}_{+148\cdot 1}$
86	Excavators and well sinkers	R	799	8 245	1.181	7.455	+7,064	-90 4	+598·1
33 78 88	Stone cutters and dressers, brick layers and masons.	R A	26 562 3 117	74 625   6,345	52,441 2,009	-48.063 -3 228	$+22 184 \\ +4.336$	64·4 50 0	.+42 3 .+215.8
	Order 16 - Construction of means of transport.	$\stackrel{R}{1}$	72	427 ·	206	355 11	+ 221 -15	-83.1 + -91.7	+ 107·3 55·6
	Order 17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive poner, etc.).	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	709	542 35 ·	101	167 35	$^{+111}_{+35}$	+30.8 -100.0	+35.2
	Order 18.—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	$\stackrel{R}{A}$	151.67 \$ 11,356	91.692 7,890	80.392 3,\67	+ 59,986 + <b>3</b> ,556	+11,400 +3,933	+65·4 +45·6	+ 14·2 + 101·7
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imutation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	R	62,245 4,101	65,541 5,545	61 686 2,586	6,593 1,747	-7.155 +3.262	9 6 29 9	+11·6 +126·1
99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces or other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingums and sacred threads.	R	14 641	21.186	17 554	<del>6</del> ,545 •	<b>⊹3,632</b>	—30 9	+20.7
102 Å 103	Contractors for the disposal or refusedust, etc., and sweepers scavengers, etc.	R A	7655 5.524	85,400 i 6,208 l	72.704 4,700	11,814 384	- 12.795 +1,508	-13·8 -6·2	+17·6 +32·1
	Sub-Class IV.—Transport	R	103,634	110,202	60,705	6,568	<b>49,49</b> 7	60,	÷81 5
	Order 20 Transport by water	A R	43.364	34,630 1 343	13,003 916	- 8,734 107	21,627 + 127	+ <b>25 2</b> 30·0	+1663 +166
	Order 21.—Transport by road	$rac{A}{R}$	9 54 173	95 ' 73 : 72	37 41 830 °	86 17,319	31 912	—90·5 —23·5	+9.2 -7.6.1
		A	6,580	5,781	2,813	+ 796	-2,972	+13.8	+ 105.7
11.2	Persons (other than labouters) employ- ed on the construction and main- tenance of roads and bridges and labouters employed on roads and bridges	R	9 871	10,293	1.043	122	+9.250	<del>4</del> ·1	+886•9
13 & 114	Owners, managers and employés (ex- cluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trains) and other vehicles.		16,616	15 216	8 570	1,400	6,646	+92,	- 77-5
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	R	15 217	32.130	26.708	16,913	+5,422	52 6	-20 3
117	Porter, and messengers	R	14 536	15,572	4.750	-656	-10,602	<b>—4</b> ·3	-223-2
	Order 22.—Transport by rail	E	41,667	31,319	15,190	+10,318	+16,129	+33.0	+ 106-2
		4	15 178	27,809	9,724	-8,369	+18.085 .	+ 30.1	+ 186-0
118	Railway employés of all kinds other than coolies.	R	29,574	29,351	14,991	+10.223	14,360	-34 8	<b>-</b> 95⋅8
1-0	Order 23 -Post Office. Telegraph and Telephone services.	R A	7.76 ; 3%;	\$3.768 942	2,769	-315	+999 -562	 —35 6	+36·1 +147·9

### SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—contd.

## Variation in Selected Occupations, 1901 to 1921, by Provinces.

			POPULA	rion supports	ED IN		VARIAT	101.	
Group No.	Occupation.	Locality R=Raj- putana. A=Ajmer-	1921.	1911,	1901.	Acti	ial.	Per cer	ntage.
		Merwara		,	!	1911-21.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-11.
1	2	3	4	5	6 .	7	8	9	10
	Sub-Class V.—Trade	R A	678,473 42,541	828,761 42,464	785,570 37,440	—150,288 -77	43,191 5,024	-18 1 0 2	+ 5·5 +13 4
121	Order 24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	R = A	99.733 5,949	185.988 7.191	146.697 3,858	-86.235 -1,242	-39.291 -3,333	-46.4 -17.3	+26 8 +86.4
122	Order 25Brokerage, communion and export.	R A	9,474 396	14.594 1,545	11.081 815	-5.420 -1,149	+3.810	-36·1 -71·4	+34·4 +89·6
123	Order 26.—Trade in textiles	R = A	88,214 5,248	72,855	45.503 2,626	+14.359	28 352 636	+ 19·1 - 60·9	+62·4 +24·2
124	Order 27Trade in skins, leather and	R	7,324	3,262 18,254	1,755	-10,960 -605	÷ 16,529 666	60·0 52·6	±941·8 +137·6
125	furs.  Order 28.—Trade in Wood	$egin{array}{c} A \ R \end{array}$	2,812	1,150 3,118	3.464	-306	-316	-9.8	-10.0
126	Order 29.—Trade in metals	A R	202 · 704	93 9 <b>61</b>	93 <sub> </sub> 500	-109 -257	-1 + 461	+117·3   -26·7	+1·1 +92·8
127	Order 30.—Trade in pottery, bricks and	A R	347	41 221	473	-11 -126	—39 —253	-100 0 +57·0	18·8 53·3
128	tiles.  Order 31.—Trade in chemical products	R	573	676	1,898	103	-1.222	15.3	- 61 1
150	Order 32.—Hotels, cajés, restaurants,	A R	57	39	1,658 8,610	+18	-1.619 -7.142	-46 2 + +6·8	—97·6 ∸83 <b>0</b>
	etc.	<sup>1</sup> A	16,818 594	15,752 612	457	-18	<b>→ 155</b>	-2 9 -13·4	33·9 94·4
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice.	, Y	16,623 536	14.658 467	7,541 295	÷1.965 69	$\begin{array}{c} -7.117 \\ -172 \end{array}$	-14 8	<b>-583</b>
	Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs.	$_{A}^{R}$	308.222 17.122	395.869 $20,194$	424,430 21,243	-87,647 -3,672	-2°.561 -1,049	$-22 \atop -15 \cdot 2 \atop  $	-6 7 -4 9
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	R A	132,359 8,785	236,205 + 11,359	$\begin{array}{c} 21,770 \\ 13,581 \end{array}$	-103.846 $-2,574$	$^{+214,435}_{-2,222}$	-44.0 -22.7	+985.0 $-16.4$
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	R	15.604	17,118	12,269	-1,514	+4.849	-88	+39.2
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar gur and molasses.	R	11.076	18,015	8,798	6,939	+9,217	-38.5	+104.8
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	R	20,754	24,079	266,035	-3 325	-241,956	-13.8	90.9
136	Grain and pulse dealers	R	68,074	43,523	67,858	+24,551	-24,335	+56-4	35.9
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	R	6,392	9.258	5,880	-2,866	$+3,378 \\ +7,924$	-10·0 +10·2	+57·4 +22·4
139 140	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder  Order 31.—Trade in clothing and toilet		47,754 5,261	9,057	35,410 7,095	+4,420 $-3,826$	+1,992	-12.1	+28.1
	articles.  Order 35.—Trade in furniture	A R	1,260	436   2.561	713 4,475	+199 -1,391	-277 -1,911	+ 15·6 50·9	38·8 42·5
143	Order 35.—Trade in building materials	· 4	765	2,398	328 2.658	—160 —1,633	—45 —260	-56·5 -68·1	13· <b>7</b> 9· <b>8</b>
143		A	45	7	230	+41	-223	+ 535.7 + 123.4	97·0 27· <b>3</b>
	Order 37.—Trade in means of transport	R A	19.632 1,391	8.788 1,250	$\frac{12.066}{1,209}$	$^{+10.844}_{-341}$	-3,278 +#1	+27.3	+3.4
147	Order 38,-Trade in fuel	R	28.744 3,196	37.677 2,720	32,333 1.345	-8,933 +4 <b>76</b>	+5.344 +1,375	-23·7 +17·5	+16: <b>3</b> +102: <b>3</b>
	Order 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.		12.121 931	15.814	14,195 967	-7,693 +545	1,619 578	$-23.4 \\ +110.1$	+11·4 59·8
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead neck- laces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackles, flowers, etc.	1	10.233	13,708	9,448	-3,475	+4,260	- 25.3	+45·1
	Order 40 Trade of other sorts	R A	76,469 5,901	42.815 3,252	68,334 1,335	+33.654 +2.649	-25,519 $-1,917$	+78.6 +81.5	37·8 +·143·6
152	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.	R	72,063	29.725	58,460	÷42.338	-28,735	+142 4	-49.2
	Sub-Class VI.—Public Force .	R A	146,732 7,970	149,019 8,865	192,498 6,131	-2,287 -895	-43,479 -2,734	$-15 \\ -10.1$	-22·6 +44·6
	Order 11.—Army	R	86,826	86,458 6,447	134,608 4,233	÷ 368 -736	-48.150 +2,214	$+rac{ heta\cdot au}{-11\cdot au}$	35·8 +52·3
155	Army (Imperial)	A A	5,711	6,307	1,233		1	-11.1	+49.0
156 & 156a	Army (Indian States including Imperial Service Troops).	R	83,180	83,151	131,960	-29	-48,809	••	-37 0
	Order 12.—Navy	R A	7 1	•• !	1	+7 +1	1	+ 100·0 + 100·0	-100.0
	Order 41.—Police	R A	59,899 2,258	62.561 2,418		-2,662 -160		4·3 6·6	+ 8-1 +2 4
1592	Police (Indian States)	R	27,894	23,864	25,403	<b>4,030</b>	-1.539	+16.9	-61
160	Village watchmen	R	30,302	37,111	31,145	-6,809	+5,966	-18.8	+19.2

### SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

## Variation in Selected Occupations, 1901 to 1921, by Provinces.

,		Localty _	POPULA	TION SUPPORT	ED IN	VARIATION.				
oup No.	OCCUPATION.	R=Raj- putana, A=Ajmer-	1921.	1911.	1901.	<b>A</b> ct	ual.	Per c	entage.	
i		Merwara.	1	!		1911-21.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration	R	158,278	153,636	233,543	$-4,642 \\ -1,967$	79,907 590	3·0 416	34 11	
	Order 15.—Public Administration .	R A	<b>6,695</b> 158.278 6.695	4,728 : 173.636 1,725	5,318 233,543 5 318	+1.612 1.967	-79.997 -590	+39 +11.6	_3 _1	
1625	Darbar Officials and moniace	R	123,123	110,102	117,265	+13.021	7,163	+11.8	_	
163	Municipal and other total (not village) service.	R	3.075	2,530	13.714	÷545	11,184	+21.5	8	
164	Village Officials and servants other than watchmen	R	30,153	39,342	91.017	<b>—</b> 9,18 <b>9</b>	51 675	23.4	—5 <sup>1</sup>	
 	Sub-Class VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.	R A	357,209 22,568	388,899 19,005	192,942 11,880	31,690 3,563	$-195,957 \\ -7,125$	-81 +187	+10: +6:	
	Order 13Religion	$R \atop A$	269,238 11,522	277,851 10,109	121.781 6,315	$\frac{-8.613}{+1.113}$	+156,070 + 3,764	$\begin{array}{c} -3\cdot 1 \\ +14\cdot 0 \end{array}$	+12 + 5	
165	Priests, ministers, etc	R	77,254	90.209	92,863	12,955	-2,654	-14.4		
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	$_{A}^{\mathrm{R}}$	176.808 7,255	170,135 6,421	6,080 3,516	$^{+6,673}_{-834}$	$+164,055 \\ +2,905$	$\begin{array}{c} +39 \\ +130 \end{array}$	$^{+2,69}_{+8}$	
163	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, cir- cumcisers.	R	13,875	13.093	14,712	+782	1,619	+6.0	-1	
	Order 17Law	$R \\ A$	5,322 563	6,501 413	5,393 645	-1,179 -120	+1,108	-18.1 + 27.1	$^{+2}_{-3}$	
169	Lawyers of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and Mukhtiars.	R	4,577	5.060	4.506	-483	+554	<b>−9·5</b>	+1	
	Order 48.—Medicine	R	19.548 1,245	14.908 1,102	12.765 1.217	-2,32 <b>0</b> -14 <b>3</b>	+2,143 115	-15.6 -13.0	+1	
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds in- cluding dentists, occul sts and veteri- nary surgeons.	R	5,757	5,691	5,049	+66	+642	÷1·2	+1	
<b>17</b> 2	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	R	6.831	9,217	7,716	-2.386	+1.501	25.9	+1	
	Order 19.—Instruction	$_{A}^{R}$	9,667 1,822	8,011	5.239 908	$^{+1,626}_{+126}$	2,802 +788	+20·2	$^{+5}_{+8}$	
	Order 50.—Letters and Arts and Sciences	$egin{array}{c} R \ A \end{array}$	60,394 7,116	81.598 5 655	47,764 2,765	$-21.204 \\ +1.761$	+33,834 +2,890	-26·0 +31·1	$^{+7}_{+10}$	
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	R	7.129	10,260	6,241	-3,131	+4.019	-30· <b>5</b>	÷ 6	
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds or anisted listruments (not unlitary), singers, actors and dancers.	R A	50,190 5 980	66,440 5,147	98 587 2,598	-16,250 +833	, 27,853 -: 2,609 +	24 5 -16 2	+75 +10	
180	Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income.	R A	43,310 2,059	46 558 2,424	14,009 1,448	-3,248 - 365	-: 32,549 - 976	$-7.0^{+} \\ -15.1^{+}$	÷ 23:	
	Sub-Class X.—Domestic service	R A	189,149 13,801	224,700 14,755	233,999 17,676	35,580 937	- 9,299 - 2,938	-15 9 -6 4	1	
181	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants	R	1-1,161	205,595	22 ; 536	27,434	-14,941	13·2 2 7		
182 & 183	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys,	A R	12,820 7,979	13 173	16,701	—353 —8,126	3,528 +-5,642	-50.5	+5	
	Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations.	R A	141,151 12,840	92,517 5,152	572,668 50,654	÷48,634 - 7,688	-480,151 -45,502	+526 +1492	—8: —8:	
	Order 53 -General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	R A	111.151 12.510	92.517 5.152	572.669 50.651	-18,634	180,151 45,502	-52·6 - 119·2	8	
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employés in unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops.	R	22,414	20,058	25,097	÷2,356	-5,039	+11.7	-20	
187		R	117,411	71.971	546,756	-'-45,440	-174,785	+63-1	80	
	Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive	. R A	99,175 9,468	156,144 8,361	368,324 8,613	-56,969 +1,107	$-212,180 \begin{vmatrix} -212,180 \end{vmatrix} $	-36 5 -13 2	5' 	
18	Order 51.—Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses.	$rac{R}{4}$	5.364 720	5.214 445	7,509 413	÷ 143 +275	$-2,290 \\ +2$	+2·8 +61·8	- 36 +6	
	Order ;; —Beggars, ragrants and prostitutes.	R	92.800	150,927 7,616	360,815 8 <b>,</b> 170	-57,125 +1,132	-204.890 -254	-37·8 +14 9	—58 —3	

### SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

## Occupations of Selected Castes in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.

•	Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Ahir .	• • • • • •	1,000	70	Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise	4	6
Income fro	m rent of land (agricultural)	9	9	unspecified. Others		
Cultivators	of all kinds	503	67	Certain trading castes (Mahajans)	187	27
Field labou	rers, wood cutters, etc.	41	210	Centure trading cases (Managans)	1,000	28
Others		447	68	Income from rent of land (agricultural) .	4	22
Balai .		1,000	79	Cultivators of all kinds	95	46
Income fro	m rent of land (agricultural).	8	321	Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest	14	2
Cultivators	of all kinds	431	88	officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.  Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	6	192
Agents and officers ar	Managers of landed estates, forest and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	11	48	Owners, managers, clerks, etc. (Industries)	2	317
Field labou	rers, wood cutters, etc.	159	172	Artisans and other workmen on Industries .	81	997
Raisers of li	ive-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	16	24	Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. (Transport).	2	1
	exploitation of minerals)	11	70	Transport labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-	2	1
1	d other workmen on Industries .	29	64	bearers, etc.	_	1
Transport 1	abourers, boatmen, carters, palki-		13	Trade	9	30
bearers, e	etc.	8	19	Public Administration (others)	18	1
f	ninistration (others)	7	4	Lawyers, doctors and teachers	3	5
Professions	and liberal arts (others)	5	23	Professions and liberal arts (others)	7	145
Domestic se	ervice	16	16	Persons living on their income	41	132
Others		299	56	Domestic service	21	21
Bambhi		1,000	82	Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise	7	3
Cultivators	of all kinds	427	136	unspecified.	•	
Field labour	rers, wood cutters, etc	138	276	Others	688 1,000	13 80
Raisers of l	ive-stock, milkmen, and herdsmen	7	33		1,000	٠,
Artisans and	l other workmen on Industries .	13	260	Income from rent of land (agricultural).	1	6
Others		415	28	Cultivators of all kinds	531	81
Bhangi		1,000	83	Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	4	11
Cultivators	of all kinds	23	66	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	195	134
Artisans and	i other workmen on Industries .	16	38	Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	14	23
Others		961	85	Labourers (Exploitation of minerals)	4	22
Brahman		1.000	51			
Income from	n rent of land (agricultural)	41	23	Owners, managers, clerks, etc. (Industries)  Artisans and other workmen on Industries	37	13
Cultivators	of all kinds	536	68		91	65
Agents and 1	Managers of landed estates, forest d their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	3	3	Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc. (Transport).	4	27
1	ers, wood cutters, etc.	42	248	Trade	3	78
1.	ive-stock, milkmen and herdsmen.	8	29	Public Administration (others)	2	1
				Domestic service	8	89
	other workmen on Industries .	37	563			
Transport of	vners, managers, ships' officers, etc.	5		Contractors, clerks, cashie.s, etc.; otherwise unspecified.	1	49
Transport la bearers, et	bourers, boatmen, carters, palki-	8	2	Others	195	55
Trade		23	10	Christian	1,000	29
Public Force	(others)	8		Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. (Transport)	190	2
Public Admi	nistration (others)	21	2	Public Force (others)	176	1
Religious (P.	ofessions and lil eral arts)	23	33	Others	634	51
Lawyers, doc	etors and teachers	6	5	Dhobi	1,000	81
Professions a	nd liberalarts (others)	4	12	Cultivators of all kinds	227	70
	g on their Income	9	59	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	58	110
Domestic serv	rice	32	39	Others	715	82
	N.P. Who			d on Imporial Hable VVI Dark A		

## ${\bf SUBSIDIARY\ TABLE\ VIII} - continued.$

## Occupations of Selected Castes in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Gujar	1,000	67	Artisans and other workmen on Industries .	47	141
Cultivators of all kinds	. 18	86	Others	788	49
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	63	174	Khatik	1,000	72
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen .	9	30	Cultivators of all kinds	259	90
Artisans and other workmen on Industries .	3	193	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	126	182
Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers.	5	4	Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen .	58	30
etc. (Transport).	6	178	Labourers (Exploitation of minerals)	21	73
Irade	5	173	Artisans and other workmen on Industries .	106	118
Public Force (others)			Trade	77	25
Public Administration (others)	5	6 57	Others	353	52
Domestic service	7		Koli	1,000	69
Others	879	64	Cultivators of all kinds	18	64
Jat	1,000	69	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	60	154
Cultivators of all kinds	11		Artisans and other workmen on Industries .	114	83
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	<b>2</b> 3	173	Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-	34	5
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen .	19	30	bearers, etc.		40
Artisans and other workmen on Industries .	3	426	Others	774	68
Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki- bearers, etc.	2	5	Kumhar	1,000	76
Public Force (others)	4	1	Cultivators of all kinds	423	83
Public Administration (others)	2	1	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	64	212
Domestic service	5	54	Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen .	13	46
Others	931	70	Labourers (Exploitation of minerals)	10	84
Kachhi	1,000	74	Artisans and other workmen on Industries .	23	4:
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	90	87	Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-	8	21
Others	910	73	beaters, etc.	4	4:
Kalal	1,000	63	Trade	5	8
Cultivators of all kinds	426	86	Domestic service	3	48
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	64	145	Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified.	3	40
Trade	39	207	Others	447	6
Others	471	45	Lodha	1,000	7
Kayastha	1,000	8	deld labourers, wood cutters, etc	52	11
Cultivators of all kinds	. 65	16	Others	948	6
Others	935	8	Lohar	1,000	6
Khati	1,000	55	Cultivators of all kinds	349	15
Cultivators of all kinds	104	,	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	74	27
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	. 54	439	Artisans and other workmen on Industries	31	11
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen	. 7	32	Others	546	2

## ${\bf SUBSIDIARY\ TABLE\ VIII} - concluded.$

## Occupations of Selected Castes in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara combined.

• Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Mali	1,000	77	Cultivators of all kinds	249	134
Cultivators of all kinds	35	68	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	42	382
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	97	150	Rai-ers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen .	34	51
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen .	14	22	Artisans and other workmen on Industries .	45	1
Labourers (Exploitation of minerals)	4	25	Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki- bearers, etc.	10	8
Artisans and other workmen on Industri's .	11	39	Trade	31	645
Trade	11	154	Others	589	75
Public Force (others)	3		Sheikh	1,000	32
Public Administration (others)	5	1	Income from rent of Agricultural land	6	15
Domestic service	18	72	Cultivators of all kinds	168	49
Others	802	74	Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest	9	16
Raigar	1,000	80	officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	22	112
Cultivators of all kinds	276	103	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	12	18
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	205	171		10	9
Labourers	14	69	Labourers (Exploitation of minerals)  Artisans and other workmen on Industries .	214	66
Artisans and other workmen	32	87		10	1
Others	473	48	Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc. (Transport).		
Rajput	1,000	24	Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki- bearers, etc.	46	4
Income from rent of Agricultural land	43	22	Trade	109	11
Cultivators of all kinds	76	29	Public Force (others)	47	
Agents and Managers of landed estates, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	6	5	Public Administration (others)	62	
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	26	100	Religious	7	2
Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen .	36	19	Lawyers, doctors and teachers	6	2
Artisans and other workmen on Industries .	28	520	Professions and liberal arts (others)	24	43
Transport Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-	8	2	Persons living on their income	7	31
bearers, etc.  Trade	8	12	Domestic service	56	23
Public Force (others)	8		Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified.	16	4
Public Administration (others)	10	3	Others	169	45
Professions and liberal arts (others)	2	121		1,000	71
Persons living on their income	5	86	Teli	369	97
Domestic service	28	17	Cultivators of all kinds	64	180
Others	716	20	Field Issociation,		33
Rangrez	1,000	66	Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen		
[Cultivators of all kinds	75	74	Artisans and other workmen on Industries	31	109
Others	925	66	Trade	. 15	39
Rebare	1,000	88	Others	. 510	50

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX-PART I.

Number of persons employed on Railways on the 18th March, 1921.

Stronding Test   Stronding Under Stronding   Stronding Under Stronding   Stronding Under Stronding   Stronding Under Strong   S	PERSONS DIRECTLY EMPLOYED.	HALL SNOSHEY	HARSONS DIRE	PERSONS DIRE	NS DIRE	5	LY BMP1.C	YED.	_	_			1	PERSONS INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED.	TOTRECT	LY EMPLO	OYED.			E dixeas	17
Europeans   Euro		OFFICERS.	cers.	SCBORDINATES DRAWING MORE THAN RS. 75 PER MENSEM.	NATES NORE 75 PER EM.	SUBORDI DRAWING RS. 20 TO : PER AR.	INATES FROM RS. 75 NSEM.	Suborde: Drawing Rs. 20 per	NATES UNDER MENSEM,	Tor	Αŭ.	CONTRACT	ors.	CONTRACT REGULAI EMPLOYE	. s. s.	COOLIES	1	TOTAL		+ Auren	
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 20,689 780 24,628 1 251 3 937 4,550 4 5,741 784	Europeans and Anglo- Indians.		Indians.	Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians,	Europeans and Anglo- Indians.		Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	1	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.						_				uropeans and Anglo- Indiaus.	Indians
616 1,165 278 11,484 19 19,914 982 32,568 ··· 90 ··· 834 ··· 5,382 ··· 6,306 982 104,014 137 287 3,800 36 20,680 780 24,628 1 254 3 037 ··· 4,550 4 5,741 784			-	is			20	<b>5</b>	10	<b>11</b>	2	13	14	15	16	17	<u>x</u>	119	ô Z	<u> </u>	22
104 137 287 3,800 36 20,689 780 24,628 1 254 3 937 4,550 4 5,741 784	69		2	616	1,165	87.51	11,481	19	19,914	586	32,568	:	06	:	834	:	5,382	:	6,306	780	38,874
			CI	101	137	25.	3,800	36	20,689	780	24,628	-	155 154	<b>20</b>	280	:	4,550		5,741	70.	30,369

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—PART II.

Number of persons employed in the Irrigation Department on the 18th March, 1921.

	Total.	Indians.	50	5,683	4,250
	GRAND TOTAL.	Euro- peans and Anglo- India s.	25	A1	21
	Toral.	Indians.	23	1,899	3,462
).	Tol	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	£3	:	:
PERSONS INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED.	IES.	Indians.	63	812	2,933
CTLY EN	('oolies,	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	21	:	:
INDERE	CONTRACTORS' REGULAR BMPLOYES,	Indians.	020	1,032	472
ERSONS	CONTRA REGI EMPL	Euro- peans and Anglo- inchans.	10	:	:
đ	CONTRACTORS.	Indians.	<u>s</u>		67
	CONTRA	Euro- ponts and Anglo- Induns.	17	:	:
	VI.	Indians.	16	3,784	797
	TOTAL.	furo- peans and Anglo- Indians.	15	31	C1
	('00IIES,	Indians.	#	3,220	170
	(00,)	Euro- peans and Anclo- Indians.	13	:	:
	KND KND FSER-	Indians.	13	379	515
LOYED.	PEONS AND OFHER SER- VAN'ES.	Luro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	11	:	;
PERSONS DIRECTLY EMPLOYED.	KS.	Indians.	101	75	ilable.
DHRECT	CLFRES.	Euro-   peans and Juglo-   Anglo-   Indians,	6	:	76 Not ava ilable.
ERSONS	R SUBOR-		æ	09	7.6
-	TOWER SUBOR-	Euro- peans and Anglo- ndians.	7	:	:
	R.Bor.	Indians.	9	150	08
	UPPER SUBOR- DINATES.	Emo- peans and Anglo- fadrans.	,,,	:	:
	DRS.	Indians.	4	3	-
	OFFICERS.	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	**	, c1	¢1
-	! !	,	e i	1921	1101
	•	FROVINCE;	1		Kajputana and Ajmer-

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—PART III.

Number of persons employed in the Postal Department on the 18th March, 1921.

												ROAD ESTAB-		-	RA	ILWAY	RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.	RVICE.		COMBINED OFFICES.	NED CES.		
POST MASTERS AISCELIA- RECURS SUPERVISING INCLUDING DEPUTY, AGENTS, ASSESTANT, SUB AND SCHOOL BRANCH POST MASTERS, STATION WORL.  Year.  MASTERS AISCENS, ETC.	Post Masters Incubing Depty, Assistat, Sub And Branch Post Masters.	Post Masters Incubing Depty, Assistat, Sub And Branch Post Masters.			MISCELLA- NEOUS AGENTS, SCHOOL MAYTERS, STATION IASTERS, ETC.		CLERKS OF ALL KINDS.	of ALL	Post-	SKILLED LABOUR ESTAR- LISH- MENT, ETC.	UN- SKILLED LABOUR ESTAB- LISH- MENT, ETO.	CONSISTING OVERSERS, RUGNERS, CLERKS AND BOOKING ACENTS, BOAT MEN, SYCES, COACHMEN, OFARRERS AND	TOTAL	AL.	OFFIT-	CLERKS OF ALL SKINDS,	SORTERS, 7	MAIE GUARDS, MAIE AGENTS T VAN PEONS, PORTERS, ETC,	TOTAL.	M SIGNAL- LERS.	MESSEN- GERS AND OTHER SER- VANTS.	GRAND TOTAL	COTAL
Europeans and Europeans pears, and Anglo-Indians. Indians. Indians. Indians. Indians. Indians. Indians. Indians. Indians. Indians.	Indians, and Anglo- Indians, Indians.	Europeans and Anglo- Indians, Indians, Indians.	Indians.	Indians.		Pag Se	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	ndlans. I	Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Indians.	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians, Indians.	ndians.	ndians.	ndlans. 1	Indians. Indians. Indians. Indians. Indians.	dians. In	dians, Ir	Indians, In	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians.
2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8	5 0 7	2 9	2 9		2 8	, œ	;	6	10	, #	12	13	14	15	16	17	188	19	07		83	83	54
1921 12 2 239 242	61.39	61.39	539		775 775			186	632	138	226	452	က	2,007	13	es	120	99	193	13	30	တ	2,257
1911. 1 10 1 242 197	1 242	1 242			197		:	136	810	Not available.	lable.	638	61	2,033		Not	Not available.			47	5.6	c1	2,172

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX-PART IV.

Number of persons employed in the Telegraph Department on the 18th March, 1921.

Torat.	Indians,	12	167	9
GRAND TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	. 11	37 ·	356
UNSKILLED LABOUR ESTABLISHMENT INCLUD- ING LINE GOOLIES, CABLE GUARDS, BATTERY MEN, TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS, PRONS AND OTHER EM-	Indians.	10	53	203
SKILLED LABOUR ESTAB- UBHMENT INCLUDING POREMEN, INSTRUMENT MAKERIS, OFBEDTIFRS, BLACKSMITHS, MEGIA- NICS, SUI-INSPECTORS, UNEMEN AND LINE-RIDERS AND OTHER EMPLOYES.	Indians.	6	103	95
el Kinds,	Indians.	æ	16	
CLEKRS OF ALL KINDS.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians,	7	61	}
SHMENT INGLUDING NON-COMMISSIONED PELLONFISS AND MPLOYFS.	Indians.	9	17	
SIGNALLING ESTABLISHMENT INCLUDING WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MILITARY TELEGRAPHISTS AND OTHER EMPLOYFS.	Europeans and Angio-Ind ans.	5	នួ	50
н Оергсілк.	Indians.	4	લા	
Supervising Officias.	Europeans and Angio-Indians.	အ	m	62
Year		61	1931	1911
PROVINCE.		1	Rajputana and Ajmer-	. ,

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Distribution of Industries and Persons employed (Rajputana).

			Ğ	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED	STRIBUTI	ON OF IN	DUSTRIES	AND PER	SONS EMP	LOYED.						
	1000						Мимв	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	ONS EMPLOY	æn.			Marian American Articles of the Control of the Cont		Number of adult	Number
Industrial establishment.	number of ostablish-		Towoff	5	DIRECTIC	Direction, Supervision	AND	CLERICAL.	j			UNSKILLED LABOURERS.	LABOURERS.		females employed	of both 86x68
-		Districts where chichy located.	101		Eu ropenns and Anglo- Indians.	end Anglo-	Indians.	18.	Skilled workmen.	ORKMEN.	.4dults.	us.	Children.	tren.	adult males.	per 1,000 adults.
and the state of t	_		Malos.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fem ales.	Males.	Females.		
	¢1	60	4	. 22	9	- 4	∞	 С	10	111	) [ 일 :	13	14	15	16	17
II.—Mines	8	Alwar, Bikaner and Shahpura	543	86.	:	:		:	164	:	307	20	623	9	106	107
III,Quarries of hard rocks .	12	Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Dhol- pur, Karnul, Kotah, Kishan- garh, Marwar, Mewar and Sirohi.	3,830	514	4	:	508	:	1,901	2	1,502	100	164	47	45	55
IV TRIES. TRIES.	41	Banswara, Bikaner, Bundi, Jaipur, Jinalawar, Kishungarh, Kotal, Marwar, Newni, Partabgarh and Shahpura.	1,446	615	2	:	169	:	412	<u> </u>	042	523	118	81	402	107
V LEATHER, FTC., INDUSTRIES	61	Marwar	660	13	:	:	43	4	. 83	:	121	0	1-	:	141	67
VIWOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES	<b>10</b>	Kotah, Marwar and Sirohi .	125	61	:	:	6	:	71	:	36	:	6	61	:	95
VIIMETAL INDUSTRIES	12	Alwar, Dholpur, Jaipur and Marwar	702	-4*	4	:	49	:	461	:	186	4	61	:	9	es
VIIIGLASS AND EARTHENWARE INDUS- TRIES.	4	Bhatatpur and Kotah	131	22	:	:	11	:	99	2	30	15	15	:	190	109
IXINDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	. 11	Bharatpur and Marwar	1,439	080	ø	:	75	:	471	152	738	446	251	83	463	121
XFood Industries	10	Ban-wara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jalpur, Kishangarh, Kofah, Ku-lahlarah, Manwar, Partab- garh, Shalipura and Sirohi.	512	18	တ	:	98	:	86	:	333	18	es	:	33	<b>0</b>
XI.—Industries of dress		Jaipur	21	H	-	:	61	:	0	-	:	:	:	:	83	:
XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES	<b>∞</b>	Mount Abu and Marwar	40	61	61	:	*	:	90	:	:	63	4	:	56	105
XIII.—Industries connected with building.	11	Bharatpur, Marwar and Mewar .	2,069	754	9	:	99	:	396	:	1,200	020	310	128	356	184
XIV.—Industrial establishments con- nected with means of trans- port and communication.	19	Mount Abu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Jalpur, Kotah, Marwar, Mewar and Shohi.	3,260	<b>+</b>	18	:	168	:	1,985	:	839	<del></del>	250	:	:	83
XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces	<b>©</b>	Alwar, Bikaner, Jahur, Kotah, Marwar and Mewar.	407	<b>L</b> -	67	:	02	:	264	:	139	-	23	:	15	46
XVIIndustries of Luxury	16	Mount Abu, Bikaner, Banswara, Jaipur, Kotah, Marwar and Mewar.	418	F.	Ħ	:	88	:	312	:	37	=	то — — — —	:	63	61
JAIL FACTORIES	12	Bikaner, Banswara, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Karaull, Kotah, Kushalgarh, Marwar and Mewar.	1,583	02	es .	:	623	:	1,266	02	261	:	-	:	4	<b>#</b>
Total	224		16,713	2,462	88	:	1,146	4	7,934	249	6,466	1,863	1,109	348	136	83
													١			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

# Distribution of Industries and Persons employed (Ajmer-Merwara).

	Number of	of both sexes	per 1,000 adults.		17	165	46	116	304	141	171	43	est.	:	164	14	17
	Number	females femployed	adult males.		16	325	256	តី	:	65	:	:	:	:	2	137	38
l	:		Children.	Females.	15	35	12	<b>=</b>	:	<b>H</b>	:	•	:	:	4	.:	. 28
		ABOURERS.	Chil	Malos.	14	69	94	41	۲-	17	2	H	27	:	65	61	863
		Unskilled labourers	118.	Females.	13	155	449	=	:	4	:	:	:	:	29	17	988
		Ω	Adults.	Males.	12	381	472	61	G	89		α,	3,122	o	131	88	4,818
OYED.	D.		SKILLED WORKMEN.	Females.	11	:	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18
GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		SKILLED	Males.	10	37	1,183	37	13	18	98	12	6,672	10	216	35	8,271
AND PERS	R OF PERSO	AND CERRICAE.	Indians.	Females.	<b>a</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:
DUSTRIES	NUMBE		Indi	Males.	8		176	es 	<b></b>	16	Ø		6,169	ю. 	9	:	6.493
ON OF IN		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION	Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	Females.	<b>L</b> -	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:
STRIBUTI		DIRECTIO	Europeans Ind	Males.	9	-	:	:	:		:	:	305	:	m	:	310
NERAL DI		,	TOTAL.	Females.	<b>1</b> 23	190	480	6 <b>1</b>	:	•	:	:	:	:	36	17	730
GE		Ě	O.T.	Males.	4	546	1,025	97	30	141	48		16,295	24	475	126	- 9,680
			Districts where chiefly located,		က	Almer-Merwara	:	į	:	::	:	i	:	į	:	:	
	É	number of establish- mente	<b>9</b>		84	24	10	Ø	7	8	61	81	-4	ı	œ	1	. 78
	*	Industrial Establishment.			1	II.—Mines	IV.—TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUS-	VIWood, etc., Industries	VIIMETAL INDUSTRIES	XFood Industries	XI.—Industries of dress	XII.—Furniture Industries	XIV.—Indeptial refabilishments con- nected with means of trans.  • Port and communication.	XV.—PRODUCTION, APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FOROES.	XVIINDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	JAIL FACTORIES	Total .

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.

Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921 (Rajputana).

	XVI.—In- dustries of Luxury.	15	<b>@</b> 17	12 :	::	4	::	. 4	::	320	47	286	37 .	:	. 16
	-Pro- ion, ation raus- on of feal	; ====	70 Al	; 4	::	·  :	::	 :	::	487	200	256 37	164	. 15	45 12
	XIV—In- dustrial X establish- ments con- nected with a ments of ments of ments of ments of ments of ments of munication.	13	17 8	9 :	æ :	en :	::	e :	::	3,236	183 34	1,968	1,085	::	78 ;
	XIII.—In- dustries con- nected with Building.	12	œ :	::	:	:	::	:	::	2,782	:	381	2,343	364	180
	X.—Food c	11	ದು <i>ಸ</i> ು	:	::	; **	::	т :	::	370 258	57	78	237 185	19	29
	X.—Indus- tries con- treeted with chemical products.	10	<b>G</b>	:	::	; ¢1	::	cı :	::	2,086	62	610	1,397	475	
	VII.—Metal and earthen- Industries. ware In-lus- tries.	0	<b>*</b>	:	::	en :	::	უ შ :	::	163		: 73	69 :	190	109
Industries.	VII.—Metal 1 Industries.	œ	Ø10	e1 :	::	4	::	<del>∜</del> :	::	615	35	380 380	101 165	5 61	3 17
	vI.—Wood, etc., Indus- tries,	2	cs :	61 :	::	::	::	::	::	88	4	. 51	. 33	::	143
	V.—Lea- ther etc., Industries,	9	es :	::	::	:	::	cı :	::	112		86 61 :	:	141	29
	IV.—Tex- tiles and ronnected Ind 1-f1 ies.	19	31	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	e :	:	::	: 31	;	1,912 2,336	152 122	380	1,380	357	108
	III.—Quar- ricks of hard rocks.	4	34	:	::	0g :	::	: :	: :	3,749	253 6	1,763	1.763	358	57
	II.—Mines. ries of hard rocks.	<b>თ</b>	24	::	::	:	::	۲:	::	183	18	164	400	110	113
	All Indus- tries.	c1	143	:	: :	83	::	88	9	16,492	991	6,375 1,604	9,136	148	92
_ 1.		-	1981 }.	1161 }	161 }	1161 }	1161 }.	161 }	1961 ).	1861 } .	1921 }	1161 }	1161 }.	$\{\begin{array}{c} 1921 \\ 1911 \end{array}\}$	. { 1921
	Establishments employing 20 or more persons.	1	A.—Total establishments	(l) Directed by Government or Local Authorities	(ii) Directed by Registered Companies	(III) Owned by private persons	(a) Europeans or Anglo-Indians , ,	ans · · · · · sur		B.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	(a) Direction, Supervision and Cletical		thourers	(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	(ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults
	Establi		A.—TOTAL	(i) Directed b	(ii) Directed b	(fil) Owned by	(a) Eur	(b) Indians	(c) Others	B.—NUM	(a) Direction, !	(b) Skilled workmen	(c) Inskilled labourers	(i) Adult	(II) Childr

Details not available.
 Norm.—Jali factories have not been included in this table.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.

Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921 (Ajmer-Merwara).

					Industries.	TRIES.					
Establishments employing 20 or more yersons.	All Industries.	II.—Mincs.	IV.—Textfles and connected Industries.	VI.—Wood, etc., Industries.	VII.—Metal	X.—Food Industries.	XI.—Industries of Diess.	XIV.—Indus- tilal establish- nents connected with means of transport and communication.	XV.—Produc- tion, application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI.—Indus- tries of Luxury.	Jail Factories.
1	61	8	4	מ	œ.	7	æ	6	10	111	13
A.—TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS {1921	04. 04.	. Q <sup>2</sup>	14	es :	<b>∺</b> :	ФH	<b>∺</b> ;	4,13	11	70.44	
(1) Directed by Government or Local Authorities (1921)	₹*	::	::	::	::	° :	::	::	::	::	<del>-</del>
(ii) Directed by Registered Companies . $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1921\\ 1911\end{array}\right.$	. 255	. 12	• :	::	::	:	• •	च :	::	61	• •
(iii) Owned by private persons $\{1921$	. 24	æ :	æ :	oı ;	:	::	:	::	:	es :	::
(a) Europeans or Anglo-Indians . $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1921\\ 1911\end{array}\right.$	*	:	::	::	::	::	• •	::	::	::	::
(b) Indians { 1921	. 19	os :	∞ :	oı :		::	:	::	:	es :	::
(c) Others { 1921	:	. ;	::	::	::	::	::	.:	::	::	::
B.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED $\{_{IBII}^{1921}\}$	20,126	674	2,332		œ :	116 21	; ;	16,253 8,377	7.7 7.7	471 274	143
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerkal , $\begin{cases} 1921 \\ 1911 \end{cases}$	6,762	50	168	es :	:	9	::	6,463	10.01	23 23 33	::
• (b) Skilled workmen • • • $\{1921$	8,184	35 64	1.157	32	:	16 1		6,656 6,962	01 L	194	35
(c) Unskilled labourers { 1921	5,180 4,327	589 56	1,007	ж :	16	91 19		3,119	63	219 65	108
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult { 1921 men.	34	326 116	258 4433	24	::	:	::	::	::	22	137
(ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 { 1921 adults.	17 26	176 75	74	116	304	172	. 520	10	. 158	160	14
				• Datails not a	offetto.						

· Details not available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XII.

Organization of establishments (Rajputana).

								INDUSTRIAI	Industrial establishments,	MENTS.							
Type of organization.	Total establish- ments.	II.—	11I.— Quarries of hard rocks.	s Po	V.—Lea- ther, etc., Indus- tries.	VI.— Wood, etc., Indus- tifes.	VII.— Metat Indus- tries.	VIII.— Glass and carthen- ware Jindus- tries.	IX.— Indus- trials connected with chemical products.	X.—Food Indus- tries.	XI.— Indus- tries of Dress.	I.— miture nutus.	XIII.— Indus- tries counceted with Building.	XIV— Industrial establish- ments connected with means of trans- port and communi- cation.	XV.— Production, application and transfer of physical tone and transfer of physical torces.	XVI.— Indus- tries of Luxury.	Jail Factories,
1	63	es	4	.c	- ლ. ;	7	σ 20	c	10	11	ឡ	13	14	15	97	17	. 18
1. Under the local Government or local authority		<b>H</b>	#	30	:	61	<del>ग</del>		2	14	:		:	, ec	123	9	12
2. Registered Companies	2 H	:	:	ಣ	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	-	co	:	:	:
(a) With European or Anglo-Indian directors .	∞ .	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	œ	:	•	:
(b) With Indian directors	က	•	:	က	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(c) With directors of different races		•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:
3. Privately owned	132	~	43	30	©1	ಕಾ	<b>∞</b>	භ	4	ນາ	Н	Ç1	10	es	7	10	:
(a) By Europeans or Anglo-Indians	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
' (d) By Indians	192	F	34	53	63	တ	<b>x</b> 0	 es	4	- 13	н	61	10	en	-	30	:
(c) By joint owners of different races	<b>e</b>	•	6	П	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:
Total of establishments	224	80	42	41	63	, ze	8	4	Ħ	19	-	က	Ħ	19	9	18	18
						7					-						

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XII.

## Organization of establishments (Ajmer-Merwara).

Type of organization.  1 2 1 Cotal establishments.  1. Under the local Government or focal authority.  2. Registered Companies	11, Mines.						-	VIV India	_		
64		and connected Industries.	VI.—Wood, etc., Industries.	VII,—Metal Industries.	N.—Food Industries.	XI.—Industries of Dress.	XII.—Furniture Industries.	trial establishments connected with means of transport and communication.	tion and of ph	XVI, -Indus- tries of Luxury.	Jall Factories, .
		4	10	9	7	œ	6	10	11	71	13
or Anglo-	:	:	:	:	ಣ	:	:	:	:	:	: <del></del> !
	. 14	σο 	;	:	<del>, d</del>	:	:	•	:	જા	:
		c1	:	:	:	:	:	<b>v</b>	:		:
(b) With Indian directors . 19	ei Ei	<b>9</b>	÷	:	r.	:	:	:	:	:	:
(c) With directors of different agrees.	<b>H</b>	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	-	:
3. Privately owned 38	10		61		ର	64	61		<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	:
(a) By Europeans or Anglo-	<del>.</del>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(b) By Indians 33	<b></b>	11	61	Ħ	ca	61	31	Ħ		9	:
(c) By joint owners of different races.		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total of establishments . 73	84	18	es .	1	90	<b>8</b>	ca	6	н,	<b>∞</b>	1

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIII.

Place of origin of Skilled Employés. (Rajputana.)

									INDUSTI	RIAL ESP.	INDUSTRIAL ESPABLISHMENTS.	MTS.								
Birtu-Pi ACE.	FOTAL No	Тотлі. Игчиев об мовкиля.		II.—Minls.	. <u>II</u>	GGARRIES C	III,Ocarnics of mard rocks.		1V,—Texplies And Connected Underries.		VL.—Wood, kte., Industress.	D, ETC.,	VII,-METAE Industries,		XIIIIndustries connected mph bulding.		XIV, -INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISH MENTH CONNECTED WITH MEANS OF TRANS- POPP AND COST- MUNICATION.		XV.—Phoduc- tion, applica- tion and thans- mission of physical forces.	REMARKS
	:	, ! !	Collin	Collleries.	(i) Stone quantes	quantes	(ii) Lime-ct and marb; quarres	(ii) Limestone and marble quartes.	Cofton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	inning, , and mills.	Carpentry works.	works.	Machinery and Engineeting Workshops.	<del></del>	(ii) Marble and Cement works.		(i) Railway works.	<u> </u>	Gas and Electric Works.	
	Males.	Pennales.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.   Females.		Males.   Pemeles.	es. Males.	.   Females.	. Mules.	Females.	. Males.	r Pemales.	
	c1	, 	<del>य</del>	بن 	ъ '	1~	π	6	10	11	31	13	14 15	16	17	<u> </u>	119	22	21	22
								***************************************	The state of the s				-							
1. In Rasputana	3,098	10	=	:	1,262	:	£54	~	187	'n	47	:	204	66	:	1,355	:	252	:	
(1) States of employment.	3,688	01	ີ	;	1,254	:	ना १२ १२	t~	921	cc	. 59	:	651	 E.1. E.1.	:	1,198	:	246	:	
(2) Other States	310	:	<b>ਾ</b>	:	20	:	 6	:	11	•	8		75		.:	157	:	9	:	<b></b> .
2. Outside the Pro-	666	:	:	:	179	• :	•	:	112	:	51 7†	:	134	<u>.</u>	:- F9	468	:	21	:	
(1) Unifed Pro-	400°	:	;	:	127	:	<del></del>	:	<u>?1</u>	:	21	:	: :  			141	:	0	•	
(2) The Punjab	82	:	:	:	:	:	;	;	15	:	:	:	21		:	45	:	:	:	
(3) Jmer-Merwara	144	:	:	;	:	:	es	:	17	:		:	:			2.0	:	1.5)	:	
(4) Others	274	:	;	:	03	:	61	:	80	:	:	•	: <sub></sub>	:	:	203	:	-	:	-
3. Outside India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
								-						-				_		

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIII.

Place of origin of skilled employés. (Ajmer-Merwara,)

	Rewards	SANGER		30						£				
	USTRIES VURY,	(i) Printing presses.	Females.	61	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.	(i) Printin	Males.		왕 :	50	क्ष	91	-	10	41	20	·:	:
	XIV.—Independent Statements (Connected With MEANS OF THANS-POIT AND COM-MUNICATION.	(i) Railway works.	   Females.		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•
	XIV.—IN ESTABLIS CONNECT MEANS O PORT AN MUN.C	(i) Raily	Males.	91	1,915	4,753	930	:n:	156	1,877	730	757	:	
	VII —METAL Industries,	ındries.	Females.	. 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	- IIV	Iron foundries.	ಡ	14	27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
NT'S.	VIWood, etc., Industries.	, works.	Females.	13	:	•	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	
INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.	VI.—Wo	Carpentry works.	Males.	21	21	- G	· c	:	:	:	:	:	:	
RIAL EST	pustries.		Females.	111	* 19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
INDUST	NNEGTED IN	(ii) Cotton spinning and weaving mills.	Mules.	10	637	377	736	31 31	i~	18	-1	87	:	
	LES AND CO		Females.	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	IV.—TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.	(i) Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	Males.	∞ <sub>1</sub>		59	# <b>8</b>	 es	:	118		13	:	
		n mines.	Females.	r-	:	:	;	:	:	•	:	:	:	
		(ii) Mica mines.	Males.	9 -	10	19	3	:	H	L-0	61	:	:	
	II.—MINES.	(i) Iron mines (Pyrites).	Females.	<b>.</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
		(i) Iro (Pyr	Males.	4	¢1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	MBER OF		Females.	က	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKMEN.		Males.	64	2,814	5,267	1,246	330	165	1,930	144	852	:	
					•	•	•	•		•	•		•	
	Віптн-Реддов.				1. In Ajmer-Merwara .	2. Outside the Province	(1) Rajputana	(2) Bombay Presidency	(3) Central India	(4) United Provinces	(5) The Punjah	(6) Others	3. Outside India	
				ŀ	<del></del>	લાં				*	,		2 o 2	

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIV.

Place of origin of Unskilled Labourers. (Rajputana.

	Rewars.			66	j							•	
	XV.—Prodic- Tion Appica- Tion And Trans- Mission of Physical Forces,	Gas and Fleetric Works.	Females.			r-	2	:	:	:	:	: •	•
,	XV] TION, A TION AN MISSI PHYSICA)	Gas and Wor	Males.	, 03		161	137	č:	:	:	:	:	:
	NIV.—Tydustrali, psylalish bents connected with means of transfort and then we have four and four and four and four four four four four four four four	(i) Railway works.	Females.	10		<b>-</b>	<del></del>	:	:	:	:	:	:
	XIVIV FSTABLE CONNEC MEANS O PORT AL	(i) Railw	Males.	, <del>z</del>		816	619	174	165	55	40	19	:
	XIII.—Judysoriis coxisyed weh buldong.	(ii) Marble and Cement works.	Fomales.	2		457	403	55	:	:	:	•	:
	XIII.—Ar Connect Buld	(ii) Marb Cemen	Males.	16		987	773	214	ig er	-	ro	13	:
	VIIMFTAL	Machinery and Engineering Workshops.	Females.	13		et	es	:	•	:	:	:	:
	VII.	Machin Engir Work	Males.	=	!	180	161	10	້ວວ	<b>∞</b>	:	:	:
NT S.	VIWood, ETC.,	y works.	Females.	E1		¢1	C1	:	:	:	:	:	:
BLISHMI	VI,Wo		Males.	21	•	15	30	9	:	:	:	:	:
INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.	TILES NEOTED RIES.	aniug, f. and mills.	Females.	11		389	354	35	4	4	:	· :	:
INDUSTR	IV.—TEXTILES AND CONNECTED IND(STRIFS.	Cotton ginning, cleaning, and pressing mills.	Males.	10		717	620	26	31	83	:	œ	:
	, a	cs.	Females.	<b>a</b>	1	85	128	:	:	:	:	:	•
	нако кооб	(ii) Lime-stone and marble quarries.	Males.	ж ж		021	7 19 19	63	<b>co</b>	9	:	63	:
	III.—Quarries of hard rocks.		Females.	4	•	152	88	834	. :	:	:	•	:
	111.—6	(i) Stone quarries.	Males.	9	·	1,037	879	158	:	:	:	:	:
	INES.	77.	Females.			15	15	:	:	:	:	:	:
	II.—Mines.	('Ollieries,	Males.	- <del></del>		128	111	17	:	:	:	:	:
!	BER OF	<sub>-</sub>	Females.		,	1,081	150	124	4	4	:	•	:
	Total Number of Laboürers.		Males.	- 01	<del></del>	4,692	3,920	772	237	66	24	<b>8</b>	:
	Витв-рілск,					1. In Rajputana	(1) States of em- ployment.	(2) Other States .	2, Oufside the Pro- vince.	(1) Ajmer-Merwara	(2) United Pro-	(3) Others	3, Outside India

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIV.

Place of origin of Unskilled Labourers. (Ajmer-Merwara.)

		K WAKKS.		6											
;	CSTRIES.	plesses.	Females.	19		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
;	XVIINDESTRIES OF TUXURY.	(i) Printing	Males.	81		# 5	19	3	\$3	:	<u>:</u>	:	4.	:•	•
1	SSTRIAL HMENTS SD WITH F TRANS- D COM- VIION.	(i) Railway works.	Females.	17		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•
. !	XIV.—INDESTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CONNECTED WITH MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COM-	(i) Raily	Males.	16		1,798	1,344	415	5 <u>4</u>	26	200	1233	<u> </u>	:	
		ndrles.	Females.	15		:		•		:	:	:	:	:	
	VIIMETALINDUSTRIES.	fron foundries.	Males.	#		<b>9</b> 	10	6	:	•	1	:	:	:	
	od, etc.,	works.	Females.	13		21	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
TS.	VIWood, ETC., Industries.	Curpontry works.	Males.	21	1	<b>\$</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	: <b>*</b>	:	
INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.	dustries.	a spinning eaving ills.	Females.	11		33	92	72	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IAL ESTAI	NNECTED IN	(ii) Cotton spinulng and weaving mills.	Males.	10		104	146	96	:	:	35	 	10	:	
INDUSTR	IVTextiles and connected industries.	ginning, g and g mills.	Females.	6		231	153	125	:	:	•	:	:	:	
	IV.—Text	(I) Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	Males.	<b>x</b> 0		132	176	134	:	:	08	:	61	:	
		a mines.	Females.		!	98	104	80	:	:	:	:	42	:	
	INES	(II) Mica mines.	Males.	9		187	240	171	Đ	:	භ 	:	9	:	
	II.—Mines	(i) fron mines (Pyrites).	Females.	rs.		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
		(l) Iro (Pyr)	Males.	4	1	23	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	
	TOTAL NUMBER OF LABOURERS.		Fomales.	c• 		351	302	278	:	:	:	:	4	:	
***	TOTAL N EABOU		Males.	61		2,310	1,977	867	51	56	678	128	197	:	
						•	•			•	•	•		•	
	Brown, bullet			1		1. In Ajmer-Merwara .	2. Outside the Province	(1) Bajputana .	(2) Bombay Presidency	(3) Central India .	(4) United Provinces .	(6) The Punjab	(6) Others	3. Outside India .	

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XV.

Distribution of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in certain Industrial Establishments.

## Rajputana.

		7	<del></del>	!				
	JAIL FACTORIES.	Female	53	:	:	:	:	:
		Males.	95	21			:	:
	1	males.		:	:	:	:	:
	XVI.—IXPUSTRIES OF LIXERY.	fales. Fe	21		-	:	:	:
	Physical Forces.	па'ев.	<del>.</del> 8	:	:		:	:
	XV.—Productioz, AZD APLICATIOZ AZD APPLICATIOZ AZD TRAZSMIZEOZ OF	des. Fa	3]	GI -	- :	21		-
	PORT AND COX-	Males, Pemales, Males, Females,  - 131	:	-:	:	:	:	
	XIV,—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CONNECTED WITH MEANS	ales. Ton	   8		21	- 5	_	21
		nales. M	ا۔۔۔۔ ع	:			:	
	XIII.—Ixdestrifs coxxected with bulding.	les. Fen	20	 9		- دی	:	 :
		Чев. Ма 					- ·	<u>.</u>
	XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES.	es. Fenn	21 9	21		31	:	
v zó	ļ	les.   Mal	16					
INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS	XI.—IXDESTRITS OF DRIES.	s. Fema	<u>.</u>	: <u>-</u>	:	· _	:	:
REISE		es. Male	<b>*</b>	-	: -	-		:
AL EST	X.—Yoop Ixdrs-			:	:	:	:	:
USJ'RI.		S. Male	23	73	:	::	:	:
UNI	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	. Female	-=	:	:	•	:	:
	IX.—Ixprerence	3. Mades	2 -			. 2	:	:
	DUSTRAILS	Pemale	6	:	:	:		:
	VII.—METAL IX-	. Males.	œ	<del></del>	:	**	-	:
	CONNECTED IN-	Females	1-	:	:	:	:	:
	IV.—TEXTILES AND	Males.		•1	:	1-	:	:
	някр коска.	l'emales.	! ! 123	:	:	:	;	:
	чо глияльто-, ПІ	Males. 1	4	**	-	63	:	:
		Cemalos.	£2	;	;	:		:
	tatoT	Males, 1	¢1	0.2	<del>5</del> .	4.7	01	21
-	·	F-4 _	_	•		•	•	
				lams .	٠	•	•	٠
	STC.			lo-Ind		•	٠	
	RACE, OR CASTE.		-	Total Europeans or Anglo-Indians Number employed as—	(a) Wanngers	(b) Supervising Staff.	(c) Clerical Staff	(d) Skilled workmen .
	Λ.			Tot N	<u>e</u>	ŧ	ဍ	3

## Ajmer-Merwara.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XVI.

Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

## Rajputana.

							Ряг	PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT	RIES OF EMPE	OYMENT.							
Women and Children.	Total number employed.	IIMines.	III.— Quanties of hard rocks.	Textiles and connected industries.	V.— VI.— Irather, etc., Wood, etc., industries., industries.		VII.— Metal imlustries.	VIII.— Glass and earthonware industries.	1X.— Industries connected with ('bemical products,	X.—Food industries,	XI.— Industries of Dress.	XII. – Purniture Industries.	XIII,— Industries connected with Building.	XIV Industrial cestablish- ments connected with Means of trans- port and communica- flon.	XV.— Production, application and trans- mission of Physical forces.	XVI.— Industries or Luxney.	Jail Factories.
1	<b>©1</b>	က	4	כי	: : •	2	οo	6	10	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	13	14	115	70	41	81
Adult women .	2,116	25	7.9	253	9	:	วา	10	283	σ.	:	_	296	:	<b>n</b>	:	33
Children	1,455	0#	145	137	13	œ	г	10	157	21	:	— -	301	172	12	en -	П
Male	1,109	47	148	106	Đ	20	c1	13	133	::3	:		2X2	225	ភ្ល	4	-
Female	316	, 17	136	534	:	٩	:	:	78.5	:		:	370	:	:	:.	:

## Ajmer-Merwara.

					Рименч	PRINCIPAL INDUSTRUES OF ENPLOYMENT,	Buployment,					
Women and Chiedren.	Total number employed.	II Mines.	IIMines, and connected midustries.	VfWood, etc., VII mdustnes, mdustnes	VII - Metal industries	N, - Food industries,	XI.—Industries of Dress.	XII.—Puni- tute industries.	XIVIndus- tral establish- ments connected with Menns of transport and communication.	XV Production, application and transmission of Physical forces.	XVIIndus- tries of Luxury,	Jail Factories.
	21			12	9		30	6	2	11	12	13
Adult women	. 674	<u>S</u>	694	cı	:	9	:	:	:	:	43	25
Children	349	298	#08: 		និ	52	20	n	22	:	2003	9
Male	293	235	321	14	22	28	24	ສ	0.5	:	222	
Femalo	92	625	214	18	:	18	:	:	:	:	125	:
					_							

## SUBSÎDIARY TABLE XVII.

## Distribution of Power.

## Rajputana.

						INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.	TABLISHMENTS.		A Adamson a Adamson			
Type of Power used.	Total ostablishments.	II.—Mines.	III.— Quarries of hard tocks.	1V.—Textiles and connected industries.	VII.—Metal industries.	VIII — (dass and earthen-ware industries.	—Indu mected Chemic produel	X Food industries.	XIIIIndus- tries connected with Building.	XIV Industral establishments connected with Means of trans- port and communication.	XV.—Production, application and transmission of Physical forces.	XVI.—Indus- tries of Luxury.
1		8	<b></b>	ro .	9	2	œ	6	10	111	18	13
Steam	4.	1	-	53	C1		4	ū	;			•
	₹	:	:	;	1	:	:	61	-	:	:	:
Water	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gas	<b>-</b>	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>14</b>	:
Electricity	11	:	:	:	-	:	ri	:	7		ra	¢1
(a) Generated on the premises .	2	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	r	1	n	:
(b) Supplied from without	- *	:	:	:		:		:	:	:	:	কা

## Ajmer-Merwara.

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		Angele de la companya	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.	ABLISHVENTS.					
Type of power used,	Total establishments.	II.—Mines.	IV,—Textiles and connected industries.	VII.—Metal industries.	X.—Food industries	XIV.—Industrial establishments connected with Mens of transport and communication.	XV.—Production, application and transmission of Physical forces.	XVI.—Industries of Luxury.	REMAPKS.
	63	န	4	כיג	9		. &	6	. 10
Steam	. 20	:	15	<b>T</b>	H	' <b>-</b>	1	1	
	89	Ħ	:	;	e1	:	:	ຄ	
Water	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	
Gas	-	:		:	:	:	:	:	
Electricity		:	:	:	:	H	:	:	
(a) Generated on the premises	-	· •	:	:	:	н	:	:	
(b) Supplied from without	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	-								



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